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LEGISLATIVE HISTORY

Public Law 139--78th Congress

Chapter 228--1st Session

H. R. 2968

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DIGEST OF PUBLIC LAW 139

NATIONAL WAR AGENCIES APPROPRIATION ACT, 1944. Appropriates funds for the Office of Price Administration $155,000,000; Board of Economic Warfare, Office of Civilian Defense, Office of Defense Transportation, Office of War Information, War Production Board, War Relocation Authority, Coordinator of Inter-American Affairs, and other civilian war agencies.

INDEX AND SUMMARY OF HISTORY ON H. R. 2968

April 15, 1943	Hearings: House, H. R. 2968, Pt. 1
May 24, 1943	Hearings: House, H. R. 2968, Pt. 2.
June 16, 1943	House Committee on Appropriations reported H. R. 2968. House Report 556. Print of the bill as reported. Committee print of the bill and report.
June 17, 1943	House began debate.
June 18, 1943	Debate continued and passed House with amendments.
June 22, 1943	Referred to the Senate Committee on Appropriations. Print of the bill as referred to the Committee.
June 23, 1943	Hearings: Senate, H. R. 2968.
June 30, 1943	Senate Committee reported H. R. 2968 with amendments. Senate Report 367. Print of the bill as reported. Debated and passed Senate with amendments. Senate Conferees appointed. Print of the bill with the Senate amendments numbered.
July 1, 1943	House appointed Conferees.
July 3, 1943	House received Conference Report, House Report 662. House agreed to Conference Report and acted on items in disagreement.
July 5, 1943	Senate agreed to Conference report, and insisted on amendments in disagreement. Senate appointed further conferees.
July 6, 1943	House received second Conference Report. House Report 674. Conferees unable to agree.
July 7, 1943	Senate received second Conference Report, House Report 674. Senate insists upon its amendments and appointed further conferees. House conferees appointed.
July 8, 1943	House received third Conference Report, House Report 696. Conferees unable to agree. Senate received third Conference Report and receded from its amendments.
July 12, 1943	Approved. Public Law 139.

[COMMITTEE PRINT]

NOTICE.—This report is given out subject to release when consideration has been completed by the whole committee. Please check on such action before release in order to be advised of any changes.

78TH CONGRESS } HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES { REPORT
1st Session } { No. ——

NATIONAL WAR AGENCIES APPROPRIATION BILL, 1944

JUNE 16, 1943.—Committed to the Committee of the Whole House on the state of the Union and ordered to be printed

Mr. CANNON of Missouri, from the Committee on Appropriations, submitted the following

REPORT

[To accompany H. R.]

The Committee on Appropriations submits the following report in explanation of the bill entitled "A bill making appropriations for war agencies in the Executive Office of the President for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1944, and for other purposes."

The Budget estimates upon which the bill is based were submitted in the following House documents of the present session: Nos. 138, 147, 148, 153, 157, 159, 163, 164, 165, 166, 167, 178, 196, 199, 202, 204, 205 (in part), 207, and 215. The agencies for which funds are requested in these documents are all within the Executive Office of the President, as follows:

Board of Economic Warfare.
Office of Censorship.
Petroleum Administration for War.
Office of Price Administration.
Office of Strategic Services.
Office for Emergency Management—
    Central Administrative Services.
    Office of Civilian Defense.
    Office of Coordinator for Inter-American Affairs.
    Office of Defense Transportation.
    Office of Economic Stabilization.
    National War Labor Board.
    Office of Scientific Research and Development.
    Office of War Information.
    War Relocation Authority.
    War Production Board.
    Smaller War Plants Corporation.
    War Shipping Administration.

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The Budget estimates considered in connection with these agencies comprise the following amounts:

Direct appropriations	$3,060,933,922
Contract authority	18,000,000
Total	3,078,933,922

The amount recommended by the committee is as follows:

Direct appropriations	$2,921,441,504
Contract authority	18,000,000
Total	2,939,441,504

The amount recommended by the committee is $139,492,418 less than the total of the Budget estimates.

The total funds available to the agencies for the fiscal year 1943, including funds directly appropriated to them and transferred funds, amount to $1,807,215,224.

The amount carried by the bill, including the contract authorization, is $1,114,226,280 more than the funds correspondingly available in the fiscal year 1943. Of this increase, however, the sum of $1,073,989,583 is on account of the War Shipping Administration, leaving a net increase over 1943 for all other agencies of $58,236,697. A detailed tabulation is included at the end of this report showing for each agency the amount available in 1943, the Budget estimate for fiscal 1944, the amount recommended for 1944, and the increase or decrease in the bill compared with the 1943 funds and the 1944 Budget estimates.

The committee desires to call attention, at the inception of consideration of the amounts recommended in the bill, to the fact that with few exceptions the increases shown over the 1943 amounts are by no means indicative of an expansion that the differences would seem to indicate. It should be recalled that the fiscal year 1943 was the first fiscal year for which each of the agencies received an individual appropriation. They have been in the development and formative period during this fiscal year and in the process of recruitment of their personnel. The salary cost in the fiscal year 1944 for an agency which will have no greater personnel in that year than it had in 1943 will be much larger due to the fact that the personnel will be employed for a full year in 1944, whereas in 1943 it was recruited month by month and a much smaller amount sufficed for pay roll and other expenses than will be needed in 1944 to carry, on an annual basis, the same organization or even a smaller one.

By the act of December 22, 1942, the overtime pay increase legislation, personnel freezes and decreases were undertaken by the Director of the Bureau of the Budget. This authority has been continued by the War Overtime Pay Act of 1943, approved May 7 last, which requires similar action quarterly. The personnel freezes and decreases have been wholesome. Agency heads have told the committee that it has enabled them to improve their organizations and make them more efficient. Just ground for criticism undoubtedly existed. Some of the critics, however, have failed to appreciate the tremendous burdens that were thrown upon agency heads in undertaking vital war programs and assembling hurriedly an organization with which to carry on those duties. The great pressure to get these highly

important tasks under way in the shortest possible time overshadowed all other considerations. The War Production Board serves as a good example of these difficulties. The Board had a peak personnel of approximately 22,500. It has had imposed upon it the task of converting our economic system from a free industrial economy to a controlled economy for the prosecution of the war. In normal times the assembly of an organization for this purpose would require a very long period. War does not wait for doing things in the normal way. War calls for quick action and getting the main job done. War itself is wasteful.

Great credit is due the war agencies for what has been accomplished. Mistakes have been made and will be made. They are to be expected. There has been lost motion. The speed of action would not have been attained without it. Improvements have been made and will continue to be made in the functioning of the war agencies. Constructive public criticism has been helpful. It should continue and will be welcomed by the agencies. The type of criticism which serves only to create public distrust is not helpful to the war effort.

Several agency heads with great responsibility have frankly told the committee that personnel cannot continue to be held down if they are to perform the war tasks which have been set for them. There is complaint over the time required in securing appointments, often as much as 5 weeks or more.

The functions of the war agencies in this will cover a wide range of highly important and vital duties in connection with the prosecution of the war. A general statement of them does not give a complete picture but it does, in casual fashion, call attention to their range and general scope. They include censorship of international mail and communications including letters, parcel post, cables, telephone, and wireless; control of exports and their distribution to the right consignees and the right countries for the war effort, the securing of importation of strategic and critical materials not obtainable at all in this country or obtainable in short supply, preclusive buying to prevent strategic materials in neutral countries from falling into enemy control, and the supplying of economic data and its analysis for use of the armed forces; the analysis of strategic information and the performance of special duties for the joint chiefs of staff of our armed forces; the supply and proper distribution of adequate quantities of petroleum and its products for the armed forces and civilian requirements; the control of rents and prices and the rationing of commodities to provide proper distribution and assist in controlling inflation; the conduct of propaganda warfare in enemy, enemy-occupied, and neutral countries, and the furnishing of information programs to facilitate the development of informed and intelligent understanding of the status and progress of the war effort and of the war policies, activities, and aims of the Government; the maintenance and improvement of the solidarity of purposes and aims of the nations of the Western Hemisphere; the control and maintenance of adequate rail, motor-carrier, and inland and coastal waterway transport facilities and their proper functioning in the war effort in the United States; the control of wages to assist in controlling inflation and the adjudication of labor disputes; the conduct of scientific research for the development of new weapons of war and in military medicine in the interest of our armed forces; assistance to small industrial plants to

aid them to survive the vicissitudes of the war economy; the maintenance, operation, and management of the entire merchant marine under the American flag except Army and Navy controlled vessels but including many vessels of foreign registry subject to charter—the greatest maritime enterprise of all history; the control, maintenance, supervision, and support of alien and citizen Japanese removed from the Pacific coast defense command area and the management of their real and personal property wherever located during the period of isolation; the organization, assistance, and cooperation with the State and local volunteer civilian defense organization in the promotion of community war facilities and home defense; and the maintenance of our maximum productive capacity in the interest of the war and the civilian economy and the assignment of the critical and strategic materials in the best interest of the war effort—in effect the management of the national economy for the prosecution of the war.

The Budget estimates made provision for a total of 18 different agencies. The man-years of employment requested for these agencies exceed those of the fiscal year 1943. Nine of the agencies were given decreases by the estimates and 9 were given increases. The committee has denied all personnel increases requested with the exception of the Board of Economic Warfare, the Office of Price Administration (5,189 local board clerks only), the Coordinator of Inter-American Affairs, the Office of Scientific Research and Development, the Smaller War Plants Corporation, and the War Shipping Administration. The total denials in the estimates and decreases in present forces approximate 5,400 man-years. Eliminating the increases allowed the Office of Price Administration and the War Shipping Administration, the bill provides net less man-years of employment than the 1943 budgets for the rest of these agencies.

The committee has inquired as fully as time permits into the operations of the agencies and their proposed budgets. More than 5 weeks have been given to hearings and consideration of the bill. The printed hearings are in two parts totaling more than 2,100 printed pages. The unrecorded testimony would make 500 pages more.

While members may not have the time to examine the hearings in great detail, attention is invited to the general statements of the heads of the agencies. They are illuminating and give an over-all picture of the activities of each one. A considerable amount of testimony does not appear in the printed record. It is of a nature which should not, in the interest of the prosecution of the war, be made public. This is particularly true of the Office of Scientific Research and Development, the Office of Strategic Services, the Board of Economic Warfare, the Office of War Information, the War Shipping Administration, and the Office of Censorship.

BOARD OF ECONOMIC WARFARE

The amount of the Budget estimate of $36,150,000 is approved. The amount available for the fiscal year 1943 is $22,943,846. The amount allowed is an apparent increase over 1943 of $13,206,154. Included in the amount for each fiscal year is a contingent fund of $10,000,000 for procurement purposes, and eliminating this sum the amounts for each year for other purposes are reduced to $26,150,000

and $12,943,846, respectively. Expenditures from the contingent fund in the current fiscal year have been relatively light. However, it is hoped that war conditions which operate to prevent its usefulness during the current year will be so changed in the coming year that it may serve the highly important procurement purpose for which it is intended.

In a comparison of the amounts for 1943 and 1944, exclusive of the emergency fund, it should be borne in mind that while the funds for the present fiscal year total $12,943,846, the annual rate of expenditure to carry the organization at its present level is approximately $19,000,000, so that the increase for 1944 over 1943 is in effect a comparison between $26,150,000 and $19,000,000, or a real increase of approximately $7,000,000. In order to keep the Board of Economic Warfare operating at its current level there would be require in 1944 the sum of $19,000,000 and $10,000,000 for the contingent fund or a total of $29,000,000.

One of the most interesting and illuminating statements made by any witness during the entire hearings was presented by Mr. Milo Perkins, Executive Director of the Board. His testimony needs to be read to realize the grave importance of the work that is being done by that organization on the world economic front and the crucial part it is taking in the war effort. The Board operates in three important fields—those of exports, imports, and economic warfare analysis.

The Board through the Office of Imports is directing more than 200 purchase programs in 40 different countries or areas. Nearly 600 individual items are included in the list of programs. Generally they comprise minerals and metals, foodstuffs, textiles, and a long list of miscellaneous commodities. The United States is far from self-sufficient in many of the basic raw materials needed to meet our war commitments. The volume of development and procurement operations for imports will approximate $1,500,000,000 in the current fiscal year and will exceed $2,000,000,000 for the coming fiscal year. This function is beset with many difficulties as the following excerpt from Mr. Perkins' testimony will indicate:

> This part of the job gets tougher as we need more materials and must reach farther out into new and undeveloped fields to find them. Circumstances have forced our men to become economic commandos, literally penetrating new territory in the jungles of the world, to find new sources of balsa wood for gliders, cinchona bark for quinine, fiber substitutes to replace lost hemp and a long list of vital minerals and metals without which technological warfare would be impossible.
>
> A lot of side factors must be kept constantly in mind as these import operations are carried out. Transportation problems must be met; special area programs must be developed, with full consideration for related economics within the areas; price levels must be planned to induce maximum production, and yet not disrupt the domestic economy of the country involved; new producing units must be found and developed as older sources reach maximum capacity; often special equipment must be exported to make possible these increases in imports. The job can be done, and it will be done, but it will take a lot more ingenuity and drive in the year ahead of us than it took in the one behind us.

Export control is a tremendous job. Every individual export from the United States must be licensed before it can leave. The task originally centered around export licensing to prevent strategic materials leaving the United States and to prevent shipments from this country from getting into Axis Powers through sympathetic blacklist concerns in neutral countries. The function has now grown to include the positive job of directing available exports to keep up

the domestic and war economies of friendly countries and to make possible the development and transportation of the materials to be imported for our own war effort.

The United States is nearly the only remaining supply house for commercial goods needed vitally by many of our allies. The basic economies of these countries must be kept going. They are producing tremendous quantities of strategic materials which wemust have and we must try to meet their most essential needs. Export control is intricate and detailed. In 1942 the Board examined approximately 1,250,000 export license applications. of which about one-half were granted. In 1943 it is estimated that this volume will rise to about 2,000,000 export documents which means between 6,000 and 7,000 each working day. A total of 2,500 commodities and commodity groups are subject to export control. They flow from 16,000 United States export firms to more than 140 different country destinations and there are thousands of individual consignees. Again quoting from Mr. Perkins' testimony:

> Briefly, the export job must be handled so as to get the greatest possible strength and solidarity on the Allied economic front. Exports must be kept from going to the wrong places; they must go to the right places at the right time and they must go within available supply and shipping limitations. First things must come first. If country A needs some rolling stock to keep her basic industries in operation, she must get that rolling stock. If mining equipment is needed in country B, to get out tin or mica or tungsten needed by our war industries, country B must get that mining equipment.
>
> Realistic steps have been taken by our Office of Exports in recent weeks to see that the limited exports we can spare hit the nail on the head in the country to which they are sent. At the capitol of each Latin-American country, representatives of our Department of State and Board of Economic Warfare sit down around a table with an agency representing the government of that country. With supply and shipping cards face up, this group makes a preliminary determination of the most vital import needs of the country in question. This determination becomes the first blueprint for our export shipments, subject to later changes made necessary by the availability of supplies and of shipping space.

The other principal operations of the Board, with respect to economic warfare analysis and blockade and preclusive operations, are activities closely related to the prosecution of the war. Working very largely under orders of the appropriate branches of the Army and Navy, information is obtained and detailed reports prepared for them for use in connection with military operations. These activities have been described to the committee in executive session. With respect to this phase of the work, Mr. Perkins said:

> Much of this activity on the economic warfare analysis front is, of course, very secret. By agreement with the armed services we have the most stringent regulations to protect the security of information available to us. You might as well tip off the location of your fleet as to give hints about your economic strategy or knowledge of the enemy position. This economic warfare analysis job is vital, it is directed 100 percent toward helping to win the war, and it becomes more complicated and demanding as the war develops along positive offensive lines. When the full story can be told, it will be one of the most fascinating chapters of the war record.

The following letter from Maj. Gen. George V. Strong, head of the Military Intelligence Division of the General Staff, War Department, is indicative of the value of the economic material furnished the War Department by the Board of Economic Warfare:

BOARD OF ECONOMIC WARFARE,
OFFICE OF EXECUTIVE DIRECTOR,
Washington, D. C., June 14, 1943.

Hon. CLARENCE CANNON,
Chairman, House Appropriations Committee,
House of Representatives.

DEAR MR. CANNON: As you know, I gave as much information to your committee about our enemy analysis work for the Army and Navy as I could in view of the military necessity of protecting the security of highly secret information available to us.

I have just received a letter from Major General Strong under whose direction we do most of this work. I am enclosing a copy of it in case you should feel that it should be made a part of our testimony.

Sincerely yours,

MILO PERKINS, *Executive Director.*

WAR DEPARTMENT GENERAL STAFF,
MILITARY INTELLIGENCE DIVISION G–2,
Washington, June 12, 1943.

Mr. MILO PERKINS,
Board of Economic Warfare,
Washington, D. C.

MY DEAR MR. PERKINS: I should like to invite your attention to the developments of the past year in the use of reports prepared by the Board of Economic Warfare in connection with the activities both of the Joint Intelligence Committee and the Military Information Division of the General Staff. The economic material, furnished by the Board of Economic Warfare, has been most useful in connection with estimates of Axis capabilities, both in Europe and the Far East. The services performed by the Board of Economic Warfare, particularly in regard to the oil situation, have been outstanding and far more accurate than information received from any other source. As Chairman of the Joint Intelligence Committee of the Joint Chiefs of Staff, I have come to lean heavily upon your Bureau of Economic Warfare representatives on the Committee and on its subcommittees, in determining accurate and analytical questions which are of vital importance to sound decisions bearing upon tactical and strategical plans. The reports and analyses submitted to the Joint Intelligence Committee, through your representatives, have been of outstanding value and a material contribution to the over-all picture which is essential to sound intelligence and the basis for sound planning. In addition, your organization has been particularly helpful in various problems arising in the estimation of the Axis positions in regard to strategic materials, foodstuffs, industrial capacity, and potentialities of the German and Japanese war machines.

In the Government service we are too often prone to accept services as a matter of course and without any particular recognition. In view of the heavy burden which my organizations have undoubtedly placed upon yours, I desire to take this opportunity to express to you and, through you, to the personnel of your organization my very keen appreciation and heartfelt thanks for the close cooperation and the outstanding services performed by the personnel of the Board of Economic Warfare.

Very sincerely yours,

GEO. V. STRONG,
Major General, A. C. of S., G–2.

OFFICE OF CENSORSHIP

The committee recommends an appropriation of $27,800,000, $520,000 more than the current year's funds and $2,198,400 less than the Budget estimate. In making this decrease in the Budget estimate the committee has no thought of denying funds necessary for essential

censorship operations and, if events indicate that this allotment is insufficient, recourse can be had to Congress for further consideration. The Budget estimate called for an additional 450 positions for handling the censorship of prisoner-of-war mail. The remainder of the organization was requested on the same numerical basis as for the present fiscal year. The committee ascertained, however, that as of May 31 there were more than 2,200 vacant positions in the authorized number for the present fiscal year. No limitation on the number was established by the Director of the Bureau of the Budget in connection with the personnel survey undertaken by that Bureau. The committee is aware of the difficulties in recruitment for censorship work. It does feel, however, that with such a large number of vacancies now existing it is futile to add to the number of authorized positions and accordingly has eliminated the 450 additional requested. It has also taken from the estimated amount for the fiscal year 1944 an amount for lapsed salaries, since funds were provided for all of the authorized personnel for the full fiscal year and it is apparent that it will take months to recruit up to the basis of the 1943 authorized strength.

PETROLEUM ADMINISTRATION FOR WAR

The funds available for the fiscal year 1943 amount to $4,381,413 and the committee recommends the Budget estimate of $5,473,000 for the fiscal year 1944, an increase of $1,091,587. This is only an apparent increase, as the 1943 amount does not represent a full annual basis of cost of the present organization. On an annual cost basis the amount recommended for 1944 shows a small reduction. However, at the end of May the actual strength of the organization was 350 below that authorized for the current fiscal year and, while the Deputy Administrator advised the committee that the duties imposed upon the Administration would require a larger organization in 1944 than authorized for 1943, the committee feels that it is not justified, in view of recruitment difficulties, in providing a force larger than the Budget request—132 less than the current authorized number and 219 more than the number employed at the end of May. The task of keeping the armed forces and the civilian economy supplied with petroleum products is a most responsible one, and the committee feels that it is in competent hands. If, as the fiscal year progresses, the situation appears to require consideration of further requests, the committee can do so.

OFFICE OF PRICE ADMINISTRATION

The amount requested for the Office of Price Administration for the fiscal year 1944 is $177,335,000. The amount for the current fiscal year is $120,000,000. It should be recalled that at the time of the enactment of the amendment the of Emergency Price Control Act on October 2 last, permission was granted the Office of Price Administration by Congress to increase its expenditures up to $140,000,000. Immediately upon assumption of office the new Administrator, Hon. Prentiss M. Brown, took steps to prevent the need for the appropria-

tion of any of the additional $20,000,000 and has succeeded in holding expenditures for the current fiscal year within the original $120,000,000, with the exception of the additional sums required on account of the war overtime pay legislation.

The amount requested for the fiscal year 1944 is an apparent increase of $57,335,000. The Budget estimate contemplates a total personnel of 69,170, compared to an authorized total for the current year of 60,830, an increase of 8,340. Of this increased number 5,189 are requested for local war price and rationing boards, 1,990 additional field investigators, 458 in the Washington Office, and 703 additional in regional and district offices. The budget estimate was formulated on the basis of the institution of 8 new rationing programs in the coming fiscal year: 1 for cooking and heating equipment, 1 for rationing in institutions, and 6 to be later announced. The Budget estimate also makes provision, in the sum of $17,503,110, for payments to banks under the ration banking plan for the handling of purchase authorizations.

The spread between the $120,000,000 for the current year and the $177,335,000 for the ensuing year, $57,335,000, is accounted for by the additional personnel requested, the additional amount for the ration banking plan, the sums required to place the 1943 authorized personnel on an annual basis (including the amounts for salaries and other accompanying expense), and increases for printing and other nonsalary expenses for the rationing programs.

The committee has approved the sum of $165,000,000 for the fiscal year 1944. This will provide no new personnel except for war price and rationing boards. The committee has allowed the amounts necessary for the 5,189 additional clerks for local boards and the attendant office expense necessary for that purpose and for such expenses as may be required incident to the 5,000 additional volunteer clerks.

The personnel for the Washington Office is provided on the basis of the number employed on May 31 last, 4,651, instead of the authorized level of 5,063 (a decrease of 412) and the estimated number of 5,414. The force in the district and regional offices is continued at the numbers authorized for 1943, 18,456. The total personnel for the Office of Price Administration as covered by the $165,000,000 is as follows:

Washington office (reduction of 412 under 1943)	4,651
Regional and district offices (same as for 1943)	18,456
	23,107
Local boards (paid clerks) (increase of 5,189 over 1943)	42,500
Total (net increase of 4,777 over 1943)	65,607

The total of 65,607 is 3,563 less than the number requested for 1944, 69,170, and a net increase of 4,777 over the number authorized for 1943, 60,830. The net increase of 4,777 occurs from the addition of 5,189 additional local board clerks and the reduction of 412 in the Washington office. Of the 60,830 authorized positions for the fiscal year 1943, 51,732 were filled on April 30 last leaving approximately 9,000 vacant, a very large proportion of which was in the paid force of local boards being recruited at the rate of about 1,000 per month.

The reduction of $12,335,000 in the Budget estimate consists of $11,000,000 due to the denial of any increased personnel other than local board clerks and the roll-back to May 31 personnel in Washington and to a general cut of $1,335,000 which is left to the Administrator to apply.

The committee has inserted a provision allocating not less than $59,551,042 of the $165,000,000 for all salaries and other expenses directly incurred by local boards. This figure compares with the sum of $37,043,181 for the current fiscal year and is an increase over 1943 of $22,507,861. The total paid personnel for local boards for 1944 is 42,500, an increase of 5,189, and the total volunteer personnel for 1944 is 38,510, an increase of 5,000, a total for 1944 of 81,010.

The committee has not effected the decrease in the Budget estimate with a view to hampering or restricting the price control and rationing programs. They are highly essential as a major part of the effort to control inflation. The organization has been continued at practically the level of the current year in the belief that with the vacant positions existing and the changes which Administrator Brown is effecting from time to time in improving the administration that the work can be effectively carried on in the next fiscal year.

The following excerpt from the statement of Administrator Brown is an impressive résumé of the effect of price-control measures:

The cost of World War I inflation to the Federal Government was $13,500,000,000. Total war expenditures were approximately $32,000,000,000, but $13,500,000,000 of this total was made necessary by price increases. By preventing the pattern of price increases which occurred during the corresponding period of the last war, Office of Price Administration has saved the Government $25,800,000,000 on the cost of the war by the end of 1942. By the end of 1943 these savings to the Government will amount to over $70,000,000,000, if prices are held at current levels. This is two and one-half times the total cost of World War I. Some estimates of specific savings to the Government have been made. By preventing proposed price increases or by controlling previous trends in prices, annual savings to the Government on selected individual items are: Imported commodities, $361,000,000; steel mill products, $320,000,000; armor plate, $100,000,000; lumber and lumber products, $88,000,000; Diesel and gas engines, $50,000,000; new machine tools, $43,000,000; cured, frozen, and canned pork, $37,000,000; second-hand machine tools, $25,000,000.

These estimates are conservative and do not include the proposed subsidies program, which figures I can give later.

Consumers would have spent nearly $6,000,000,000 more for the goods and services consumed since September 1939, if prices had followed the prices of the last war. By the end of 1943 savings to consumers will amount to over $20,000,000,000 with prices held at current levels.

The cost of living as measured by the Bureau of Labor Statistics' index has risen only 7.1 percent since statutory authority to control prices was provided in January 1942, and only 4.2 percent since Office of Price Administration issued the General Maximum Price Regulation in May 1942. Although the cost of living has risen approximately 23 percent since the war began in September 1939, three-fifths of this rise occurred before the passage of the Emergency Price Control Act. The effectiveness of price control in stabilizing the cost of living in this war is also evidenced by comparison with the last war.

At the height of World War I inflation, the cost of living had risen 108 percent. By the forty-second month of that war, which corresponds to February 1943 of this war, the cost of living had increased over 39 percent, as compared with an increase of only 23 percent in this war. From February 1942 to February 1943, the cost of living rose only 7 percent while during the corresponding period of the last war, the cost of living rose 20 percent, or almost three times as much. It is significant to note that the increase in the present war has been largely due to advances in the price of uncontrolled items.

In the 43 months between the outbreak of the war in August 1939 and March 1943, the rise in wholesale prices was held to 38 percent. During the first 43

months of World War I, on the other hand, wholesale prices rose 82 percent, or more than twice as much. The cost of living rose 25 percent during the same period of this war, as compared with a rise of 41 percent during the corresponding months of the last war.

In this wartime, as everyone knows, the pressure upon prices is vastly greater. This is total war. Yet we have done so much better in this war than we did in World War I.

OFFICE OF STRATEGIC SERVICES

This agency appears in an appropriation bill as a separate entity for the first time. It was originally established as the Office of Coordinator of Information by the Executive order of July 11, 1941. On June 13, 1942, the Office of Coordinator of Information (exclusive of the foreign information activities transferred to the Office of War Information) became the Office of Strategic Services subject to the jurisdiction of the United States Joint Chiefs of Staff. The duties of the Office as defined in the order of June 13, 1942, are:

(*a*) Collect and analyze such strategic information as may be required by the United States Joint Chiefs of Staff.

(*b*) Plan and operate such special services as may be directed by the United States Joint Chiefs of Staff.

Since its transfer to the jurisdiction of the United States Joint Chiefs of Staff the Office has operated under the authority of successive directives from that body. It is charged by these directives, among other things, with the "planning, development, and execution of the military program for psychological warfare."

The intelligence functions of the Office include the collection, analysis, and dissemination of strategic information which is collected from all sources available to this country and its allies. This work is performed for the joint Chiefs of Staff, the War and Navy Departments, and other agencies concerned in the direct prosecution of the war.

The special services undertaken by the Office by direction of the United States joint Chiefs of Staff are in the field of pyschological warfare. Generally these operations are conducted in the several theaters of operation under the control and direction of the theater commander. They are supplementary to orthodox military operations.

Because of the nature of the functions of the Office of Strategic Services the committee has deemed it appropriate to consider and discuss its activities apart from the printed record.

Funds for current operations have been supplied from the President's emergency appropriation totaling $31,233,680. The amount of the Budget estimate for 1944 is $38,476,000. The committee recommends the sum of $35,000,000, which is an apparent increase of $3,766,320. However, it is estimated that of the current funds of $31,233,680 the total commitments will be $29,325,137 so that the $35,000,000 allowed for 1944 is an increase of $5,674,863 over the 1943 estimated obligations.

Due to the nature of the operations the widest latitude is permitted in the expenditure of the funds. The sum of $23,000,000 of the total amount is made available for expenditure without regard to the provisions of laws and regulations relating to the expenditure of Government funds or the employment of persons in the Government service and $21,000,000 of the $23,000,000 is permitted to be expended

for objects of a confidential nature and to be accounted for solely on the certificate of the Director whose certificate is conclusive upon the accounting officers. While the nature of the work is such as to require the greatest latitude in the use of the funds, the committee has inquired from General Donovan as to the controls that are maintained and the records kept of this unvouchered money. Every reasonable precaution should be taken in the administration of them both for the protection of the Government and the responsibile administrative officers.

The decrease in the Budget estimate is not indicative of a desire to hamper any important function. The nature of the operations are such, however, as to make the cost problematic. If further needs arise consideration can be given to them at the appropriate time. Not all of the expense of operation of the Office of Strategic Services is accounted for by the appropriation. Approximately 40 percent of the personnel of the organization is from the armed forces and their pay and allowances and some of their other expenses are paid from funds of the detailing service.

OFFICE OF CIVILIAN DEFENSE

The appropriation for the current fiscal year is $7,447,075. The Budget estimate for fiscal 1944 is $5,746,522. The committee recommends for the next year the sum of $4,000,000. This amount is a decrease of $3,447,075 under the 1943 appropriation and $1,746,522 under the Budget estimate.

The Budget estimate is exclusive of the Civil Air Patrol which has been transferred to the War Department. The number of personnel contemplated by the estimate is 1,252 which includes 32 positions for the establishment of a new regional office, region X, so that exclusive of the new region the total personnel requested for continuance is 1,230. This is a decrease from the 1,626 authorized for 1943 of 404 or 25 percent. The Office on May 31 had an actual personnel of 1,188 which is approximately the level provided by the Budget estimate.

The amount recommended by the committee, $4,000,000, will force a drastic curtailment and reorganization of the O. C. D. The cut in the Budget estimate is $1,746,522. The amount for the proposed region X, which would include the States of Montana, Idaho, Utah, Wyoming, Colorado, and New Mexico, now forming parts of regions 7, 8, and 9, is approximately $145,000. Eliminating this amount the reduction becomes $1,601,522. This is a decrease of approximately 30 percent in the amount exclusive of the new regional set-up.

The committee has not indicated the portion of the organization to be dismantled as a result of this reduction leaving the application of the cut and the reorganization which necessarily must follow to the discretion of the Director. However, it appears only reasonable to assume that no impairment of a serious nature would be undertaken in the Protection Branch which is concerned with civilian defense in the fields of maintenance of communications, air-raid-warning services, control systems, alarm devices, protective lighting and concealment, fire defense, gas defense, training, facility security, evacuation of populations, emergency transportation, and medical services. To meet a reduction of $1,600,000 in other directions would require

severe curtailment if not complete elimination of the Civilian War Services Branch both in Washington and in the regional offices. The total estimate for this branch for 1944 is approximately $1,445,000 for Washington and the field involving a personnel of approximately 300. The duties of the branch are outlined by Director Landis in his statement on pages 357 to 364 of part I of the hearings.

OFFICE OF COORDINATOR OF INTER-AMERICAN AFFAIRS

The funds available to the Coordinator for the fiscal year 1943 total $37,020,753. The Budget estimate calls for direct appropriation of $33,860,000 and a contractual authority of $18,000,000, or a total availability of $51,860,000. The committee recommends a direct appropriation of $30,685,000 and the contract authorization of $18,000,000, or a total of $48,685,000, which is $11,664,247 more than the amount for 1943 and $3,175,000 less than the Budget estimate.

The committee has inquired exhaustively, both in the testimony made public and otherwise into all features of the program proposed by the Coordinator. Each individual phase has been covered. The hearings are complete and informative.

The major objective of the Coordinator's Office is to build a strong and positive unity between all the nations of the Western Hemisphere in order that they may successfully carry the war by the United Nations against the Axis to victory and that they may work jointly toward sound world reconstruction.

The success of the program during the past can be measured largely by the course followed by the individual countries and the unity of political, military, and economic action in the hemisphere in opposing the Axis. Twelve of the American republics are belligerents and eight others have broken relations with the Axis and have thrown their full productive effort behind the United Nations. This hearty cooperation is significant, both from a military and an economic standpoint, to the United States and the other republics.

It seems unnecessary here to stress the value of having full military cooperation with other American republics. The influence of the lack of it upon our present operations readily can be visualized in connection with the African campaign and our freedom of action in other theaters due to the solidarity and unity of purpose of the nations of the Western Hemisphere. On the economic side, Latin America is the source of many of the strategic and critical materials which are in short supply in the United States and needed for the war effort. With other world sources of certain materials which we do not produce and must import shut off, Latin America has increasingly become an important source from which to help supply our requirements.

With respect to Axis propaganda in Latin America, the following excerpt is quoted from Mr. Rockefeller's testimony:

> I have mentioned the importance of military and economic cooperation from our point of view and the seriousness not only of the rise in prices down there due to the inflationary trend—caused by excess of exchange and a shortage of goods—but other serious situations are arising in areas where people are dependent on transportation for food. With the inability to export certain basic commodities like coffee and bananas, and so forth, unemployment is rising in areas dependent upon imports of certain raw materials, and semifabricated goods for assembly plants.

There have been serious economic repercussions due to this break-down in trade and shipping, and the inability to export and import production goods and consumption goods.

The basis of the cooperation in both the military and the economic areas depends on the political relations among the American republics. As you well know, the Department of State has handled these relations in a magnificent manner, with foresight, with great statesmanship; so that today we have a political structure which permits the necessary collaboration.

Today, particularly with total war such as is being waged a government cannot stand firm in its foreign relations unless the people are back of it. The Axis has developed over the past years, and used in recent years, a propaganda technique designed to undermine the morale of the people of the Americas, to cause a break-down among them, and to divide them among themselves. The Axis objective was to build up hatred and feelings of misunderstanding so that governments could not develop a unity amongst their peoples.

First let me say that through vigorous action on the part of the American republics, Axis organizations have been pretty well broken up throughout the hemisphere. With various countries declaring war and other countries breaking off Axis relations, they have stopped all direct propaganda except in one country. These Axis organizations have been either disrupted or driven underground where they are dependent largely on rumor, on subversive activities, and on short-wave radio from abroad.

The amount recommended by the committee provides for a continuation of the radio, news, and motion-picture programs on a reduced basis. It also provides for a continuation of the basic economy program embodying a relatively small amount for emergency rehabilitation work and a 2-year program for 1944 and 1945 for health, sanitation, and food supply. The basic economy program has been operating for a year and a half to support the work of the military groups and also to support production of strategic and critical materials such as rubber in the Amazon area. A typical and interesting description of the importance and necessity of the basic economy program will be found commencing on page 156 of part I of the hearings outlining the project in the Amazon Basin in support of the production of rubber. With respect to the future and permanence of the basic economy program, Mr. Rockefeller testified:

General Dunham, who is carrying on the health and sanitation program as the operating head, has negotiated in each country, so that the program has been set up within the governmental structure of each country under the ministers of public health as special servicios. Our doctors are there and our engineers, but in the proportion of about 1 to 25 of theirs. We are helping train their men. The initial construction work will be completed. And it is our hope that in 3 years they will be able to take over with trained personnel on an economic budget all the operating expenses of this entire program of health and sanitation. This will result in the establishment of basic health and sanitation standards throughout the tropical areas of the Southern Hemisphere and Central America.

The committee has made some decreases in the Budget estimate totaling $3,175,000. This amount comprises elimination of $125,000 for support of inter-American centers in the United States, $75,000 for minority programs among Spanish speaking people in the United States, and $75,000 for information analysis involving research and reference work by private organizations and other Government agencies. The committee has also eliminated the sum of $400,000 from the emergency rehabilitation allocation in the basic economy program.

A new project was submitted in connection with the Budget estimate. It contemplated a program of $5,000,000 for a comprehensive general educational program in the other republics to cover a

period of 3 years and to be a complete project within that period and with that sum. The committee has provided $2,500,000 toward the project in this bill. With respect to the necessity, extent, and importance of the program Mr. Rockefeller advised as follows:

Briefly, we are asking and receiving the cooperation of the 20 other American republics in varying degrees, and it is terribly important to us in the war. Part of that has been the result of this informational program. These gains have been made and the Government is not going to keep up, in my opinion, an information program after the war is over. We never have in the past and I cannot see any reason for carrying on an elaborate program of this kind. Therefore, to hold the good that we have gained, and to make permanent the understanding we have developed, the confidence and the trust which has grown and developed during this period throughout the other American republics, we must work with the schools of those countries, through their educational systems; that is, if we are going to make this permanent. This means that all the peoples of this hemisphere must have an opportunity to read and know about one another, to understand this philosophy of 21 nations living together in a hemisphere, standing side by side in time of war, in time of world crisis, and cooperating to the mutual benefit of each country during times of peace and collaborating in economic fields for the best interests of the people of all the countries.

This program is designed to undertake cooperative programs with the ministers of education and the leading educators in each of the countries. They will come up here and get an understanding of our program. There will be an exchange of ideas. We will assist them in making permanent this work of a better understanding, which is basic to cooperation in any field, and in meeting any of the problems of the people of those countries.

* * * * * * *

We start with a conference of ministers of education of the various countries. As a result of that, a program of action will be developed for this cooperative effort.

Then we invite the ministers of education and a dozen of the key people in educational work in each country to come up here to the United States and discuss their problems frankly with educational groups in this country—not just government—but the National Education Association; the American Council on Education, and State groups. While they are here a program will be worked out to determine the major needs of their country from the point of view of textbook material, from the point of view of the problems in illiteracy in rural areas, in urban areas where motion pictures can be used, and so on. Programs will be developed for areas where illiteracy is holding back the economic development of the country.

We will develop a joint program financed jointly.

We visualize it as a 3-year program which, in itself, is complete. We do not plan to ask for any more money in this. In fact, I am willing to say right now that this is a complete program in itself. We will put the money into a foundation which will carry on the program until such time as private groups can take it over.

The Axis over a period of years had expended large sums of money to influence the school systems in some of the Latin-American countries. As of September 1942, Germany and Italy had financed and operated 888 schools in South America. They furnished free tuition to key people whom they selected, supplied professors and textbooks, and have dominated and influenced very materially the thinking of the children. A study made by the Department of State in 1941 estimated that Germany had expended over $6,000,000 on German schools in Latin-America since Hitler came into power.

The amount recommended by the committee contemplates no such program. It provides no construction. It aims to work with and through the public educational systems of these countries in a truly democratic fashion on a program of mutual understanding and benefit to all of the nations of the Western Hemisphere.

The Coordinator advised the committee that, based on conditions as they exist today and assuming a continuance of the war, that a rough

approximation of the amount to be requested for 1945 for the entire coordination program would be one-half of the request for 1944, or approximately $25,000,000 of which $18,000,000 would be required for liquidation of the contract authorization in this bill. This program is not designed to be a continuing or a permanent program. Such of our cultural and educational relations with the other American republics as are deemed to be of a permanent character are appropriated for in funds granted through the Department of State in the regular bill.

OFFICE OF DEFENSE TRANSPORTATION

The amount allowed is $14,650,000, which compared with the Budget estimate of $14,900,000 is a decrease of $250,000 and compared with the current appropriation of $14,416,515 is an increase of $233,485. The reduction in the Budget estimate is affected by decreasing the allotment for travel from $1,500,000 to $1,250,000. The organization approved for the coming year is 4,487 which is 302 less than the number authorized for fiscal 1943 and approximately 300 more than were employed on May 3d. Director Eastman was frank in advising the committee that the Budget recommendation made no allowance for expanding needs which may require additional funds as and when they develop. The committee hopes that the Director may realize his desire to make the amount recommended fit the necessities of managing the Nation's domestic transport facilities as successfully and satisfactorily as the task has been performed up to this time. Compared with the experience of the First World War when the Government took over the railroads and operated them, the transport facilities in this war have handled a much larger volume of traffic and have done it in a very extraordinary manner considering the handicaps of equipment, repair parts, manpower, and competing war necessities.

The following excerpt from Director Eastman's testimony outlines clearly the work of the Office of Defense Transportation:

I should like to make a few general remarks about our work. I think you understand that we cover every form of domestic transportation, not only the for-hire carriers, the common and contract carriers, but also the private carriers. And we have some responsibility even for private automobiles.

In addition to that, we have a very large responsibility with respect to the storage situation throughout the country, in connection with all the Government departments.

Our work relates chiefly to the operation of these transportation facilities, and in one case we actually operate a railroad; that is the Toledo, Peoria & Western. We are managing and operating that railroad.

In addition to the matter of operation, we have the problem of procuring materials and equipment for all of the transportation agencies, including private automobiles, through the War Production Board. We have duties in connection with the negotiation of rates. We cannot fix rates, but we have the duty of negotiating rates for traffic in which the Government has an interest, where that appears necessary under war conditions. And we have all the problems related to manpower in connection with all these forms of transportation.

The basic problem, in brief, is to make transportation facilities which are depleted, compared to pre-war conditions, carry by far the greatest transportation load in the history of the country. When I say "depleted," I mean we have lost the use of the intercoastal and most of the coastwise ships, and because of the rubber situation we have lost to some extent the use of highway automotive facilities.

In its struggle with that problem, up to date, transportation, as you know, has not failed. It has met the situation adequately, notwithstanding the shortages of rubber, the shortages of critical materials other than rubber, the shortage in

the East of gasoline, the shortage of repair parts, and now a shortage, which is becoming every day more critical, in manpower.

In addition to our own forces, I may say that we have had a great deal of aid from voluntary sources. In the case of our local transport work, for example, we have the assistance of about 2,000—a little more than 2,000—local administrators appointed by the mayors of each city of over 10,000, and by the Governors.

At the important railroad centers, we have transportation advisory committees made up of representatives of the leading shippers. And in connection with our truck activities, we work in very close cooperation with the county farm transportation committees of the United States Department of Agriculture. They do a great deal of work for us. We have the help of the Interstate Commerce Commission field force and of various carrier organizations.

Someone on my staff made a computation the other day which indicated that, including all of these people who are giving us voluntary help, the total would add up to as many as 90,000. Of course, they are not doing full-time work, by any means, but they are giving us a great deal of help.

The volume of troop movements has been an important part of the burden placed upon rail carriers. By the end of June 1942, the volume of troop movements had exceeded the entire volume of the military movements during the First World War. This is largely due to the difference in the induction and training practices. In the last war men were inducted, sent to camp, and then overseas. During the present war from induction to transshipment overseas the average is 8 moves per man, and in cases of engagement in divisional maneuvers and specialized training as many as 4 additional moves may be involved. The average now is 10 to 15 times more moves per man than in World War I. In the calendar year 1942 official troop moves of the armed forces as a whole were 10,000,000,000 passenger-miles out of a total of 49,000,000,000 passenger-miles for the year. The average move per man in this war is 800 miles compared to 150 in the last war and a majority of the moves are made in Pullman-tourist cars requiring approximately 50 percent of the Pullman equipment and in addition 20 percent of the country's coaches.

The Division of Motor Transport requires the largest single portion of the appropriation for the Office, approximately two-thirds of the total. This Division has the duty of conserving approximately 4,600,000 trucks of which only 600,000 are owned by for-hire operators, and busses and taxicabs owned by over 3,000,000 individuals. The necessity for conservation of these vehicles grows out of the shortage of rubber, shortage of new vehicles, shortage of repair parts, and in some areas shortage of gasoline. General Order 21 requires certificates of war necessity for operators of trucks, busses, and taxicabs. Under them the amount of mileage to be operated and the amount of gasoline to be used is determined. This requires a field force of approximately 2,800 out of the total of 4,500 for the entire Office of Defense Transportation.

OFFICE OF ECONOMIC STABILIZATION

The committee has approved the Budget estimate of $100,000 for the fiscal year 1943, which corresponds to a similar allotment for the current fiscal year from the President's emergency fund. This Office was set up by Executive Order 9250, issued October 3, 1942, pursuant to the authority of the amendment to the Price Control Act of October 2, 1942. The order also established an Economic Stabilization Board for advisory and consultation purposes with the Director. The

fundamental statement of functions of the Office of Director of Economic Stabilization are found in paragraphs 3 and 4 of the order as follows:

3. The Director, with the approval of the President, shall formulate and develop a comprehensive national economic policy relating to the control of civilian purchasing power, prices, rents, wages, salaries, profits, rationing, subsidies, and all related matters—all for the purpose of preventing avoidable increases in the cost of living, cooperating in minimizing the unnecessary migration of labor from one business, industry, or region to another, and facilitating the prosecution of the war. To give effect to this comprehensive national economic policy the Director shall have power to issue directives on policy to the Federal departments and agencies concerned.

4. The guiding policy of the Director and of all departments and agencies of the Government shall be to stabilize the cost of living in accordance with the Act of October 2, 1942; and it shall be the duty and responsibility of the Director and of all departments and agencies of the Government to cooperate in the execution of such administrative programs and in the development of such legislative programs as may be necessary to that end. The administration of activities related to the national economic policy shall remain with the departments and agencies now responsible for such activities, but such administration shall conform to the directives on policy issued by the Director.

The amount recommended provides for the salary of the Director and for a small staff and other expenses of the Office.

NATIONAL WAR LABOR BOARD

The amount recommended for the fiscal year 1944 is $13,481,300, which is a decrease of $500,000 in the Budget estimate and an apparent increase of $7,613,250 over the funds available for the current year. Congress earlier in this session increased the Board's organization to enable it to establish field offices to handle and expedite the very large volume of cases which arose out of the wage stabilization duties placed upon the Board pursuant to the Stabilization Act of October 2, 1942. This increased personnel has only been employed for a portion of the fiscal year 1943, the additional appropriation having been provided in March of this year. The difference on a full annual basis of salaries and expenses of the 1943 organization of the Board and the organization asked in the estimates is $570,000. The Budget for 1944 also provides for allocation of $5,032,000 to other agencies for performing work for the Board instead of building up within the Board's framework additional units for these purposes. Of this latter amount $1,032,000 is provided for the Bureau of Labor Statistics to secure wage data for use of the Board in arriving at its determinations of wage applications and disputes, and $4,000,000 for the Wage and Hour Division, acting as agent of the Board in processing voluntary applications for wage adjustments and making investigations to check violations of the Board's wage decisions. The amount of $1,032,000 for 1944 represents no increase on an annual basis over the organization for 1943 for the Bureau of Labor Statistics. The $4,000,000 for the Wage and Hour Division on an annual basis is an increase to enable that Division to perform checking investigations in connection with enforcement of the wage orders of the Board and at its request.

The decrease of $500,000 in the Budget figure will hold the Board's personnel to the level provided for the present fiscal year and eliminates the increase asked for additional permanent positions for 1944. The committee recognizes the increase in the work load of the Board which temporarily lightened when the "hold-the-line order" was

promulgated but which since clarification of the order has again risen in point of applications submitted for consideration. A number of new positions were requested for legal work both in Washington and the regional offices, to cope with arrearage of 2,369 cases which is increasing. New personnel assigned for that duty should be found within the present number of authorized positions all of which are not filled as of May 31 and the additional $70,000 which the committee has provided.

The jurisdiction of the Board which was not clearly understood by the issuance of the "hold-the-line order" of April 9 last was clarified by the directive of May 12. The functions of the Board now are (1) settlement of labor disputes upon compliance with the no-strike, no-lock-out agreement; and (2) to carry out the national wage-stabilization policy. In the latter function the classes of cases are now confined to those (*a*) within the Little Steel formula, (*b*) involving correction of inequalities for key occupations in different labor market areas (bracket cases), and (*c*) to correct substandards of living. The last class is minor in number of cases.

Until October 2, 1942, the Board had only jurisdiction over disputes. The Stabilization Act jurisdiction has resulted in the receipt by the Board of 55,000 voluntary applications for wage stabilization and 3,500 disputes cases. As of the date of the hearings on the bill the Board had pending a backlog of 600 cases in Washington and 25,000 in the field—which means 3 months' arrearage in point of time. The present rate of receipt of cases is more than 2,800 per week for voluntary wage adjustments and approximately 400 per month of dispute cases which involve principally matters of wages.

The Board has a very important duty to perform in connection with inflation in holding wages to the levels established pursuant to the "hold the line order". In response to inquiry by the committee as to the ability of the Board to hold wages in line, Dr. Taylor, board vice chairman, responded:

> Of course, we cannot speak about prices, but this Board is in a position to stabilize wages and at the same time maintain efficiency. One of our greatest difficulties, of course, has been the increase in prices considerably beyond the 15 percent limit in the Little Steel formula. You will recall that it was just a few weeks ago that the A. F. of L. representatives on the Board insisted that the Little Steel formula should be modified. It was the judgment of the public members of the Board that even with the rise in the cost of living that had occurred up to that point, they had no intention of modifying the Little Steel formula. I emphasize that because it is the adjustment of general wage levels through the medium of a general wage increase that would cause really significant rises in the total wage-rate structure of the country. This Board now, under Executive Order No. 9328, has no right, and has no intention, of course, of increasing wages in that first category of general wage increases beyond the 15 percent level. We think, with the policy that has now been adopted, that there is no doubt at all about the fact that wages can be stabilized at the September 15 level in a very practical manner. I think the statistics show that the rise since then has been very small indeed.

Data furnished the committee indicate that between September 1942, and February 1943, industrial, transportation, trade, and service pay rolls (exclusive of agriculture and direct Government pay rolls), increased by $279,000,000. This was a change of 4.9 percent. Changes in the price of labor (basic wage and salary rates) the only factors over which the Board had any control accounted for 1.2 percent and the remaining 3.7 percent resulted from expanding employment,

increases in hours of work, shifts of workers from lower-paid civilian to higher-paid and higher-skilled war jobs. During the period referred to the straight-time hourly rates in all manufacturing increased only 1.9 cents per hour or two-thirds of one percent and only a third of the rise which took place during the same months the year before. This change also includes such factors as upgrading and shifts to higher-paid war jobs and is a good measurement of the Board's effectiveness.

OFFICE OF SCIENTIFIC RESEARCH AND DEVELOPMENT

The committee has approved the Budget estimate of $135,982,500, which is a decrease of $3,014,620 under the funds for 1943. These funds consist of $73,000,000 by direct appropriation, $2,505,555 carried forward from 1942 appropriations, and $63,491,565 transferred by agreement and pursuant to authority in the current law from the Army and the Navy. For the fiscal year 1944 no such transfers are contemplated, the funds in this bill representing the research budget for the functions of the Office in supplementing the work of the Army and the Navy in research and development on new weapons of war and on military medical research.

This work is carried on under the counsel and advice of some of the most eminent men in their professions in the United States.

The advisory council exists to provide proper coordination with other agencies. Its membership consists of: Vannevar Bush (Director, Office of Scientific Research and Development), chairman; James B. Conant (chairman, National Defense Research Committee); A. Newton Richards (chairman, Committee on Medical Research); Jerome C. Hunsaker (chairman, National Advisory Committee for Aeronautics); Harvey H. Bundy (Special Assistant to the Secretary of War), representing the War Department; and Rear Admiral J. A. Furer (Coordinator of Research and Development), representing the Navy Department.

The bodies responsible for directing the research programs consist of the National Defense Research Committee in the case of weapons of war and the Committee on Medical Research in the instance of military medicine.

The National Defense Research Committee consists of Dr. James B. Conant, president of Harvard University, as chairman; Dr. Roger Adams, professor of chemistry, University of Illinois; Dr. Karl T. Compton, president of Massachusetts Institute of Technology; Dr. Frank B. Jewett, President of the National Academy of Sciences and chairman of the board of Bell Telephone Laboratories; Dr. Richard C. Tolman, dean of the graduate school, California Institute of Technology; Maj. Gen. Clarence C. Williams, who heads that office in the Army which is concerned with the coordination of research throughout the Army Supply Forces, as the Army member; Capt. Lybrand P. Smith, Assistant Coordinator of Research and Development of the Navy; and the Commissioner of Patents, Mr. Conway P. Coe.

The Committee on Medical Research consists of Dr. A. Newton Richards, of the University of Pennsylvania, as chairman; Dr. A. R. Dochez of Columbia University; Dr. A. Baird Hastings, of Harvard University; Dr. Lewis H. Weed, of Johns Hopkins University, Chairman of the Division of Medical Sciences of the National Research

Council; together with Brig. Gen. James S. Simmons, of the Office of the Surgeon General of the Army, Rear Admiral Harold W. Smith, of the Office of the Surgeon General of the Navy, and Dr. R. E. Dyer, Director of the National Institute of Health, representing the Surgeon General of the Public Health Service.

Appropriate liaison is maintained through these committees and their subcommittees with the armed forces and other Government agencies to avoid duplication and to insure that the research is responsive to the military and naval needs.

Research is carried on by contract with educational institutions, research institutes, and industrial laboratories. From June 1940, through April 17, 1943, a total of 1,731 different contracts with 854 supplements, have been entered into. They involved 124 different academic institutions and 205 different industrial organizations. Of these contracts approximately 600 have been completed, leaving more than 1,100 still in force. As a result of the research slightly more than 200 devices and formulas had been adopted which are either in use or in production. Equipment or material produced or in production as a result of the contracts is approximately $2,000,000,000. The general program is limited to research on projects the results of which in the case of weapons and equipment could be available for use against an enemy in the field not later than the summer of 1945.

Most of the testimony on these projects is necessarily not reported. The committee has been informed of results and they are significant. Commendatory letters from Admiral King and General Marshall are printed on page 1249, part I, of the hearings.

In the field of medical research, a list of the proposed studies is printed on pages 1263 and 1264. Members will be intensely interested in reading Dr. Richard's testimony on page 1270 respecting penicillin, which bids fair to rival the sulfanilamide drugs.

OFFICE OF WAR INFORMATION

The Budget estimate for the Office of War Information for the fiscal year 1944 is $47,342,000, in which sum is included a special fund of $10,000,000 contingent upon need in connection with military operations. The funds available for the current fiscal year total $35,847,292 and do not include any such special fund. The amount asked for 1944, therefore, exclusive of the special fund, is $37,342,000, or an increase over the figure for 1943 of $1,494,708.

The committee recommends a total of $34,472,504, which is an apparent decrease of $1,374,788 under 1943 funds and $12,869,496 under the Budget estimates. The amount allowed for 1944, however, includes $5,000,000 for a special fund for use contingent upon military operations and eliminating this from the $34,472,504, the figure becomes $29,472,504 which is $6,374,788 less than the amount for 1943.

The decrease in the Budget estimate of $12,869,496 consists of a cut of $5,000,000 in the $10,000,000 request for a fund for use contingent upon actual or projected military operations, a decrease of $4,503,590 in the amount for the Overseas Operations Branch, and a reduction of $3,365,906 in the request for the Domestic Operations Branch. In making the decrease in the contingency fund the com-

mittee does not indicate that any embarrassment should result therefrom. No such fund was available in 1943 and operations in north Africa were met within the total of the funds provided. If it should appear that the $5,000,000 is a deterrent to necessary activities on the military fronts the committee will review the situation. The other reductions in the Budget estimate affecting domestic and overseas operations total $7,869,496.

The amount requested for the Overseas Operations Branch is $27,003,590 compared with an allocation for 1943 of $25,785,821. The committee has allowed $22,500,000 which is a decrease of $4,503,590 in the Budget allocation. The sum sought for 1944 contains provision for an increase of 763 in personnel whose cost, including salaries and other attendant expenses, amounts to $2,290,000. The allowance eliminates the increase and makes a further reduction of $2,213,590. This sum must be met by curtailments in other directions.

The amount requested for the Domestic Operations Branch is $8,865,906 compared with an allocation of $8,561,199 for the current year. The committee has provided $5,500,000 which is a decrease of $3,365,906 in the amount of the Budget estimate, or approximately 37 percent. The reduction will require a drastic rearrangement of the domestic program particularly in the fields of publications, posters, motion pictures, special services, and field operations.

Attention is invited to the part the Office of War Information has on the propaganda front in the prosecution of the war. It is most interestingly and graphically given in the statement of Director Elmer Davis commencing on page 669, part I, of the hearings, and the statement of Mr. Robert Sherwood, Director of the Overseas Operations Branch, commencing on page 741.

With respect to the Overseas Operations Branch the following is quoted from Mr. Davis' testimony:

In general the Overseas Branch, addressing the populations of foreign countries, has a very different mission from that of the Domestic Branch. As it is phrased in a recent policy directive:

"The overseas operation is essentially a propaganda operation—that is, it wields a weapon which must contribute to the winning of the war and the saving of the lives of American soldiers by shortening the war. The mission of the Overseas Branch falls into four categories:

"(*a*) In enemy countries its mission is to undermine and destroy the morale of the enemy population and thus to bring about a disintegration of the enemy's war effort.

"(*b*) In enemy-occupied countries its mission is to keep alive hope of liberation and stimulate resistance to the enemy forces of occupation, to the end that, when the day of actual invasion comes, there will be open revolt against the Germans and Japanese behind their own lines of battle.

"(*c*) In neutral countries its mission is to win the moral support of the neutral populations to the United Nations' cause, and to convince them of the inevitability of United Nations' victory.

"(*d*) In allied countries its mission is to counter all enemy propaganda aimed at dividing the United Nations, to promote the morale of our allies and their continued will to fight, and to foster a better understanding of the United States."

Our work in theaters of military operations follows the policies laid down by the Joint Chiefs of Staff; these other and more normal operations of our Overseas Branch follow the foreign policy of the United States. This is, of course, the policy laid down by the President and the State Department, unless that policy

should be modified by the Senate, in refusing its consent to a treaty; or by the Congress as a whole, in refusing legislation or appropriations necessary to carry out a given policy. Unless Congress should take such action we are bound by the policies laid down by the President; but we are obliged to remind foreign audiences, and we do so remind them, that no treaty can be ratified by the United States without the consent of the Senate. To insure that our propaganda policies actually are in conformity with current foreign policy we have daily contact with the State Department, and representatives of that Department, as well as of the Army and Navy, sit on the Planning Board which draws up the directives for our overseas operations.

WAR PRODUCTION BOARD

Salaries and expenses.—The sum recommended for the War Production Board is $88,200,000. This is $14,504,711 more than the funds available in 1943, $73,695,289, and $1,750,000 less than the Budget estimate, $89,950,000. The funds cited for 1943 are exclusive of $7,500,000 for the Smaller War Plants Corporation which is carried for the coming year in a separate account.

The Budget estimates for the Board provide for a decrease in man-year's of employment of approximately 3,500. However, this decrease includes approximately 800 on account of the separation of the funds of the Smaller War Plants Corporation so that the net decrease is approximately 2,700.

The committee has reduced the Budget estimate in the amount of $1,750,000. This consists of a decrease of $1,000,000 for a project for increasing the available lumber supply, $136,000 for salaries for the Division of Information, $56,250 from the funds for the War Utilities Office, $185,400 in the allocation for travel, $250,000 for special studies to be conducted by various agencies, $97,760 for rent due to the removal of the construction division from New York to Washington, and $20,000 for an appraisal of school facilities incident to granting of applications for priorities.

The increase over 1943 is $14,504,711. This is accounted for partly by the additional sums required to carry the reduced force on an annual basis for the full year in 1944 as compared with a larger force for a smaller average employment for the year 1943, and including the necessary increases for travel, communications, rent, and other expenses on account of a full year's operation as contrasted with a lesser average operation in 1943. The principal change from 1943 is in the allocation for research which is increased from a total of $2,750,000 to $11,000,000. The objective of the research is to develop substitutes for critical materials, to maintain or increase the supplies of raw materials, and to improve production techniques.

Chairman Nelson advised the committee in connection with the 1944 Budget and the personnel reductions proposed that in attaining these figures the Board had put on too strenuous a campaign in retrenching and that the work in the past months had been affected by it. He expressed the view that it would be necessary to make adjustments in the coming fiscal year because the decrease had gone too far.

The work of the Board in the fiscal year 1944 will be in its most difficult and peak phase. The transition of the United States from

a peace economy to a war economy is illustrated graphically by data relating to gross national production:

[In billions of dollars]

Calendar year	Gross national product	War	Nonwar
1940	97	2	95
1941	119	14	105
1942	152	52	100
1943 (actual and estimated)	180	90	90

Our gross national production has expanded from a total of $97,000,000,000 in the calendar year 1940—$2,000,000,000 for war purposes and $95,000,000,000 for nonwar purposes—to $180,000,000,000 estimated for the calendar year 1943—$90,000,000,000 for each purpose. This seems to be very close to the limit of the Nation's total productive capacity and with perhaps a slight increase from the nonwar to the war proportion of the total.

The task of the Board is so clearly outlined in a portion of Chairman Nelson's statement that it is reproduced here:

In telling you of the job ahead, I shall describe it broadly first, and then deal more specifically with a few particular elements. The first major element in the task of the War Production Board will be that of exercising more and more precise controls over the production of a peak output of military equipment and supplies. This peak output measured in dollars will be approximately $90,000,000,000 of munitions and war construction in 1944, according to present determinations of military requirements. I include in this figure, of course, munitions and supplies not only for the armed forces of the United States but also for the growing forces of our allies. This dollar volume represents the largest contribution to the successful prosecution of the war that we believe to be feasible. It represents, in other words, our maximum capacity to produce military goods and equipment and at the same time take care of civilian needs.

I cannot emphasize too strongly that this tremendous military production must very largely be carried out under the supervision, and in many instances the specific control, of the War Production Board, and not left to chance or entirely to the workings of private initiative. For instance, all strategic and critical materials will be produced and distributed according to programs and schedules, for which the War Production Board is primarily responsible. In the same manner, supervision of the construction and operation of new facilities, together with the utilization of existing facilities, are among our other important responsibilities.

In doing our work, we utilize wherever possible the services of existing agencies. For instance, actual procurement of military supplies is done by the War and Navy Departments. Working relations have been established with nearly every other governmental agency for purposes of avoiding duplication of efforts and increasing over-all Government efficiency. As Chairman of the War Production Board, however, I am responsible for the "exercise of general direction over the war procurement and production program." I have been doing that job and will continue to do it.

The second major element in our job is that of mobilizing resources for the civilian economy. For a long time we have been constantly doing advance planning for the day when the conversion of our productive capacity to war purposes would create a serious problem in maintaining a thriving civilian economy. That day has been reached or will be reached shortly. As a result the War Production Board finds itself confronted with the task of working out methods for assuring production for the civilian economy in a manner somewhat similar to that of managing the production of military goods. This task will be one of great importance, not only because of the absolute necessity for maintaining a healthy domestic economy for its own sake, but also because the entire purpose and objective of the civilian economy is to contribute the maximum potential output of military goods needed to win this war. There is too often a tendency to discuss the civilian population as something separate from the so-called military claimant

agencies, such as the Army, Navy, Maritime Commission, and Lend-Lease. Actually, however, no such clear-cut distinction is possible, because production for the programs of all the claimant agencies depends on keeping the civilian population in efficient working trim. That is an indispensable part of the over-all job of munitions production.

Smaller War Plants Corporation.—The Smaller War Plants Corporation operates subject to the direction of the Chairman of the War Production Board. For the fiscal year 1943, $7,500,000 of the funds of the Corporation were made available for administrative expenses and merged with the appropriation of the Board. The purposes of the act were undertaken through the organizational units of the Board, particularly in the field. The results were not as satisfactory and the purposes of the act not attained in a degree hoped for when it was passed. On March 18 last, an order was issued transferring the Smaller War Plants Division of the Board, its funds, and personnel from the Board organization to the Corporation, and on April 19 an agreement was made concerning the respective functions of the Board and the Corporation in the field. Since May 1 the Corporation has been operating in the field as a separate entity, so that at this time it is free to function independently, subject to the general direction of the Chairman of the War Production Board as set forth in the order of March 18, and is in position to undertake vigorously and aggressively the action which Congress desires.

The committee was impressed with the testimony of Brig. Gen. R. W. Johnson, Chairman of the Board of Directors of the Corporation. He portrayed a comprehension of the scope of the task, a sympathy and understanding of the problems of the small plants, and an earnest and aggressive spirit.

General Johnson's views are briefly summarized in the following paragraphs:

First, that there is little in the record to indicate what should be a sound case history. There is little in the past that tells us what we should do in the future. It is rather hard to visualize the future. We do feel, though, today, that we have a fairly clear understanding of the problem. We are confident that we know how to solve it; we are confident that it is capable of rapid solution; we are confident that given the right men in the right places we can deliver to Congress the job that we are hired to do; and we believe it is a matter of a relatively short time, given the right tools, to put the vast majority of the small plants of America to work in the production of weapons or essential civilian needs. We think that thereafter, unless there are major changes in the economy, we can keep on top of the job.

Now, I would like to make every effort within the limits of my ability to say that this job is simple. It is not complex when boiled down to its essentials. It is entirely manageable, and it can be done. I feel quite confident of the staff in Washington. There have been a number of rearrangements made since February 8.

I feel that our relations with other governmental agencies are satisfactory and that within the next 60 days we will have a real organization organized throughout the country that will be in contact with every small plant everywhere, if we can go ahead. I am delighted at last to be able to say that this job can be done and explain it in as much detail as meets your wishes, as to how we shall do it.

The purposes of the act were aimed at the location of distressed small plants and an endeavor to supply them with war work suitable to their capacities. General Johnson advised the committee that, except for a few regions, the number of the plants is not now fully known. Their location and condition previously was undertaken by questionnaires which proved futile and unsatisfactory. It will be done in the future by personal contact of field personnel for location followed by engineering survey to determine the remedy.

The committee was advised that there are some 185,000 plants in the United States of which 100,000 do less than $2,500,000 gross business per plant per year. A small plant is defined as (*a*) any plant with less than 500 employees, and (*b*) any plant having a small percentage of the industry in which it operates. The number of small plants in distress at the time of the hearing is roughly estimated at 3,500 and a distressed plant is defined as one which is operating at two-thirds of normal (before the war). These data are subject to frequent change as the status of the business of the plants varies.

The program under the act provides for loans and for assistance in getting contracts and subcontracts for the plants in distress or if not in distress to keep them from getting into distress. Loaning operations have been so far a minor function of the corporate business and General Johnson estimated that approximately 85 percent of the function of the corporation would be devoted to finding distressed plants and getting them work.

It should not be inferred that the Smaller War Plants Corporation has not been of assistance in the past to small business. It has, but not as much as it should have been. Data furnished the committee indicates that, while no specific figures can be submitted as to the total number of small plants that have been designated for contracts by the Corporation, prime contracts, with a value of $714,000,000, arranged with the assistance of the Corporation, have been placed with 3,891 firms, and subcontracts, with a value of $242,000,000, have been placed with 4,101 firms. The total firms so aided is approximately 8,000 in a total contract value of $956,000,000.

The committee recommends the amount of the Budget estimate which is $12,006,000, payable from the funds of the Corporation. This is an increase of $4,506,000 in the amount made available to the War Production Board for administration of the act in 1943. The Budget calls for increases in personnel in Washington and in the field in numbers approximating 400 more than the like numbers engaged under the organization of the War Production Board on this work in 1943. In the discussions during the hearings it developed that the amount of the Budget estimate is below what the Chairman of the Board believes is necessary to accomplish the task. The committee is not inclined to increase the Budget figure but if results are obtained and can be conclusively demonstrated the committee will later in the year consider supplementing the figure.

The capital stock of the Corporation was placed in the act at $150,000,000. A balance sheet of the Corporation as of May 31, 1943, is found on page 559 of the hearings, part II. Deducting the $7,500,000 for administrative expenses for the year 1943 left a balance of $142,500,000. Cash on hand on that date totaled $137,939,812.44 and receivables accounted for $4,275,015.82. There has been an operating loss slightly in excess of $5,000. Otherwise the fund is intact.

WAR RELOCATION AUTHORITY

The amount of the Budget estimate, $48,170,000, is recommended. This is a decrease of $27,299,648 in the amount of the funds available in 1943, $75,469,648.

The appropriations for 1943 were based upon an estimated evacuee population of 132,000. The number at no time during the year has exceeded 110,000. The Budget estimate for 1944 is based upon an

average number of 100,000 and the total at the end of May was 98,623. The number in the centers is exclusive of 12,799 on leave of absence from camps to engage in employment outside. This number is classified as follows: 5,280 on seasonal work leave, 657 on short-term leave, and 6,862 on indefinite leave.

The reduction under the 1943 funds is due to the elimination of nonrecurring items for construction, equipment, and supplies in preparing the centers for occupancy and improving the lands and property, the decrease in the number of estimated evacuees to be cared for, and loans to cooperative enterprise within the centers to be operated by the evacuees. The 1944 funds make provision for the maintenance of 100,000 evacuees, the management and care of evacuee property of approximately $200,000,000 value, and for necessary personnel in operating the relocation program outside the centers. Provision is also made for the care of 550 institutionalized Japanese on the west coast who cannot be moved to the centers.

The original program called for the establishment of 14 centers. The number has been confined to 10 main centers and an isolation center. A list of the centers and their population will be found on pages 699 and 708 of part II of the hearings. The isolation center has been established for the care of troublemakers who cannot be handled through the courts or sent to alien detention camps. The capacity of the center is 300 and the present population is 55.

The Budget estimate is predicated upon approximately 30,000 of the evacuees being absent from the centers during the coming year on various types of leave of absence. The number at present, as heretofore stated, is approximately 13,000.

The leave regulations in force provide that persons in the relocation centers, citizen or alien, can make application for leave (1) provided they had a place to go and could take care of themselves outside of the evacuated area; (2) provided the War Relocation Authority was reasonably assured that the community they were moving into would accept them; (3) provided the War Relocation Authority was reasonably assured they were not dangerous from the standpoint of the internal security of the country; and (4) provided they would keep the War Relocation Authority informed about their movements. On the last point all aliens are required under the law to report to the United States attorney, but citizens do not have to do so.

The following statement underlying the leave policy has been furnished the committee by the Director:

> The War Relocation Authority recognizes three principal considerations in the granting of permits to leave the relocation centers. First is the security of the Nation; second is the need for all available manpower to engage in the war effort; third is the undesirability of holding loyal American citizens and law-abiding aliens without charge.
>
> The War Relocation Authority feels that it is in the public interest for law-abiding aliens and loyal citizens to be permitted to make a contribution to the war effort through productive work in normal communities. Accordingly, it is following a policy of granting permits of indefinite or seasonal leave to eligible evacuees. The clearance procedures followed embody proper precautions for the national security. The War Relocation Authority has extensive information concerning each evacuee. In addition it has available the cooperation of the Federal Bureau of Investigation and other Government intelligence agencies which provide information from their records upon request concerning individual persons. No evacuee is permitted to leave the relocation center if there is anything in his record to indicate that it would be undesirable for him to live outside a relocation center.

The committee has questioned the Director closely on the question of granting leave. He has advised that there are not more than 2,000 or 3,000 evacuees whom they do not have a complete record on and are not giving leave to anyone unless there is a complete record as a basis for check. He also advised the committee that War Relocation Authority had received no reports of sabotage or espionage or disloyalty on the part of any evacuee on leave.

There is good reason supporting the leave policy of the War Relocation Authority. The committee is emphatic, however, in expressing the opinion that the records of all persons relocated outside the centers should be of such character as to be doubly assuring concerning their eligility for release.

The amount carried in the bill provides for all maintenance and operation expenses of the 10 centers and the isolation center. Provision is also made for the purchase of livestock, fertilizer, and seed for farming operations with a view to making the centers more nearly self-supporting as to food and for the purchase of supplies and materials for continuing necessary maintenance construction and improvements on the land. The War Relocation Authority estimates the value of the produce from the centers in the coming year at $5,000,000. The cost of operations exclusive of administrative expenses of the Washington office, the field offices, and maintenance of institutionalized evacuees, is approximately $44,000,000. This is on a daily basis per capita of $1.20 or $440 per evacuee per annum. The daily cost includes 45 cents for the ration and the remainder encompasses all costs for pay of evacuees, project management, construction and maintenance, education, health, transportation costs, clothing and assistance grants, etc. This detail is set forth on page 714 of the hearing. The number of evacuees estimated to be engaged in paid employment in the centers during the year is 53,000 out of a total estimated population of 100,000. The distribution in types of work and the total amount estimated to be paid is found on page 777 of the hearing.

The cost of the daily ration is 45 cents per capita. Rationing is observed in the camps by the issuance of food from storehouses to messes on the national rationing basis. Centers which do not produce their own milk are limited to fresh milk for infants, nursing mothers, pregnant women, and persons, who by medical direction, require a special diet. A statement respecting the food policy is found on page 760 of the hearings.

The committee desires to call attention to the following statement of the Director as to policy, operation, and direction of the relocation program:

> I want to say to the committee that we are ready to present any facts that we have to this committee, or any other committee, or any other body that is interested in them. It has taken time for us to develop our program. Up until the first of the year we had to devote the major portion of our time to getting our project work in order, getting a staff developed and trained. We have not had adequate records of the individual evacuees until very recently. We do not have all the records that we would like, but we are getting them very fast now. It is only in the last month or two that I have felt that we have had an experienced group to handle our program in the centers, but I feel now we have not only an experienced but a very competent group. I think that we are getting adequate records of the folks that are there. I am confident that we are taking more than reasonable care in checking people who go out from the centers. We have had collaboration from many other governmental agencies. I feel very strongly that

this program of relocation is one that should be followed through. We should proceed with relocation during the war rather than after the war.

We believe that American citizens and law-abiding aliens who have good records had better be living in normal communities and contributing to the war effort rather than being held in the centers where they create a problem for everyone. We believe that that is important not only from the standpoint of expenditures to the Government, but from the standpoint of what we are fighting for. We are proceeding in a way we think the United States should operate in relation to minority groups rather than the way Hitler would do it, realizing at the same time that there is much misunderstanding and much misinformation. We think we are now in a position to clarify the facts in relation to the program. We have had very adequate collaboration from the other agencies including the War Department, the Federal Bureau of Investigation, and the other intelligence agencies, and with the Justice Department with whom we operate very closely.

I would like to point out for the record that there are about 2,000 Japanese aliens interned in camps who are considered dangerous to the internal security of the United States. Those are not residents in relocation centers. The relocation program was started to help people move out into new areas; only because of the difficulty of doing it quickly were the relocation centers established as temporary homes until we could get organized to do a more systematic job of relocating the people involved. We consider that to be our task.

WAR SHIPPING ADMINISTRATION

The largest single appropriation in the bill is for this Administration. The total approved is $2,272,350,000, which is an increase of $1,073,989,583 over comparable 1943 funds and a decrease in the Budget estimate of $100,000,000. This amount is part of an item for the purchase of cargo vessels constructed in Canada.

The War Shipping Administration owns or charters and operates all of the seagoing ships of the United States not directly in the service of the Army or Navy. The approved construction program provides for more than 4,400 ships and these are coming into commission at a rapid and increasing rate. The number of ships and the total tonnage to be operated by the War Shipping Administration in 1944 will be more than double that in 1943. An added fiscal burden is placed upon the revolving fund of the War Shipping Administration and removed from the funds of the Army, Navy, and Post Office Departments, due to service to these agencies without reimbursement. The additional amount estimated on account of this free service is between $200,000,000 and $300,000,000.

The task of the War Shipping Administration is the largest cargo shipping operation in the history of the World. Cargoes must go to all quarters of the globe. Compared to World War I the activity is almost incomprehensible and the results magnificent. In the last war our transportation problem was limited largely to the 6,500-mile round voyage to France. In this war, military supplies are moving over the 17,000-mile round voyage to Australia and the 28,000-mile round voyage to the Persian Gulf. Vessels go to north Russia, the United Kingdom, northwest and west Africa, the Red Sea, Persian Gulf, India, Australia, Alaska, the southwest Pacific, and the Western Hemisphere ports. A recent division of the tonnage indicates its war character: 41 percent is Army cargo, 13 percent is Navy cargo, 30 percent is lend-lease cargo, and 16 percent is for the civilian economy of which about one-half is for transporting essential raw materials for war plants. Thus more than 90 percent of the vessels operated by War Shipping Administration are engaged in transporting direct or indirect military cargo.

The amount approved for the revolving fund is $2,200,000,000 which is $1,050,000,000 more than the amount available in 1943. The committee is advised of the number of ships, their character and tonnage, and the total tonnage to be operated in 1944, which for obvious reasons is not in the printed record.

The sum recommended includes $223,110,000 on account of obligations for the fiscal year 1943 resulting from the free transportation of cargo for the Army, Navy, and Post Office Departments not contemplated when the 1943 funds were made available.

Total charges against the War Shipping revolving fund in fiscal 1944, including the 1943 obligations, are estimated at $3,216,000,000. Revenues to be received include $400,000,000 from commercial cargo and $616,000,000 on account of lend-lease cargo to be defrayed from lend-lease funds, leaving a total appropriated amount necessary in this bill of $2,200,000,000. The gross amount of $3,216,000,000 is roughly divided into the following categories of expense:

Ship hire and handling	$600, 000, 000
Stevedoring and cargo handling	440, 000, 000
Fuel and ship supplies	440, 000, 000
Wages and bonuses	440, 000, 000
Purchase and reconditioning of ships	290, 000, 000
War-risk insurance premiums	390, 000, 000
1943 obligations (budget deficit)	223, 000, 000
Maintenance and war-damage repairs	207, 000, 000
Defense installations	176, 000, 000
Administrative and miscellaneous expense	10, 000, 000
Estimated total 1944 expenditures	3, 216, 000, 000

Training of personnel and manning of the augmented fleet is a tremendous task. The construction program of the Maritime Commission of 4,403 ships is estimated to require a complement of approximately 35,000 officers and 145,000 seamen, including personnel for the deck, engineer, and stewards departments, and radio operators, in addition to the personnel in the present fleet. The amount approved for the fiscal year 1944 is $72,000,000, which provides for 54,000 new men in training, 6,500 cadets in training, 8,400 officers coming up from the ranks who must be replaced by unlicensed men, and 3,100 radio trainees. Included in the total of $72,000,000 is an amount of $5,500,000 for payment of obligations for the fiscal year 1943. The major part of this deficit results from the application to the maritime service of the pay scales of the Coast Guard effective by law as of July 1, 1942, and not contemplated when the 1943 appropriation was made. Included also in the maritime training fund is provision for health and service facilities for seamen and for rest homes in this country and similar service for our seamen in foreign countries.

The American merchant marine is rendering a heroic service and writing an illustrious chapter in this war. When the full history of World War II is written, the programs, the administration, and the functioning of the Maritime Commission and the War Shipping Administration, both through construction and operation, from the top

admiral down the commissioned line to ships' officers and seamen and from the civilian directory to the supplementary civilian personnel, will be found to be a significant contribution to victory.

DIVISION OF CENTRAL ADMINISTRATIVE SERVICES

Funds are recommended for this Division in the total sum of $9,567,200, consisting of $8,817,200 for salaries and expenses and $750,000 for a working fund. The amount for salaries and expenses is $976,680 less than Budget estimate and $4,863,926 less than the 1943 total.

The Division is a service agency for the constituent agencies of the Office for Emergency Management, furnishing for them fiscal service; procurement and supply of administrative supplies, equipment, and contractual services; space; communications service, including central telephone and teletype systems and mail and messenger service; repair and maintenance service for office machines, furniture and motor equipment; distribution of operating forms and printed material, and duplicating service by the various reproductive processes except printing. All of the foregoing services are furnished without charge to agency appropriations except duplicating services which under the appropriation in the bill are to be financed from a working fund and paid for by the agencies from their appropriations on an order and billing basis for the work performed.

During the fiscal year 1943 the Division performed personnel service for the various agencies which has now been taken over by them on their own account with the Civil Service Commission rendering personnel service in the field. Fiscal work of the War Production Board and Office of Price Administration will be performed by those agencies with their own funds in 1944.

The decrease under 1943 appropriations results from the transfer of personnel functions to the constituent agencies and the Civil Service Commission, the transfer of fiscal functions of the War Production Board and Office of Price Administration to them, a net increase to enable the Central Administrative Services to perform for the United States Employment Service central administrative services for its field offices, and a reduction due to more efficient operation.

In making the decrease of 10 percent in the Budget estimate for salaries and expenses the committee has taken into consideration the fact that the estimate of the Central Administrative Services was based upon the estimates of the constituent agencies. The committee has made decreases in the funds of the agencies contained in this bill and in the funds of the United States Employment Service of the War Manpower Commission in the Federal Security Agency bill for 1944. The sum eliminated has been based on these decreases.

The working capital fund is reduced from $900,000 to $750,000. The amount was based on turning the fund over once in approximately 3 months. The committee feels that this is too long a period for this type of reimbursable service and has accordingly cut the fund so that it would be on a little more than a 2 months' basis. As this is inter-

agency business of a simple type there should not be great delay in the payment of the bills.

LIMITATIONS OR LEGISLATIVE PROVISIONS

The following limitations or legislative provisions, not heretofore carried in connection with any of the constituent agencies of the Office for Emergency Management or the Executive Office of the President, are recommended:

On pages 5, 11, and 35:

Provided, That such sums as are included in this appropriation for special projects (classified in the estimates submitted to Congress as or under "Other contractual services") may be expended for travel expenses, printing and binding, and purchase of motor-propelled passenger-carrying vehicles without regard to the limitations specified for such objects under this appropriation but within such amounts as the Director of the Bureau of the Budget may approve therefor and such Director shall report to Congress each such limitation determined by him.

On page 11:

Provided further, That any employee of the Office of Price Administration is authorized and empowered, when designated for the purpose by the head of the agency, to administer to or take from any person an oath, affirmation, or affidavit when such instrument is required in connection with the performance of the functions or activities of said Office.

On page 15, in connection with the Office of Strategic Services:

Provided, That $23,000,000 of this appropriation may be expended without regard to the provisions of law and regulations relating to the expenditure of Government funds or the employment of persons in the Government service, and $21,000,000 of such $23,000,000 may be expended for objects of a confidential nature, such expenditures to be accounted for solely on the certificate of the Director of the Office of Strategic Services and every such certificate shall be deemed a sufficient voucher for the amount therein certified: Provided further, That this appropriation shall not be available for the salary of any person who, at the time of his employment hereunder, is in the active service of the armed forces of the United States.

On page 17, in connection with the Division of Central Administrative Services:

Provided, That a separate schedule of expenditures and reimbursements and a statement of the current assets and liabilities of the working capital fund as of the close of the last completed fiscal year shall be included in the annual Budget.

On page 23:

That the Director of the Office of Scientific Research and Development may sell, lease, lend, or otherwise dispose of, under such terms and conditions as he may deem advisable, devices, scientific or technical equipment, models, or other articles of personalty, developed, constructed, produced in or purchased for the performance of its scientific or medical contracts, except articles acquired for administrative purposes, and all receipts from such disposition to nongovernmental agencies shall be covered into the Treasury as miscellaneous receipts.

On page 26, in connection with the Office for War Information:

Provided, That, exclusive of amounts for unvouchered funds and the contingency fund, not more than $22,500,000 (including living and quarters allowances) shall be allocated to the Overseas Operations Branch and not more than $5,500,000 shall be allocated to the Domestic Operations Branch:

* * * * * * *

Provided further, That $5,000,000 of this appropriation shall not be available for expenditure unless the Director of the Office of War Information, with the approval of the Director of the Bureau of the Budget, shall determine that such funds in addition to the other funds provided herein are necessary for carrying on activities in conjunction with actual or projected military operations. Provided, That no more than $136,000 of this sum shall be allocated to the Information Division.

On page 28, in connection with the War Production Board:

: Provided, That not more than $136,000 of this sum shall be allocated for salaries of the Information Division.

On page 29:

And provided further, That the limitation placed on the amount available for travel expenses for the War Relocation Authority shall not apply to travel of evacuees and their escorts incident to transfers and relocation.

On page 37:

*The head of any of the constituent agencies is authorized * * * to designate certifying officers in accordance with the Act of December 29, 1941, or to delegate authority to the Director of the Division of Central Administrative Services to designate employees of such Division as certifying officers to certify vouchers payable against the funds of the constituent agency concerned.*

NATIONAL WAR AGENCIES APPROPRIATION BILL, FISCAL YEAR 1944

Comparative statement of the amounts available for the fiscal year 1943, the Budget estimates for the fiscal year 1944, and the amount recommended in the accompanying bill for 1944

House Doc. No.	Agency	Amount available, fiscal year 1943	Budget estimate, fiscal year 1944	Amount recommended for 1944 in bill	Increase (+) or decrease (−), bill compared with 1943	Increase (+) or decrease (−), bill compared with Budget estimate
	EXECUTIVE OFFICE OF THE PRESIDENT					
164	Board of Economic Warfare	$22, 943, 846	$36, 150, 000	$36, 150, 000	+$13, 206, 154	
147	Censorship, Office of	27, 280, 000	29, 998, 400	27, 800, 000	+520, 000	−$2, 198, 400
166	Petroleum Administration for War	4, 381, 413	5, 473, 000	5, 473, 000	+1, 091, 587	
204	Price Administration, Office of	120, 000, 000	177, 335, 000	165, 000, 000	+45, 000, 000	−12, 335, 000
205	Strategic Services, Office of	31, 233, 680	38, 476, 000	35, 000, 000	+3, 766, 320	−3, 476, 000
	Office for Emergency Management:					
199	Central Administrative Services, Division of:					
	Salaries and expenses	13, 681, 126	9, 796, 880	8, 817, 200	−4, 863, 926	−979, 680
	Working capital fund		900, 000	750, 000	+750, 000	−150, 000
153 207	Civilian Defense, Office of	7, 447, 075	5, 746, 522	4, 000, 000	−3, 447, 075	−1, 746, 522
148	Coordinator For Inter-American Affairs, Office of	37, 020, 753	[1] 33, 860, 000	[1] 30, 685, 000	−6, 335, 753	−3, 175, 000

138	Defense Transportation, Office of	14, 416, 515	14, 900, 000	14, 650, 000	+233, 485	−250, 000
159	Economic Stabilization, Office of	100, 000	100, 000	100, 000		
196	Liaison Office	113, 000	62, 320		−113, 000	−62, 320
178	National War Labor Board	6, 228, 050	14, 341, 300	13, 841, 300	+7, 613, 250	−500, 000
157	Scientific Research and Development, Office of	138, 997, 120	135, 982, 500	135, 982, 500	−3, 014, 620	
165	War Information, Office of	35, 847, 292	47, 342, 000	34, 472, 504	−1, 374, 788	−12, 869, 496
202	War Production Board	73, 695, 289	89, 950, 000	88, 200, 000	+14, 504, 711	−1, 750. 000
215	Smaller War Plants Corporation	[2] *7, 500, 000*	[2] *12, 006, 000*	[2] *12, 006, 000*	[2] *+4. 506, 000*	
167	War Relocation Authority	75, 469, 648	48, 170, 000	48, 170, 000	−27, 299, 648	
163	War Shipping Administration:					
	Revolving fund for operation, charter hire, etc	1, 150, 000, 000	2, 300, 000, 000	2, 200, 000, 000	+1, 050, 000, 000	−100, 000, 000
	Maritime training	48, 000, 000	72, 000, 000	72, 000, 000	+24, 000, 000	
	State Marine Schools	360, 417	350, 000	350, 000	−10, 417	
	Total, War Shipping Administration	1, 198, 360, 417	2, 372, 350, 000	2, 272, 350, 000	+1, 073, 989, 583	−100, 000, 000
	Grand total	1, 807, 215, 224	[1] 3, 060, 933, 922	[1] 2, 921, 441, 504	+1, 114, 226, 280	−139, 492, 418

[1] Plus contract authority of $18,000,000.
[2] Limitation on amount from capital stock that may be used for administrative expenses.

NOTICE: This bill is given out subject to release when consideration of it has been completed by the Whole Committee. Please check on such action before release in order to be advised of any changes.

[FULL COMMITTEE PRINT]

Union Calendar No.

78TH CONGRESS
1ST SESSION

H. R.

[Report No.]

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

JUNE 16, 1943

Mr. CANNON of Missouri, from the Committee on Appropriations, reported the following bill; which was committed to the Committee of the Whole House on the state of the Union and ordered to be printed

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A BILL

Making appropriations for war agencies in the Executive Office of the President for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1944, and for other purposes.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the following sums are appropriated, out of any money in the Treasury not otherwise appropriated, for the support of war agencies in the Executive Office of the President for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1944, and for other purposes, namely:

EXECUTIVE OFFICE OF THE PRESIDENT

BOARD OF ECONOMIC WARFARE

Salaries and expenses: For all expenses necessary to enable the Board of Economic Warfare to carry out its functions and activities, including salaries of an Executive Director at $10,000 per annum and four assistants to the Executive Director at $9,000 per annum each, and other personal services (including aliens) in the District of Columbia and elsewhere; the acceptance and utilization of voluntary and uncompensated services; the temporary employment of persons or organizations by contract or otherwise without regard to the civil-service and classification laws or section 3709 of the Revised Statutes (41 U. S. C. 5); procurement of services, supplies, and equipment (1) outside the United States without regard to section 3709, Revised Statutes, and 3648, Revised Statutes (31 U. S. C. 529), including the rental of office space and contracts for utility services for periods of two years in any foreign country where required by local custom or practice, and (2) within the United States without regard to section 3709, Revised Statutes, when the amount involved in any one case does not exceed $300; travel expenses (not exceeding $300,000 for travel within the continental limits of the United States), including (1) expenses of attendance at meetings of organizations con-

cerned with the work of the Board, (2) actual transportation and other necessary expenses, and not to exceed $10 per diem in lieu of subsistence of persons serving while away from their homes without other compensation from the United States, in an advisory capacity to the Board, (3) payment to the Chairman and the Executive Director of the Board of actual and necessary transportation, subsistence, and other expenses incidental to the performance of their duties, and (4) expenses outside the United States without regard to the Standardized Government Travel Regulations and the Subsistence Expense Act of 1926, as amended (5 U. S. C. 821), and section 901 of the Act of June 29, 1936 (46 U. S. C. 1241), and (5) when specifically authorized or approved by the Executive Director of the Board or such other official as he may designate for the purpose, expenses of employees of the Board, including the transportation of their effects (in accordance with the Act of October 10, 1940), to their first post of duty in a foreign country, or when transferred from one official station to another, and return to the United States; payment of living and quarters allowances to personnel stationed outside the United States in accordance with the regulations approved by the President on December 30, 1942; advances of money, upon the furnishing of bond, to employees of the Board traveling in a foreign country, in such sums as the Executive

Director of the Board shall direct; reimbursement of employees of the Board for loss of personal effects in case of marine or aircraft disaster; preparation and transportation of the remains of officers and employees who die abroad or in transit while in the dispatch of their official duties, to their former homes in this country or to a place not more distant for interment, and for the ordinary expenses of such interment; purchase and exchange of lawbooks and books of reference; the rental of news-reporting services; the purchase of, or subscription to, commercial and trade reports, newspapers, and periodicals; maintenance, operation, repair, and hire of motor-propelled or horse-drawn passenger-carrying vehicles; and printing and binding (not exceeding $100,000); $36,150,000, of which amount such sums as may be authorized by the Director of the Bureau of the Budget may be transferred to other departments or agencies of the Government for the performance by them of any of the functions or activities for which this appropriation is is made, but no other agency of the Government shall perform work or render services for the Board of Economic Warfare, whether or not the performance of such work or services involves the transfer of funds or reimbursement of appropriations, unless authority therefor, in accordance with regulations issued by the Director of the Bureau of the Budget shall have been obtained in advance: *Provided,* That

such sums as are included in this appropriation for special projects (classified in the estimates submitted to Congress as or under "Other contractual services") may be expended for travel expenses, printing and binding, and purchase of motor-propelled passenger-carrying vehicles without regard to the limitations specified for such objects under this appropriation but within such amounts as the Director of the Bureau of the Budget may approve therefor and such Director shall report to Congress each such limitation determined by him: *Provided further*, That not to exceed $10,000,000 of this appropriation shall be available to meet emergencies of a confidential character to be expended under the direction of the Executive Director, who shall make a certificate of the amount of such expenditure which he may think it advisable not to specify, and every such certificate shall be deemed a sufficient voucher for the amount therein certified.

Payments for articles and materials requisitioned: For the purpose of making payments to the owners thereof for articles requisitioned under authority of the Acts of October 10, 1940, and October 16, 1941, as amended (50 U. S. C. App. 711 and 721), the unexpended balance as of June 30, 1943, of the fund consisting of (1) the allocation of $200,000 to the Economic Defense Board from the emergency fund for the President by letter of November 26,

1941, and (2) the receipts credited to said appropriation by said Act of October 10, 1940, as amended, and reallocated for the same purpose by said letter of allocation, is hereby continued available to the Board of Economic Warfare for the fiscal year 1944: *Provided*, That receipts of the sales of articles requisitioned by said Board under authority of said Act of October 16, 1941, shall be deposited to the credit of this fund and be immediately available for the purposes thereof.

OFFICE OF CENSORSHIP

Salaries and expenses: For all expenses necessary to enable the Office of Censorship to perform the functions and duties prescribed by the President, including personal services in the District of Columbia and elsewhere; the employment of aliens as examiners or translators; the employment of a Director and a Deputy Director at not exceeding $10,000 and $9,000 per annum respectively; the acceptance and utilization of voluntary and uncompensated services; not to exceed $20,000 for temporary employment, without regard to civil-service and classification laws; expenses of attendance at meetings of organizations concerned with the work of the Office; traveling expenses (not to exceed $175,500), including not to exceed $10 per diem in lieu of subsistence and other expenses of persons serving as advisers while away from their homes without other compensation

from the United States; payment of living and quarters allowances to personnel stationed outside the continental limits of the United States in accordance with the Standardized Regulations Dated December 30, 1942; printing and binding (not to exceed $355,000); hire, maintenance, and repair of automobiles; purchase of guard uniforms, lawbooks, books of reference, newspapers, and periodicals; purchase of gloves, aprons, and other items necessary for protection from chemicals and other laboratory materials and equipment; $27,800,000: *Provided*, That section 3709 of the Revised Statutes shall not be construed to apply to any purchase made by or service rendered for the Office of Censorship outside the continental limits of the United States when the aggregate amount involved in such case does not exceed $500.

PETROLEUM ADMINISTRATION FOR WAR

Salaries and Expenses: For all necessary expenses of the Petroleum Administration for War in performing its functions as prescribed by the President (Fed. Reg., December 4, 1942), including personal services in the District of Columbia; not to exceed $600,000 for personal services without regard to the civil service and classification laws; printing and binding not to exceed $15,000; traveling expenses not to exceed $320,000, including attendance at meetings of organizations concerned with the purposes of this appropriation, and actual transportation and other nec-

essary expenses and not to exceed $10 per diem in lieu of subsistence of persons serving in an advisory capacity to the Administrator while away from their homes without other compensation from the United States; contract stenographic reporting services; books of reference, newspapers, and periodicals; purchase (not to exceed $12,000), maintenance, repair, and operation of passenger-carrying automobiles; $5,473,000: *Provided*, That section 3709, Revised Statutes, shall not apply to any purchase or service rendered under this appropriation when the aggregate amount involved does not exceed $300.

OFFICE OF PRICE ADMINISTRATION

Salaries and expenses: For all necessary expenses of the Office of Price Administration in carrying out the provisions of the Emergency Price Control Act of 1942, as amended by the Act of October 2, 1942 (50 U. S. C. App. 901), and the provisions of the Act of May 31, 1941 (55 Stat. 236, as amended by the Second War Powers Act, 1942 (50 U. S. C. App. 622), and all other powers, duties, and functions which may be lawfully delegated to the Office of Price Administration, including personal services in the District of Columbia and elsewhere; expenses of in-service training of employees, including salaries and traveling expenses of instructors; not to exceed $55,000 for the employment of aliens; not to exceed $30,000 for the temporary employment

of persons or organizations, by contract or otherwise, without regard to section 3709, Revised Statutes, or the civil-service and classification laws; contract stenographic reporting services; witness fees; purchase of lawbooks, books of reference, newspapers, and periodicals; printing and binding (not to exceed $1,830,815, which limitation shall not apply to the printing of forms, instructions, regulations, and coupon books incidental to the rationing of commodities); maintenance, repair, and operation of passenger-carrying vehicles; traveling expenses (not to exceed $7,250,000), including (1) attendance at meetings of organizations concerned with the work of the Office of Price Administration, (2) actual transportation and other necessary expenses and not to exceed $10 per diem in lieu of subsistence of persons serving while away from their homes in an advisory capacity without other compensation from the United States, or at $1 per annum, (3) reimbursement, at not to exceed 3 cents per mile, of employees for expenses incurred by them in official travel in privately owned automobile within the limits of their official stations, (4) expenses of appointees from point of induction in continental United States to their first post of duty in the Territories, and (5) expenses to and from their homes or regular places of business in accordance with the Standardized Government Travel Regulations, in-

cluding travel in privately owned automobile (and including per diem in lieu of subsistence at place of employment), of persons employed intermittently away from their homes or regular places of business as consultants and receiving compensation on a per diem when actually employed basis; $165,000,000, of which sum not less than $59,551,042 shall be allocated for direct obligations of local war price and rationing boards; sums under such appropriation of $165,000,000 may be transferred to other departments or agencies of the Government for the performance by them of any of the functions or activities for which this appropriation is made, but unless otherwise authorized by law no other agency of the Government shall perform work or render services for the Office of Price Administration, whether or not the performance of such work or services involves the transfer of funds or reimbursement of appropriations, unless authority therefor by the Bureau of the Budget shall have been obtained in advance: *Provided,* That sums set apart for special projects (classified in the estimates submitted to Congress as or under "Other contractual services") may be expended for travel expenses, and printing and binding without regard to the limitations herein specified for such objects, but within such amounts as the Director of the Bureau of the Budget may approve therefor and such Director shall report to Congress each such limitation determined

by him: *Provided further*, That no part of this appropriation shall be used for the compensation of any officer, agent, clerk, or other employee of the United States who shall divulge or make known in any manner whatever to any person the operations, style of work, or apparatus of any manufacturer or producer visited by him in the discharge of his official duties, or the amount or source of income, profits, losses, expenditures, or any particular thereof, set forth or disclosed in any questionnaire, report, return, or document, required or requested to be filed by order or regulation of the Administrator or to permit any questionnaire, report, return, or document or copy thereof or any book containing any abstract or particulars thereof to be seen or examined by any person except as provided by law; nor for any person who shall print or publish in any manner whatever, except as hereinafter provided, any questionnaire, report, return, or document or any part thereof or source of income, profits, losses, expenditures, or methods of doing business, appearing in any questionnaire, report, return, or document: *Provided further*, That the foregoing provisions shall not be construed to prevent or prohibit the publication or disclosure of studies, graphs, charts, or other documents of like general character wherein individual statistics or the source thereof is not disclosed or identified directly or indirectly nor to prevent the furnishing in confidence to the

War Department, the Navy Department, or the United States Maritime Commission, such data and information as may be requested by them for use in the performance of their official duties: *Provided further*, That no part of this appropriation shall be available for making any subsidy payments: *Provided further*, That no part of this appropriation shall be used to enforce any maximum price or prices on any agricultural commodity or any commodity processed or manufactured in whole or substantial part from any agricultural commodity unless and until (1) the Secretary of Agriculture has determined and published for such agricultural commodity the prices specified in section 3 (a) of the Emergency Price Control Act of 1942; (2) in case of a comparable price for such agricultural commodity, the Secretary of Agriculture has held public hearings and determined and published such comparable price in the manner prescribed by section 3 (b) of said Act; and (3) the Secretary of Agriculture has determined after investigation and proclaimed that the maximum price or prices so established on any such agricultural commodity will reflect to the producer of such agricultural commodity a price in conformity with section 3 (c) of said Act: *Provided further*, That any employee of the Office of Price Administration is authorized and empowered, when designated for the purpose by the head of the agency, to administer to or take from any person

an oath, affirmation, or affidavit when such instrument is required in connection with the performance of the functions or activities of said Office.

OFFICE OF STRATEGIC SERVICES

Salaries and expenses: For all expenses necessary to enable the Office of Strategic Services to carry out its functions and activities, including salaries of a Director at $10,000 per annum, one assistant director and one deputy director at $9,000 per annum each; utilization of voluntary and uncompensated services; procurement of necessary services, supplies and equipment without regard to section 3709, Revised Statutes; travel expenses, including (1) expenses of attendance at meetings of organizations concerned with the work of the Office of Strategic Services, (2) actual transportation and other necessary expenses and not to exceed $10 per diem in lieu of subsistence of persons serving while away from their homes without other compensation from the United States in an advisory capacity, and (3) expenses outside the United States without regard to the Standardized Government Travel Regulations and the Subsistence Expense Act of 1926, as amended (5 U. S. C. 821–833), and section 901 of the Act of June 29, 1936 (46 U. S. C. 1241); preparation and transportation of the remains of officers and employees who die abroad or in transit, while in the dispatch of their official duties, to their former homes

in this country or to a place not more distant for interment, and for the ordinary expenses of such interment; purchase and exchange of lawbooks and books of reference; rental of news-reporting services; purchase of or subscription to commercial and trade reports, newspapers, and periodicals; the rendering of such gratuitous services and the free distribution of such materials as the Director deems advisable; purchase or rental and operation of photographic, reproduction, duplicating and printing machines, equipment, and devices and radio-receiving and radio-sending equipment and devices; maintenance, operation, repair, and hire of motor-propelled or horse-drawn passenger-carrying vehicles and vessels of all kinds; printing and binding; payment of living and quarters allowances to employees with official headquarters located abroad in accordance with regulations approved by the President on December 30, 1942; exchange of funds without regard to section 3651, Revised Statutes (31 U. S. C. 543); purchase and free distribution of firearms, guard uniforms, special clothing, and other personal equipment; the use of and payment for compartments or other superior accommodations considered necessary by the Director of Strategic Services or his designated representatives for security reasons or the protection of highly technical and valuable equipment; $35,000,000, of which amount such sums as may be authorized by the Director of the Bureau of the Budget may be

transferred to other departments or agencies of the Government, either as advance payment or reimbursement of appropriation, for the performance of any of the functions or activities for which this appropriation is made: *Provided*, That $23,000,000 of this appropriation may be expended without regard to the provisions of law and regulations relating to the expenditure of Government funds or the employment of persons in the Government service, and $21,000,000 of such $23,000,000 may be expended for objects of a confidential nature, such expenditures to be accounted for solely on the certificate of the Director of the Office of Strategic Services and every such certificate shall be deemed a sufficient voucher for the amount therein certified: *Provided further*, That this appropriation shall not be available for the salary of any person who, at the time of his employment hereunder, is in the active service of the armed forces of the United States.

EXECUTIVE OFFICE OF THE PRESIDENT—
OFFICE FOR EMERGENCY MANAGEMENT

DIVISION OF CENTRAL ADMINISTRATIVE SERVICES

Salaries and Expenses: For all necessary expenses of the Division of Central Administrative Services, including traveling expenses (not to exceed $165,000); printing and binding (not to exceed $100,000); $8,817,200: *Provided*, That there may be transferred to this appropria-

tion from appropriations available to the constituent agencies of the Office for Emergency Management and to the Office of Price Administration such amounts as may be necessary for the procurement of supplies, equipment, and services for such agencies and such Administration, and funds so transferred shall be consolidated with and shall be expendable in the same manner as this appropriation: *Provided further,* That the constitutent agencies (except the War Shipping Administration) of the Office for Emergency Management and the Office of Price Administration shall not establish, in the District of Columbia or in the field, fiscal, procurement, space allocation or procurement, duplicating, distribution, communication, or other general services, wherever the Director of the Bureau of the Budget determines that the Division of Central Administrative Services can render any such service.

Working capital fund: For the establishment of a working capital fund, $750,000, without fiscal year limitation, for the payment of salaries and other expenses necessary to the maintenance and operation of central duplicating and office and laboratory photographic services in the District of Columbia and elsewhere for the constituent agencies of the Office for Emergency Management and the Office of Price Administration; said fund to be reimbursed from applicable funds of the agencies for which services are performed, on

the basis of rates which shall include estimated or actual charges for personal services, materials, equipment (including maintenance, repairs, and depreciation) and other expenses: *Provided*, That a separate schedule of expenditures and reimbursements and a statement of the current assets and liabilities of the working capital fund as of the close of the last completed fiscal year shall be included in the annual Budget.

OFFICE OF CIVILIAN DEFENSE

Salaries and expenses: For all necessary expenses of the Office of Civilian Defense, including salary of the Director at not to exceed $10,000 per annum; traveling expenses (not to exceed $550,000); and printing and binding (not to exceed $200,000); $4,000,000.

OFFICE OF THE COORDINATOR OF INTER-AMERICAN AFFAIRS

Salaries and expenses: For all necessary expenses of the Office of the Coordinator of Inter-American Affairs (hereafter referred to as the Coordinator), including not to exceed $30,000 for the temporary employment of persons or organizations by contract or otherwise without regard to the civil-service and classification laws; employment of aliens; travel expenses, not to exceed $150,000; printing and binding, not to exceed $12,500; entertainment of officials and

others of the other American republics; payment to employees with official headquarters outside the continental limits of the United States, in accordance with the Standardized Regulations prescribed by the President on December 30, 1942, of living and quarters allowances; grants of money or property to governmental and public or private nonprofit institutions and facilities in the United States and the other American republics; the free distribution, donation, or loan of publications, phonograph records, radio scripts, radio transcriptions, art works, motion-picture scripts, motion-picture films, educational material, and such material and equipment as the Coordinator may deem necessary and appropriate to carry out his program; such other gratuitous assistance as the Coordinator deems advisable in the fields of the arts and sciences, education and travel, publications, the radio, the press, and the cinema; expenses of transporting employees of the Office of the Coordinator and their effects from their homes to their places of employment in the other American republics, or from their homes in the other American republics to their places of employment, and return, when specifically authorized by the Coordinator; travel expenses of dependents and transportation of personal effects, from their places of employment to their homes in the United States or in the possessions of the United States or in the other American republics, of employees for whom

such expenses were paid by the Government on their assignment to posts in foreign countries; causing corporations to be created under the laws of the District of Columbia, any State of the United States, or any of the other American republics, to assist in carrying out the Coordinator's program and capitalizing such corporations: *Provided,* That corporations heretofore or hereafter created or caused to be created by the Coordinator primarily for operation outside the continental United States shall determine and prescribe the manner in which their obligations shall be incurred and their expenses allowed and paid without regard to the provisions of law regulating the expenditure, accounting for and audit of Government funds, and may, in their discretion, employ and fix the compensation of officers and employees outside the continental limits of the United States without regard to the provisions of law applicable to the employment and compensation of officers and employees of the United States: *Provided further,* That the Coordinator shall transmit to the President immediately upon the close of the fiscal year a complete financial report of the operations of such corporations; $30,685,000, and in addition thereto the Coordinator is authorized to enter into contracts during the fiscal years 1944 and 1945 in an amount not exceeding $18,000,000 for obligations necessary for and incident to his program: *Provided further,* That not to

exceed $300,000 of this appropriation shall be available to meet emergencies of a confidential character to be expended under the direction of the Coordinator, who shall make a certificate of the amount of such expenditure which he may think it advisable not to specify and every such certificate shall be deemed a sufficient voucher for the amount therein certified: *Provided further,* That notwithstanding the provisions of section 3679, Revised Statutes (31 U. S. C. 665), the Coordinator is authorized in making contracts for the use of international short-wave radio stations and facilities, to agree on behalf of the United States to indemnify the owners and operators of such radio stations and facilities, from such funds as may be hereafter appropriated for the purpose, against loss or damage on account of injury to persons or property arising from such use of said radio stations and facilities.

OFFICE OF DEFENSE TRANSPORTATION

Salaries and expenses: For all necessary expenses of the Office of Defense Transportation, including traveling expenses (not to exceed $1,250,000, including reimbursement, at not to exceed 3 cents per mile, of employees for official travel performed by them in privately owned automobiles within the limits of their official stations); printing and binding (not to exceed $250,000, including not to exceed $10,000 for printing and binding outside the continental limits of the

United States without regard to provisions of law governing printing and binding (44 U. S. C. 111)); $14,650,000.

OFFICE OF ECONOMIC STABILIZATION

Salaries and expenses: For all necessary expenses of the Office of Economic Stabilization established by Executive Order Numbered 9250, dated October 3, 1942, including salary of Economic Stabilization Director at $15,000 per annum; temporary employment (not to exceed $20,020) of persons or organizations by contract or otherwise, without regard to section 3709, Revised Statutes and Classification Act of 1923, as amended; traveling expenses (not to exceed $10,660); and printing and binding (not to exceed $2,000); $100,000.

NATIONAL WAR LABOR BOARD

Salaries and expenses: For all necessary expenses of the National War Labor Board, including salaries at not to exceed $10,000 per annum each for the four public members of the Board: travel expenses (not to exceed $1,350,000); printing and binding (not to exceed $37,400); actual transportation and other necessary expenses, and not to exceed $25 per diem in lieu of subsistence, whether or not in a travel status, of other members, alternate members and associate members of the Board while serving as such without other compensation from the United States; $13,841,300.

OFFICE OF SCIENTIFIC RESEARCH AND DEVELOPMENT

Salaries and expenses: For all necessary expenses of the Office of Scientific Research and Development, including the purchase of reports, documents, plans, or specifications; the employment by contract or otherwise, without regard to civil-service or classification laws, at not to exceed $25 per day, of engineers, scientists, civilian analysts, technicians, or other necessary professional personnel; and printing and binding, $135,982,500: *Provided,* That there may be paid from this appropriation to the National Academy of Sciences a sum not exceeding $150,000 for the administrative and overhead expenses incurred by said Academy during the fiscal year 1944 in carrying out research projects for Federal agencies, and such sum shall be in addition to any reimbursement otherwise provided for: *Provided further,* That notwithstanding the provisions of section 3679 of the Revised Statutes (31 U. S. C. 665), the Office of Scientific Research and Development is authorized, in making contracts for the conduct of investigations or experiments, to agree on behalf of the United States to indemnify the contractor from such funds as may be hereafter appropriated for the purpose, against loss or damage to persons or property arising from such work: *Provided further,* That funds available to any agency of the Government for scientific, technical, or medical research, development, testing, con-

struction of test models, experimental production, or the provision of facilities therefor, shall be available for transfer with the approval of the head of the agency involved, in whole or in part, to the Office of Scientific Research and Development, and funds so transferred shall be expendable in the same manner as this appropriation: *Provided further*, That the Director of the Office of Scientific Research and Development may sell, lease, lend, or otherwise dispose of, under such terms and conditions as he may deem advisable, devices, scientific or technical equipment, models, or other articles of personalty, developed, constructed, produced in or purchased for the performance of its scientific or medical contracts, except articles acquired for administrative purposes, and all receipts from such disposition to nongovernmental agencies shall be covered into the Treasury as miscellaneous receipts.

OFFICE OF WAR INFORMATION

Salaries and expenses: For all necessary expenses of the Office of War Information, including the employment of a Director and Associate Director at not exceeding $12,000 and $10,000 per annum, respectively; not to exceed $50,000 for the temporary employment in the United States of persons by contract or otherwise without regard to the civil service and classification laws; employment of aliens; employment of persons outside the continental limits of the

United States without regard to the provisions of law applicable to the employment and compensation of officers and employees of the United States; travel expenses (not to exceed $500,000 for travel within the continental limits of the United States), including such expenses outside the continental limits of the United States without regard to the Standardized Government Travel Regulations and the Subsistence Expense Act and section 901 of the Act of June 29, 1936 (49 Stat. 2015); expenses of transporting employees and their effects from their homes to their places of employment in a foreign country and return to the United States; purchase of radio time and purchase or rental of facilities for radio transmission: purchase, rental, construction, improvement, maintenance, and operation of facilities for radio transmission, including real property, outside the continental limits of the United States, without regard to the provisions of section 355, Revised Statutes (40 U. S. C. 255) and other provisions of law affecting the purchase or rental of land and the construction of buildings thereon; advertising in foreign newspapers without regard to section 3828, Revised Statutes (44 U. S. C. 324); printing and binding (not to exceed $2,400,000, for such expenses within the continental limits of the United States), including printing and binding outside the continental limits of the United States without regard to section 11 of the Act of March

1, 1919 (44 U. S. C. 111); purchase or rental and operation of photographic, reproduction, printing, duplicating, communication, and other machines, equipment, and devices; payment to employees with official headquarters outside the continental limits of the United States, in accordance with the Standardized Regulations prescribed by the President on December 30, 1942, of living and quarters allowances; exchange of funds without regard to section 3651, Revised Statutes; purchase of twenty-four motor-propelled passenger-carrying vehicles for use outside the continental limits of the United States, may be acquired without regard to statutory limitations as to price and authority to purchase; acquisition, production, and free distribution of publications, phonograph records, radio transcriptions, motion-picture films, photographs and pictures, educational materials, and such other items as the Director may deem necessary to carry out the program of the Office of War Information, and sale or rental of such items by contract or otherwise to firms or individuals for use outside the continental limits of the United States; such gratuitous expenses of travel and subsistence as the Director deems advisable in the fields of education, travel, radio, press, and cinema; not to exceed $145,000 for entertainment of officials of other countries; payment of the United States share of the expenses of the maintenance, in cooperation with any other of the United Nations, of an

organization designed to receive and disseminate information relative to the prosecution of the war; $34,472,504: *Provided*, That, exclusive of amounts for unvouchered funds and the contingency fund, not more than $22,500,000 (including living and quarters allowances) shall be allocated to the Overseas Operations Branch and not more than $5,500,000 shall be allocated to the Domestic Operations Branch: *Provided further*, That notwithstanding the provisions of section 3679, Revised Statutes (31 U. S. C. 665), the Office of War Information is authorized in making contracts for the use of international short-wave radio stations and facilities, to agree on behalf of the United States to indemnify the owners and operators of said radio stations and facilities from such funds as may be hereafter appropriated for the purpose, against loss or damage on account of injury to persons or property arising from such use of said radio stations and facilities: *Provided further*, That not to exceed $600,000 of this appropriation shall be available to meet emergencies of a confidential character to be expended under the direction of the Director, who shall make a certificate of the amount of such expenditure which he may think it advisable not to specify and every such certificate shall be deemed a sufficient voucher for the amount therein certified: *Provided further*, That $5,000,000 of this appropriation shall not be available for expenditure

unless the Director of the Office of War Information, with the approval of the Director of the Bureau of the Budget, shall determine that such funds in addition to the other funds provided herein are necessary for carrying on activities in conjunction with actual or projected military operations.

WAR PRODUCTION BOARD

Salaries and expenses: For all necessary expenses of the War Production Board, including salary of the Chairman at $15,000 per annum; not to exceed $50,000 for the employment of aliens; not to exceed $10,000 for the employment of expert witnesses and not to exceed $100,000 for the temporary employment of persons (including aliens) or organizations, by contract or otherwise, without regard to the civil-service or classification laws; reimbursement at not to exceed 3 cents per mile, of employees for expenses incurred by them in performance of official travel in privately owned automobiles within the limits of their official stations; not to exceed $8,000,000 for travel expenses, including travel outside the United States without regard to the Standardized Government Travel Regulations; not to exceed $2,025,000 for printing and binding; not to exceed $17,000 for the purchase of motor-propelled passenger-carrying vehicles; not to exceed $11,000,000 for scientific research on materials, material substitutes, and other subjects related to the functions of the Board, without regard to section 3848, Revised Stat-

utes; and the rental, maintenance, and operation of one airplane; $88,200,000: *Provided,* That not more than $136,000 of this sum shall be allocated for salaries of the Information Division.

Smaller War Plants Corporation, administrative expenses: Not to exceed $12,006,000 of the funds of the Smaller War Plants Corporation, acquired in accordance with the Act of June 11, 1942 (Public Law 603), shall be available for the administrative expenses of said Corporation necessary to enable it to carry out the functions vested in it by such Act, to carry out the provisions of section 2 of such Act, and such other functions as may be lawfully delegated to it; including not to exceed $1,000,000 for the temporary employment of persons or organizations by contract or otherwise without regard to the civil-service and classification laws for special services, including audits notwithstanding section 5 of the Act of April 6, 1914 (5 U. S. C. 55); printing and binding; reimbursement, at not to exceed 3 cents per mile, of employees for expenses incurred by them in performance of official travel in privately owned automobiles within the limits of their official stations; the hire of motor-propelled passenger-carrying vehicles; and the objects specified in the general provisions applicable to the constituent agencies under the Office for Emergency Management: *Provided,* That, as determined by the Board of Directors, or such officer as may

be designated by the Board of Directors for the purpose, expenditures (including expenditures for services performed on a force account or contract or fee basis) necessary in acquiring, operating, maintaining, improving, or disposing of real or personal property belonging to the Corporation or in which it has an interest (except property acquired for the administrative purposes of the Corporation), including expenses of collections of pledged collateral and expenses of service and administration of its loans, advances, and property under section 6 of said Act, shall not be considered as administrative expenses for the purposes hereof: *Provided further,* That no part of said $12,006,000 shall be obligated or expended unless and until an appropriate appropriation account shall have been established therefor pursuant to an appropriation warrant or a covering warrant, and all such expenses shall be accounted for and audited in accordance with the Budget and Accounting Act.

WAR RELOCATION AUTHORITY

Salaries and expenses: For all necessary expenses of the War Relocation Authority, $48,170,000, including expenses incident to the extension of the program provided for in Executive Order 9102 to persons of Japanese ancestry not evacuated from military areas; salary of the Director at not to exceed $10,000 per annum; not to exceed $25,000 for the employment of persons or organizations, by contract

or otherwise, without regard to the civil-service and classification laws; employment of aliens; traveling expenses, not to exceed $400,000; printing and binding, not to exceed $48,000; procurement, without regard to section 3709, Revised Statutes, of supplies and equipment; purchase (not to exceed $42,175) of passenger-carrying automobiles; the leasing to others of land acquired for the program; transfer of household goods and effects as provided by the Act of October 10, 1940, including travel expenses, of employees transferred from other Federal agencies to the Authority at its request; not to exceed $75,000 for payment to States or political subdivisions thereof, or other local public taxing units, of sums in lieu of taxes against real property acquired by the Authority for the purposes hereof; for payments for the performance of governmental services required in connection with the administration of the program; the disposal, by public or private sale, of goods or commodities produced or manufactured in the performance of activities hereunder, the proceeds of which shall be deposited in a special fund and thereafter shall remain available until expended for the purposes hereof: *Provided*, That the provisions of the Act of February 15, 1934 (48 Stat. 351), as amended, relating to disability or death compensation and benefits, shall apply to persons receiving from the United States compensation in the form of subsistence, cash ad-

vances, or other allowances in accordance with regulations prescribed by the Director of the War Relocation Authority for work performed in connection with such program, including work performed in the War Relocation Work Corps: *Provided further,* That this provision shall not apply in any case coming within the purview of the workmen's compensation laws of any State, Territory, or possession, or in which the claimant has received or is entitled to receive similar benefits for injury or death: *And provided further,* That the limitation placed on the amount available for travel expenses for the War Relocation Authority shall not apply to travel of evacuees and their escorts incident to transfers and relocation.

WAR SHIPPING ADMINISTRATION

War Shipping Administration, revolving fund: To increase the War Shipping Administration revolving fund, $2,200,000,000, which amount, together with other funds heretofore or hereafter made available to such revolving fund, shall be available for carrying on all the activities and functions of the War Shipping Administration (not provided for under other appropriations made to said Administration), under Executive order of February 7, 1942 (7 F. R. 837), and heretofore or hereafter lawfully vested in such Administration, including costs incidental to the acquisition, operation, loading, discharging, and use of vessels transferred for

use of any department or agency of the United States, for carrying out the provisions of Executive Order Numbered 9112 of March 26, 1942, and for all administrative expenses (not to exceed $9,650,000 in the fiscal year 1944), including the employment and compensation of persons in the District of Columbia and elsewhere, such employment and compensation to be in accordance with laws applicable to the employment and compensation of persons by the United States Maritime Commission except section 201 (b) of the Merchant Marine Act, 1936 (49 Stat. 1985); expenses of attendance, when specifically authorized by the Administrator, at meetings concerned with the work of the Administration; actual transportation and other necessary expenses and not to exceed $25 per diem in lieu of subsistence of persons serving while away from their permanent homes or regular places of business in an advisory capacity to or employed by the Administration without other compensation from the United States or at $1 per annum; printing and binding; lawbooks, books of reference, periodicals and newspapers; purchase, maintenance, repair, rental in foreign countries, and operation of passenger-carrying automobiles; travel expenses, including transportation of effects under regulations prescribed by the Administrator, of employees from their homes to their first post of duty in a foreign country; rent, including heat, light, and power, outside the District of Columbia; living and

quarters allowances in accordance with the standardized regulations approved by the President December 30, 1942; necessary advance payments in foreign countries: and the employment, on a contract or fee basis, of persons, firms, or corporations for the performance of special services, including legal services, without regard to section 3709 of the Revised Statutes: *Provided*, That when vessels are transferred or assigned permanently by the War Shipping Administrator to other departments or agencies of the United States Government for operation by them, funds for the operation, loading, discharging, repairs, and alterations, or other use of such vessels may be transferred from this fund to the applicable appropriations of the department or agency concerned in such amounts as may be approved by the Director of the Bureau of the Budget.

Maritime training fund: For the training, recruitment, repatriation, rehabilitation, and placement of personnel for the manning of the merchant marine, and the establishment and maintenance of policies respecting maritime labor relations and conditions, and for administrative expenses (not to exceed $2,600,000) including all the administrative items of expenditure for which the appropriation "War Shipping Administration, Revolving Fund" is available, $72,000,000, of which $5,500,000 shall be available for payment of obligations incurred in the fiscal year 1943.

State Marine Schools: To reimburse the State of California, $50,000; the State of Maine, $50,000; the State of Massachusetts, $50,000; the State of New York, $50,000; and the State of Pennsylvania, $50,000; for expenses incurred in the maintenance and support of marine schools in such States as provided in the Act authorizing the establishment of marine schools, and so forth, approved March 4, 1911, as amended (34 U. S. C. 1121–1123); and for the maintenance and repair of vessels loaned by the United States to the said States for use in connection with such State marine schools, $100,000; in all, $350,000.

GENERAL PROVISIONS

(a) The foregoing appropriations for the constituent agencies under the Office for Emergency Management shall be available, in addition to the objects specified under each head, and without regard to section 3709, Revised Statutes (except as otherwise specified herein), for personal services in the District of Columbia and elsewhere; contract stenographic reporting services; lawbooks, books of reference, newspapers and periodicals; maintenance, operation, and repair of motor-propelled passenger-carrying vehicles; acceptance and utilization of voluntary and uncompensated services; and traveling expenses, including expenses of attendance at meetings of organizations concerned with the work of the agency from whose appropriation such expenses are paid,

and transportation and other necessary expenses, and not to exceed $10 (unless otherwise specified) per diem in lieu of subsistence, of persons serving while away from their permanent homes or regular places of business in an advisory capacity to or employed by any of such agencies without other compensation from the United States, or at $1 per annum, and including (upon authorization or approval of the head of any of such agencies) travel expenses to and from their homes or regular places of business in accordance with the Standardized Government Travel Regulations, including travel in privately owned automobile (and including per diem in lieu of subsistence of place of employment), of persons employed intermittently away from their homes or regular places of business as consultants and receiving compensation on a per diem when actually employed basis.

(b) Whenever sums are set apart from the foregoing appropriations for the constituent agencies under the Office for Emergency Management for special projects (classified in the estimates submitted to Congress as or under "Other contractual services") expenditures may be made therefrom for traveling expenses, printing and binding, and purchase of motor-propelled passenger-carrying vehicles without regard to the limitations specified for such objects under the respective heads, but within such amounts as the Director of the Bureau of the Budget may approve therefor and such

Director shall report to Congress each such limitation determined by him.

(c) There may be transferred from the appropriations for such constituent agencies to other Government agencies sums for the performance of work or services for the transferring agency but unless otherwise authorized by law, no other agency of the Government shall perform work or render services for any of the constituent agencies, whether or not the performance of such work or services involves the transfer of funds or reimbursement of appropriations, unless authority therefor by the Bureau of the Budget shall have been obtained in advance.

(d) The foregoing general provisions (a), (b), and (c) shall have no application to appropriations for the War Shipping Administration.

(e) The head of any constituent agency may delegate to any official in such agency or in the field offices of the Division of Central Administrative Services the authority to make appointments of personnel and he may also delegate to any official in the agency of which he is the head the authority to make other determinations necessary for the conduct of the administrative management within such agency.

(f) Any employee of any of the constituent agencies is authorized, when designated for the purpose by the head

of such agency, to administer to or take from any person an oath, affirmation, or affidavit, when such instrument is required in connection with the performance of the functions or activities of such agency.

(g) The head of any of the constituent agencies is authorized, in connection with the operations of such agency, to consider, ascertain, adjust, determine, and certify claims against the United States in accordance with the Act of December 28, 1922 (31 U. S. C. 215), and to designate certifying officers in accordance with the Act of December 29, 1941, or to delegate authority to the Director of the Division of Central Administrative Services to designate employees of such Division as certifying officers to certify vouchers payable against the funds of the constituent agency concerned.

TITLE II—GENERAL PROVISIONS

SEC. 201. No part of any appropriation contained in this Act shall be used to pay the salary or wages of any person who advocates, or who is a member of an organization that advocates, the overthrow of the Government of the United States by force or violence: *Provided*, That for the purposes hereof an affidavit shall be considered prima facie evidence that the person making the affidavit does not advocate, and is not a member of an organization that advocates, the overthrow of the Government of the United States by force or

violence: *Provided further*, That any person who advocates, or who is a member of an organization that advocates, the overthrow of the Government of the United States by force or violence and accepts employment the salary or wages for which are paid from any appropriation contained in this Act shall be guilty of a felony and, upon conviction, shall be fined not more than $1,000 or imprisoned for not more than one year, or both: *Provided further*, That the above penalty clause shall be in addition to, and not in substitution for, any other provisions of existing law.

SEC. 202. This Act may be cited as the "National War Agencies Appropriation Act, 1944".

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Union Calendar No.

78TH CONGRESS
1ST SESSION

H. R.

[Report No.]

A BILL

Making appropriations for war agencies in the Executive Office of the President for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1944, and for other purposes.

By Mr. CANNON of Missouri

JUNE 16, 1943

Committed to the Committee of the Whole House on the state of the Union and ordered to be printed

78TH CONGRESS } HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES { REPORT
1st Session } { No. 556

NATIONAL WAR AGENCIES APPROPRIATION BILL, 1944

JUNE 16, 1943.—Committed to the Committee of the Whole House on the state of the Union and ordered to be printed

Mr. CANNON of Missouri, from the Committee on Appropriations, submitted the following

REPORT

[To accompany H. R. 2968]

The Committee on Appropriations submits the following report in explanation of the bill entitled "A bill making appropriations for war agencies in the Executive Office of the President for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1944, and for other purposes."

The Budget estimates upon which the bill is based were submitted in the following House documents of the present session: Nos. 138, 147, 148, 153, 157, 159, 163, 164, 165, 166, 167, 178, 196, 199, 202, 204, 205 (in part), 207, and 215. The agencies for which funds are requested in these documents are all within the Executive Office of the President, as follows:

Board of Economic Warfare.
Office of Censorship.
Petroleum Administration for War.
Office of Price Administration.
Office of Strategic Services.
Office for Emergency Management—
    Central Administrative Services.
    Office of Civilian Defense.
    Office of Coordinator for Inter-American Affairs.
    Office of Defense Transportation.
    Office of Economic Stabilization.
    National War Labor Board.
    Office of Scientific Research and Development.
    Office of War Information.
    War Relocation Authority.
    War Production Board.
    Smaller War Plants Corporation.
    War Shipping Administration.

The Budget estimates considered in connection with these agencies comprise the following amounts:

Direct appropriations	$3, 060, 933, 922
Contract authority	18, 000, 000
Total	3, 078, 933, 922

The amount recommended by the committee is as follows:

Direct appropriations	$2, 921, 441, 504
Contract authority	18, 000, 000
Total	2, 939, 441, 504

The amount recommended by the committee is $139,492,418 less than the total of the Budget estimates.

The total funds available to the agencies for the fiscal year 1943, including funds directly appropriated to them and transferred funds, amount to $1,807,215,224.

The amount carried by the bill, including the contract authorization, is $1,114,226,280 more than the funds correspondingly available in the fiscal year 1943. Of this increase, however, the sum of $1,073,989,583 is on account of the War Shipping Administration, leaving a net increase over 1943 for all other agencies of $58,236,697. A detailed tabulation is included at the end of this report showing for each agency the amount available in 1943, the Budget estimate for fiscal 1944, the amount recommended for 1944, and the increase or decrease in the bill compared with the 1943 funds and the 1944 Budget estimates.

The committee desires to call attention, at the inception of consideration of the amounts recommended in the bill, to the fact that with few exceptions the increases shown over the 1943 amounts are by no means indicative of an expansion that the differences would seem to indicate. It should be recalled that the fiscal year 1943 was the first fiscal year for which each of the agencies received an individual appropriation. They have been in the development and formative period during this fiscal year and in the process of recruitment of their personnel. The salary cost in the fiscal year 1944 for an agency which will have no greater personnel in that year than it had in 1943 will be much larger due to the fact that the personnel will be employed for a full year in 1944, whereas in 1943 it was recruited month by month and a much smaller amount sufficed for pay roll and other expenses than will be needed in 1944 to carry, on an annual basis, the same organization or even a smaller one.

By the act of December 22, 1942, the overtime pay increase legislation, personnel freezes and decreases were undertaken by the Director of the Bureau of the Budget. This authority has been continued by the War Overtime Pay Act of 1943, approved May 7 last, which requires similar action quarterly. The personnel freezes and decreases have been wholesome. Agency heads have told the committee that it has enabled them to improve their organizations and make them more efficient. Just ground for criticism undoubtedly existed. Some of the critics, however, have failed to appreciate the tremendous burdens that were thrown upon agency heads in undertaking vital war programs and assembling hurriedly an organization with which to carry on those duties. The great pressure to get these highly

important tasks under way in the shortest possible time overshadowed all other considerations. The War Production Board serves as a good example of these difficulties. The Board had a peak personnel of approximately 22,500. It has had imposed upon it the task of converting our economic system from a free industrial economy to a controlled economy for the prosecution of the war. In normal times the assembly of an organization for this purpose would require a very long period. War does not wait for doing things in the normal way. War calls for quick action and getting the main job done. War itself is wasteful.

Great credit is due the war agencies for what has been accomplished Mistakes have been made and will be made. They are to be expected. There has been lost motion. The speed of action would not have been attained without it. Improvements have been made and will continue to be made in the functioning of the war agencies. Constructive public criticism has been helpful. It should continue and will be welcomed by the agencies. The type of criticism which serves only to create public distrust is not helpful to the war effort.

Several agency heads with great responsibility have frankly told the committee that personnel cannot continue to be held down if they are to perform the war tasks which have been set for them. There is complaint over the time required in securing appointments, often as much as 5 weeks or more.

The functions of the war agencies in this bill cover a wide range of highly important and vital duties in connection with the prosecution of the war. A general statement of them does not give a complete picture but it does, in casual fashion, call attention to their range and general scope. They include censorship of international mail and communications including letters, parcel post, cables, telephone, and wireless; control of exports and their distribution to the right consignees and the right countries for the war effort, the securing of importation of strategic and critical materials not obtainable at all in this country or obtainable in short supply, preclusive buying to prevent strategic materials in neutral countries from falling into enemy control, and the supplying of economic data and its analysis for use of the armed forces; the analysis of strategic information and the performance of special duties for the joint chiefs of staff of our armed forces; the supply and proper distribution of adequate quantities of petroleum and its products for the armed forces and civilian requirements; the control of rents and prices and the rationing of commodities to provide proper distribution and assist in controlling inflation; the conduct of propaganda warfare in enemy, enemy-occupied, and neutral countries, and the furnishing of information programs to facilitate the development of informed and intelligent understanding of the status and progress of the war effort and of the war policies, activities, and aims of the Government; the maintenance and improvement of the solidarity of purposes and aims of the nations of the Western Hemisphere; the control and maintenance of adequate rail, motor-carrier, and inland and coastal waterway transport facilities and their proper functioning in the war effort in the United States; the control of wages to assist in controlling inflation and the adjudication of labor disputes; the conduct of scientific research for the development of new weapons of war and in military medicine in the interest of our armed forces; assistance to small industrial plants to

aid them to survive the vicissitudes of the war economy; the maintenanee, operation, and management of the entire merehant marine under the Ameriean flag except Army and Navy eontrolled vessels but including many vessels of foreign registry subject to charter—the greatest maritime enterprise of all history; the eontrol, maintenance, supervision, and support of alien and eitizen Japanese removed from the Paeifie eoast defense eommand area and the management of their real and personal property wherever loeated during the period of isolation; the organization, assistance, and eooperation with the State and loeal volunteer civilian defense organization in the promotion of community war facilities and home defense; and the maintenance of our maximum productive capaeity in the interest of the war and the civilian eeonomy and the assignment of the critical and strategie materials in the best interest of the war effort—in effect the management of the national eeonomy for the prosecution of the war.

The Budget estimates made provision for a total of 18 different agencies. The man-years of employment requested for these agencies exceed those of the fiscal year 1943. Nine of the agencies were given decreases by the estimates and 9 were given increases. The committee has denied all personnel increases requested with the exception of the Board of Eeonomie Warfare, the Office of Price Administration (5,189 local board elerks only), the Coordinator of Inter-American Affairs, the Office of Seientific Research and Development, the Smaller War Plants Corporation, and the War Shipping Administration. The total denials in the estimates and deereases in present forces approximate 5,400 man-years. Eliminating the increases allowed the Offiee of Priee Administration and the War Shipping Administration, the bill provides net less man-years of employment than the 1943 budgets for the rest of these agencies.

The committee has inquired as fully as time permits into the operations of the agencies and their proposed budgets. More than 5 weeks have been given to hearings and eonsideration of the bill. The printed hearings are in two parts totaling more than 2,100 printed pages. The unrecorded testimony would make 500 pages more.

While members may not have the time to examine the hearings in great detail, attention is invited to the general statements of the heads of the ageneies. They are illuminating and give an over-all picture of the activities of each one. A eonsiderable amount of testimony does not appear in the printed record. It is of a nature whieh should not, in the interest of the prosecution of the war, be made publie. This is particularly true of the Office of Seientific Research and Development, the Office of Strategic Services, the Board of Economic Warfare, the Office of War Information, the War Shipping Administration, and the Office of Censorship.

BOARD OF ECONOMIC WARFARE

The amount of the Budget estimate of $36,150,000 is approved. The amount available for the fiscal year 1943 is $22,943,846. The amount allowed is an apparent inerease over 1943 of $13,206,154. Included in the amount for eaeh fiseal year is a eontingent fund of $10,000,000 for procurement purposes, and eliminating this sum the amounts for eaeh year for other purposes are reduced to $26,150,000

and $12,943,846, respectively. Expenditures from the contingent fund in the current fiscal year have been relatively light. However, it is hoped that war conditions which operate to prevent its usefulness during the current year will be so changed in the coming year that it may serve the highly important procurement purpose for which it is intended.

In a comparison of the amounts for 1943 and 1944, exclusive of the emergency fund, it should be borne in mind that while the funds for the present fiscal year total $12,943,846, the annual rate of expenditure to carry the organization at its present level is approximately $19,000,000, so that the increase for 1944 over 1943 is in effect a comparison between $26,150,000 and $19,000,000, or a real increase of approximately $7,000,000. In order to keep the Board of Economic Warfare operating at its current level there would be require in 1944 the sum of $19,000,000 and $10,000,000 for the contingent fund or a total of $29,000,000.

One of the most interesting and illuminating statements made by any witness during the entire hearings was presented by Mr. Milo Perkins, Executive Director of the Board. His testimony needs to be read to realize the grave importance of the work that is being done by that organization on the world economic front and the crucial part it is taking in the war effort. The Board operates in three important fields—those of exports, imports, and economic warfare analysis.

The Board through the Office of Imports is directing more than 200 purchase programs in 40 different countries or areas. Nearly 600 individual items are included in the list of programs. Generally they comprise minerals and metals, foodstuffs, textiles, and a long list of miscellaneous commodities. The United States is far from self-sufficient in many of the basic raw materials needed to meet our war commitments. The volume of development and procurement operations for imports will approximate $1,500,000,000 in the current fiscal year and will exceed $2,000,000,000 for the coming fiscal year. This function is beset with many difficulties as the following excerpt from Mr. Perkins' testimony will indicate:

> This part of the job gets tougher as we need more materials and must reach farther out into new and undeveloped fields to find them. Circumstances have forced our men to become economic commandos, literally penetrating new territory in the jungles of the world, to find new sources of balsa wood for gliders, cinchona bark for quinine, fiber substitutes to replace lost hemp and a long list of vital minerals and metals without which technological warfare would be impossible.
>
> A lot of side factors must be kept constantly in mind as these import operations are carried out. Transportation problems must be met; special area programs must be developed, with full consideration for related economics within the areas; price levels must be planned to induce maximum production, and yet not disrupt the domestic economy of the country involved; new producing units must be found and developed as older sources reach maximum capacity; often special equipment must be exported to make possible these increases in imports. The job can be done, and it will be done, but it will take a lot more ingenuity and drive in the year ahead of us than it took in the one behind us.

Export control is a tremendous job. Every individual export from the United States must be licensed before it can leave. The task originally centered around export licensing to prevent strategic materials leaving the United States and to prevent shipments from this country from getting into Axis Powers through sympathetic blacklist concerns in neutral countries. The function has now grown to include the positive job of directing available exports to keep up

the domestic and war economies of friendly countries and to make possible the development and transportation of the materials to be imported for our own war effort.

The United States is nearly the only remaining supply house for commercial goods needed vitally by many of our allies. The basic economies of these countries must be kept going. They are producing tremendous quantities of strategic materials which wemust have and we must try to meet their most essential needs. Export control is intricate and detailed. In 1942 the Board examined approximately 1,250,000 export license applications. of which about one-half were granted. In 1943 it is estimated that this volume will rise to about 2,000,000 export documents which means between 6,000 and 7,000 each working day. A total of 2,500 commodities and commodity groups are subject to export control. They flow from 16,000 United States export firms to more than 140 different country destinations and there are thousands of individual consignees. Again quoting from Mr. Perkins' testimony:

Briefly, the export job must be handled so as to get the greatest possible strength and solidarity on the Allied economic front. Exports must be kept from going to the wrong places; they must go to the right places at the right time and they must go within available supply and shipping limitations. First things must come first. If country A needs some rolling stock to keep her basic industries in operation, she must get that rolling stock. If mining equipment is needed in country B, to get out tin or mica or tungsten needed by our war industries, country B must get that mining equipment.

Realistic steps have been taken by our Office of Exports in recent weeks to see that the limited exports we can spare hit the nail on the head in the country to which they are sent. At the capitol of each Latin-American country, representatives of our Department of State and Board of Economic Warfare sit down around a table with an agency representing the government of that country. With supply and shipping cards face up, this group makes a preliminary determination of the most vital import needs of the country in question. This determination becomes the first blueprint for our export shipments, subject to later changes made necessary by the availability of supplies and of shipping space.

The other principal operations of the Board, with respect to economic warfare analysis and blockade and preclusive operations, are activities closely related to the prosecution of the war. Working very largely under orders of the appropriate branches of the Army and Navy, information is obtained and detailed reports prepared for them for use in connection with military operations. These activities have been described to the committee in executive session. With respect to this phase of the work, Mr. Perkins said:

Much of this activity on the economic warfare analysis front is, of course, very secret. By agreement with the armed services we have the most stringent regulations to protect the security of information available to us. You might as well tip off the location of your fleet as to give hints about your economic strategy or knowledge of the enemy position. This economic warfare analysis job is vital, it is directed 100 percent toward helping to win the war, and it becomes more complicated and demanding as the war develops along positive offensive lines. When the full story can be told, it will be one of the most fascinating chapters of the war record.

The following letter from Maj. Gen. George V. Strong, Assistant Chief of Staff in charge of the Military Intelligence Division of the General Staff, War Department, is indicative of the value of the economic material furnished the War Department by the Board of Economic Warfare:

BOARD OF ECONOMIC WARFARE,
OFFICE OF EXECUTIVE DIRECTOR,
Washington, D. C., June 14, 1943.

Hon. CLARENCE CANNON,
Chairman, House Appropriations Committee,
House of Representatives.

DEAR MR. CANNON: As you know, I gave as much information to your committee about our enemy analysis work for the Army and Navy as I could in view of the military necessity of protecting the security of highly secret information available to us.

I have just received a letter from Major General Strong under whose direction we do most of this work. I am enclosing a copy of it in case you should feel that it should be made a part of our testimony.

Sincerely yours,

MILO PERKINS, *Executive Director.*

WAR DEPARTMENT GENERAL STAFF,
MILITARY INTELLIGENCE DIVISION G–2,
Washington, June 12, 1943.

Mr. MILO PERKINS,
Board of Economic Warfare,
Washington, D. C.

MY DEAR MR. PERKINS: I should like to invite your attention to the developments of the past year in the use of reports prepared by the Board of Economic Warfare in connection with the activities both of the Joint Intelligence Committee and the Military Information Division of the General Staff. The economic material, furnished by the Board of Economic Warfare, has been most useful in connection with estimates of Axis capabilities, both in Europe and the Far East. The services performed by the Board of Economic Warfare, particularly in regard to the oil situation, have been outstanding and far more accurate than information received from any other source. As Chairman of the Joint Intelligence Committee of the Joint Chiefs of Staff, I have come to lean heavily upon your Bureau of Economic Warfare representatives on the Committee and on its subcommittees, in determining accurate and analytical questions which are of vital importance to sound decisions bearing upon tactical and strategical plans. The reports and analyses submitted to the Joint Intelligence Committee, through your representatives, have been of outstanding value and a material contribution to the over-all picture which is essential to sound intelligence and the basis for sound planning. In addition, your organization has been particularly helpful in various problems arising in the estimation of the Axis positions in regard to strategic materials, foodstuffs, industrial capacity, and potentialities of the German and Japanese war machines.

In the Government service we are too often prone to accept services as a matter of course and without any particular recognition. In view of the heavy burden which my organizations have undoubtedly placed upon yours, I desire to take this opportunity to express to you and, through you, to the personnel of your organization my very keen appreciation and heartfelt thanks for the close cooperation and the outstanding services performed by the personnel of the Board of Economic Warfare.

Very sincerely yours,

GEO. V. STRONG,
Major General, A. C. of S., G–2.

OFFICE OF CENSORSHIP

The committee recommends an appropriation of $27,800,000, $520,000 more than the current year's funds and $2,198,400 less than the Budget estimate. In making this decrease in the Budget estimate the committee has no thought of denying funds necessary for essential

censorship operations and, if events indicate that this allotment is insufficient, recourse can be had to Congress for further consideration. The Budget estimate called for an additional 450 positions for handling the censorship of prisoner-of-war mail. The remainder of the organization was requested on the same numerical basis as for the present fiscal year. The committee ascertained, however, that as of May 31 there were more than 2,200 vacant positions in the authorized number for the present fiscal year. No limitation on the number was established by the Director of the Bureau of the Budget in connection with the personnel survey undertaken by that Bureau. The committee is aware of the difficulties in recruitment for censorship work. It does feel, however, that with such a large number of vacancies now existing it is futile to add to the number of authorized positions and accordingly has eliminated the 450 additional requested. It has also taken from the estimated amount for the fiscal year 1944 an amount for lapsed salaries, since funds were provided for all of the authorized personnel for the full fiscal year and it is apparent that it will take months to recruit up to the basis of the 1943 authorized strength.

PETROLEUM ADMINISTRATION FOR WAR

The funds available for the fiscal year 1943 amount to $4,381,413 and the committee recommends the Budget estimate of $5,473,000 for the fiscal year 1944, an increase of $1,091,587. This is only an apparent increase, as the 1943 amount does not represent a full annual basis of cost of the present organization. On an annual cost basis the amount recommended for 1944 shows a small reduction. However, at the end of May the actual strength of the organization was 350 below that authorized for the current fiscal year and, while the Deputy Administrator advised the committee that the duties imposed upon the Administration would require a larger organization in 1944 than authorized for 1943, the committee feels that it is not justified, in view of recruitment difficulties, in providing a force larger than the Budget request—132 less than the current authorized number and 219 more than the number employed at the end of May. The task of keeping the armed forces and the civilian economy supplied with petroleum products is a most responsible one, and the committee feels that it is in competent hands. If, as the fiscal year progresses, the situation appears to require consideration of further requests, the committee can do so.

OFFICE OF PRICE ADMINISTRATION

The amount requested for the Office of Price Administration for the fiscal year 1944 is $177,335,000. The amount for the current fiscal year is $120,000,000. It should be recalled that at the time of the enactment of the amendment the of Emergency Price Control Act on October 2 last, permission was granted the Office of Price Administration by Congress to increase its expenditures up to $140,000,000. Immediately upon assumption of office the new Administrator, Hon. Prentiss M. Brown, took steps to prevent the need for the appropria-

tion of any of the additional $20,000,000 and has succeeded in holding expenditures for the current fiscal year within the original $120,000,000, with the exception of the additional sums required on account of the war overtime pay legislation.

The amount requested for the fiscal year 1944 is an apparent increase of $57,335,000. The Budget estimate contemplates a total personnel of 69,170, compared to an authorized total for the current year of 60,830, an increase of 8,340. Of this increased number 5,189 are requested for local war price and rationing boards, 1,990 additional field investigators, 458 in the Washington Office, and 703 additional in regional and district offices. The budget estimate was formulated on the basis of the institution of 8 new rationing programs in the coming fiscal year: 1 for cooking and heating equipment, 1 for rationing in institutions, and 6 to be later announced. The Budget estimate also makes provision, in the sum of $17,503,110, for payments to banks under the ration banking plan for the handling of purchase authorizations.

The spread between the $120,000,000 for the current year and the $177,335,000 for the ensuing year, $57,335,000, is accounted for by the additional personnel requested, the additional amount for the ration banking plan, the sums required to place the 1943 authorized personnel on an annual basis (including the amounts for salaries and other accompanying expense), and increases for printing and other nonsalary expenses for the rationing programs.

The committee has approved the sum of $165,000,000 for the fiscal year 1944. This will provide no new personnel except for war price and rationing boards. The committee has allowed the amounts necessary for the 5,189 additional clerks for local boards and the attendant office expense necessary for that purpose and for such expenses as may be required incident to the 5,000 additional volunteer clerks.

The personnel for the Washington Office is provided on the basis of the number employed on May 31 last, 4,651, instead of the authorized level of 5,063 (a decrease of 412) and the estimated number of 5,414. The force in the district and regional offices is continued at the numbers authorized for 1943, 18,456. The total personnel for the Office of Price Administration as covered by the $165,000,000 is as follows:

Washington office (reduction of 412 under 1943)	4,651
Regional and district offices (same as for 1943)	18,456
	23,107
Local boards (paid clerks) (increase of 5,189 over 1943)	42,500
Total (net increase of 4,777 over 1943)	65,607

The total of 65,607 is 3,563 less than the number requested for 1944, 69,170, and a net increase of 4,777 over the number authorized for 1943, 60,830. The net increase of 4,777 occurs from the addition of 5,189 additional local board clerks and the reduction of 412 in the Washington office. Of the 60,830 authorized positions for the fiscal year 1943, 51,732 were filled on April 30 last leaving approximately 9,000 vacant, a very large proportion of which was in the paid force of local boards being recruited at the rate of about 1,000 per month.

The reduction of $12,335,000 in the Budget estimate consists of $11,000,000 due to the denial of any increased personnel other than local board clerks and the roll-back to May 31 personnel in Washington and to a general cut of $1,335,000 which is left to the Administrator to apply.

The committee has inserted a provision allocating not less than $59,551,042 of the $165,000,000 for all salaries and other expenses directly incurred by local boards. This figure compares with the sum of $37,043,181 for the current fiscal year and is an increase over 1943 of $22,507,861. The total paid personnel for local boards for 1944 is 42,500, an increase of 5,189, and the total volunteer personnel for 1944 is 38,510, an increase of 5,000, a total for 1944 of 81,010.

The committee has not effected the decrease in the Budget estimate with a view to hampering or restricting the price control and rationing programs. They are highly essential as a major part of the effort to control inflation. The organization has been continued at practically the level of the current year in the belief that with the vacant positions existing and the changes which Administrator Brown is effecting from time to time in improving the administration that the work can be effectively carried on in the next fiscal year.

The following excerpt from the statement of Administrator Brown is an impressive résumé of the effect of price-control measures:

The cost of World War I inflation to the Federal Government was $13,500,000,000. Total war expenditures were approximately $32,000,000,000, but $13,500,000,000 of this total was made necessary by price increases. By preventing the pattern of price increases which occurred during the corresponding period of the last war, Office of Price Administration has saved the Government $25,800,000,000 on the cost of the war by the end of 1942. By the end of 1943 these savings to the Government will amount to over $70,000,000,000, if prices are held at current levels. This is two and one-half times the total cost of World War I. Some estimates of specific savings to the Government have been made. By preventing proposed price increases or by controlling previous trends in prices, annual savings to the Government on selected individual items are: Imported commodities, $361,000,000; steel mill products, $320,000,000; armor plate, $100,000,000; lumber and lumber products, $88,000,000; Diesel and gas engines, $50,000,000; new machine tools, $43,000,000; cured, frozen, and canned pork, $37,000,000; second-hand machine tools, $25,000,000.

These estimates are conservative and do not include the proposed subsidies program, which figures I can give later.

Consumers would have spent nearly $6,000,000,000 more for the goods and services consumed since September 1939, if prices had followed the prices of the last war. By the end of 1943 savings to consumers will amount to over $20,000,000,000 with prices held at current levels.

The cost of living as measured by the Bureau of Labor Statistics' index has risen only 7.1 percent since statutory authority to control prices was provided in January 1942, and only 4.2 percent since Office of Price Administration issued the General Maximum Price Regulation in May 1942. Although the cost of living has risen approximately 23 percent since the war began in September 1939, three-fifths of this rise occurred before the passage of the Emergency Price Control Act. The effectiveness of price control in stabilizing the cost of living in this war is also evidenced by comparison with the last war.

At the height of World War I inflation, the cost of living had risen 108 percent. By the forty-second month of that war, which corresponds to February 1943 of this war, the cost of living had increased over 39 percent, as compared with an increase of only 23 percent in this war. From February 1942 to February 1943, the cost of living rose only 7 percent while during the corresponding period of the last war, the cost of living rose 20 percent, or almost three times as much. It is significant to note that the increase in the present war has been largely due to advances in the price of uncontrolled items.

In the 43 months between the outbreak of the war in August 1939 and March 1943, the rise in wholesale prices was held to 38 percent. During the first 43

months of World War I, on the other hand, wholesale prices rose 82 percent, or more than twice as much. The cost of living rose 25 percent during the same period of this war, as compared with a rise of 41 percent during the corresponding months of the last war.

In this wartime, as everyone knows, the pressure upon prices is vastly greater. This is total war. Yet we have done so much better in this war than we did in World War I.

OFFICE OF STRATEGIC SERVICES

This agency appears in an appropriation bill as a separate entity for the first time. It was originally established as the Office of Coordinator of Information by the Executive order of July 11, 1941. On June 13, 1942, the Office of Coordinator of Information (exclusive of the foreign information activities transferred to the Office of War Information) became the Office of Strategic Services subject to the jurisdiction of the United States Joint Chiefs of Staff. The duties of the Office as defined in the order of June 13, 1942, are:

(*a*) Collect and analyze such strategic information as may be required by the United States Joint Chiefs of Staff.

(*b*) Plan and operate such special services as may be directed by the United States Joint Chiefs of Staff.

Since its transfer to the jurisdiction of the United States Joint Chiefs of Staff the Office has operated under the authority of successive directives from that body. It is charged by these directives, among other things, with the "planning, development, and execution of the military program for psychological warfare."

The intelligence functions of the Office include the collection, analysis, and dissemination of strategic information which is collected from all sources available to this country and its allies. This work is performed for the joint Chiefs of Staff, the War and Navy Departments, and other agencies concerned in the direct prosecution of the war.

The special services undertaken by the Office by direction of the United States joint Chiefs of Staff are in the field of pyschological warfare. Generally these operations are conducted in the several theaters of operation under the control and direction of the theater commander. They are supplementary to orthodox military operations.

Because of the nature of the functions of the Office of Strategic Services the committee has deemed it appropriate to consider and discuss its activities apart from the printed record.

Funds for current operations have been supplied from the President's emergency appropriation totaling $31,233,680. The amount of the Budget estimate for 1944 is $38,476,000. The committee recommends the sum of $35,000,000, which is an apparent increase of $3,766,320. However, it is estimated that of the current funds of $31,233,680 the total commitments will be $29,325,137 so that the $35,000,000 allowed for 1944 is an increase of $5,674,863 over the 1943 estimated obligations.

Due to the nature of the operations the widest latitude is permitted in the expenditure of the funds. The sum of $23,000,000 of the total amount is made available for expenditure without regard to the provisions of laws and regulations relating to the expenditure of Government funds or the employment of persons in the Government service and $21,000,000 of the $23,000,000 is permitted to be expended

for objects of a confidential nature and to be accounted for solely on the certificate of the Director whose certificate is conclusive upon the accounting officers. While the nature of the work is such as to require the greatest latitude in the use of the funds, the committee has inquired from General Donovan as to the controls that are maintained and the records kept of this unvouchered money. Every reasonable precaution should be taken in the administration of them both for the protection of the Government and the responsibile administrative officers.

The decrease in the Budget estimate is not indicative of a desire to hamper any important function. The nature of the operations are such, however, as to make the cost problematic. If further needs arise consideration can be given to them at the appropriate time. Not all of the expense of operation of the Office of Strategic Services is accounted for by the appropriation. Approximately 40 percent of the personnel of the organization is from the armed forces and their pay and allowances and some of their other expenses are paid from funds of the detailing service.

OFFICE OF CIVILIAN DEFENSE

The appropriation for the current fiscal year is $7,447,075. The Budget estimate for fiscal 1944 is $5,746,522. The committee recommends for the next year the sum of $4,000,000. This amount is a decrease of $3,447,075 under the 1943 appropriation and $1,746,522 under the Budget estimate.

The Budget estimate is exclusive of the Civil Air Patrol which has been transferred to the War Department. The number of personnel contemplated by the estimate is 1,252 which includes 32 positions for the establishment of a new regional office, region X, so that exclusive of the new region the total personnel requested for continuance is 1,230. This is a decrease from the 1,626 authorized for 1943 of 404 or 25 percent. The Office on May 31 had an actual personnel of 1,188 which is approximately the level provided by the Budget estimate.

The amount recommended by the committee, $4,000,000, will force a drastic curtailment and reorganization of the O. C. D. The cut in the Budget estimate is $1,746,522. The amount for the proposed region X, which would include the States of Montana, Idaho, Utah, Wyoming, Colorado, and New Mexico, now forming parts of regions 7, 8, and 9, is approximately $145,000. Eliminating this amount the reduction becomes $1,601,522. This is a decrease of approximately 30 percent in the amount exclusive of the new regional set-up.

The committee has not indicated the portion of the organization to be dismantled as a result of this reduction leaving the application of the cut and the reorganization which necessarily must follow to the discretion of the Director. However, it appears only reasonable to assume that no impairment of a serious nature would be undertaken in the Protection Branch which is concerned with civilian defense in the fields of maintenance of communications, air-raid-warning services, control systems, alarm devices, protective lighting and concealment, fire defense, gas defense, training, facility security, evacuation of populations, emergency transportation, and medical services. To meet a reduction of $1,600,000 in other directions would require

severe curtailment if not complete elimination of the Civilian War Services Branch both in Washington and in the regional offices. The total estimate for this branch for 1944 is approximately $1,445,000 for Washington and the field involving a personnel of approximately 300. The duties of the branch are outlined by Director Landis in his statement on pages 357 to 364 of part I of the hearings.

OFFICE OF COORDINATOR OF INTER-AMERICAN AFFAIRS

The funds available to the Coordinator for the fiscal year 1943 total $37,020,753. The Budget estimate calls for direct appropriation of $33,860,000 and a contractual authority of $18,000,000, or a total availability of $51,860,000. The committee recommends a direct appropriation of $30,685,000 and the contract authorization of $18,000,000, or a total of $48,685,000, which is $11,664,247 more than the amount for 1943 and $3,175,000 less than the Budget estimate.

The committee has inquired exhaustively, both in the testimony made public and otherwise into all features of the program proposed by the Coordinator. Each individual phase has been covered. The hearings are complete and informative.

The major objective of the Coordinator's Office is to build a strong and positive unity between all the nations of the Western Hemisphere in order that they may successfully carry the war by the United Nations against the Axis to victory and that they may work jointly toward sound world reconstruction.

The success of the program during the past can be measured largely by the course followed by the individual countries and the unity of political, military, and economic action in the hemisphere in opposing the Axis. Twelve of the American republics are belligerents and eight others have broken relations with the Axis and have thrown their full productive effort behind the United Nations. This hearty cooperation is significant, both from a military and an economic standpoint, to the United States and the other republics.

It seems unnecessary here to stress the value of having full military cooperation with other American republics. The influence of the lack of it upon our present operations readily can be visualized in connection with the African campaign and our freedom of action in other theaters due to the solidarity and unity of purpose of the nations of the Western Hemisphere. On the economic side, Latin America is the source of many of the strategic and critical materials which are in short supply in the United States and needed for the war effort. With other world sources of certain materials which we do not produce and must import shut off, Latin America has increasingly become an important source from which to help supply our requirements.

With respect to Axis propaganda in Latin America, the following excerpt is quoted from Mr. Rockefeller's testimony:

> I have mentioned the importance of military and economic cooperation from our point of view and the seriousness not only of the rise in prices down there due to the inflationary trend—caused by excess of exchange and a shortage of goods—but other serious situations are arising in areas where people are dependent on transportation for food. With the inability to export certain basic commodities like coffee and bananas, and so forth, unemployment is rising in areas dependent upon imports of certain raw materials, and semifabricated goods for assembly plants.

There have been serious economie repercussions due to this break-down in trade and shipping, and the inability to export and import production goods and consumption goods.

The basis of the cooperation in both the military and the economie areas depends on the political relations among the American republics. As you well know, the Department of State has handled these relations in a magnificent manner, with foresight, with great statesmanship; so that today we have a political structure which permits the necessary collaboration.

Today, particularly with total war such as is being waged, a government cannot stand firm in its foreign relations unless the people are back of it. The Axis has developed over the past years, and used in recent years, a propaganda technique designed to undermine the morale of the people of the Americas, to cause a break-down among them, and to divide them among themselves. The Axis objective was to build up hatred and feelings of misunderstanding so that governments could not develop a unity amongst their peoples.

First let me say that through vigorous action on the part of the American republics, Axis organizations have been pretty well broken up throughout the hemisphere. With various countries declaring war and other countries breaking off Axis relations, they have stopped all direct propaganda except in one country. These Axis organizations have been either disrupted or driven underground where they are dependent largely on rumor, on subversive activities, and on short-wave radio from abroad.

The amount recommended by the committee provides for a continuation of the radio, news, and motion-picture programs on a reduced basis. It also provides for a continuation of the basic economy program embodying a relatively small amount for emergency rehabilitation work and a 2-year program for 1944 and 1945 for health, sanitation, and food supply. The basic economy program has been operating for a year and a half to support the work of the military groups and also to support production of strategic and critical materials such as rubber in the Amazon area. A typical and interesting description of the importance and necessity of the basic economy program will be found commencing on page 156 of part I of the hearings outlining the project in the Amazon Basin in support of the production of rubber. With respect to the future and permanence of the basic economy program, Mr. Rockefeller testified:

General Dunham, who is carrying on the health and sanitation program as the operating head, has negotiated in each country, so that the program has been set up within the governmental structure of each country under the ministers of public health as special services. Our doctors are there and our engineers, but in the proportion of about 1 to 25 of theirs. We are helping train their men. The initial construction work will be completed. And it is our hope that in 3 years they will be able to take over with trained personnel on an economie budget all the operating expenses of this entire program of health and sanitation. This will result in the establishment of basic health and sanitation standards throughout the tropical areas of the Southern Hemisphere and Central America.

The committee has made some decreases in the Budget estimate totaling $3,175,000. This amount comprises elimination of $125,000 for support of inter-American centers in the United States, $75,000 for minority programs among Spanish speaking people in the United States, and $75,000 for information analysis involving research and reference work by private organizations and other Government agencies. The committee has also eliminated the sum of $400,000 from the emergency rehabilitation allocation in the basic economy program.

A new project was submitted in connection with the Budget estimate. It contemplated a program of $5,000,000 for a comprehensive general educational program in the other republics to cover a

period of 3 years and to be a complete project within that period and with that sum. The committee has provided $2,500,000 toward the project in this bill. With respect to the necessity, extent, and importance of the program Mr. Rockefeller advised as follows:

Briefly, we are asking and receiving the cooperation of the 20 other American republics in varying degrees, and it is terribly important to us in the war. Part of that has been the result of this informational program. These gains have been made and the Government is not going to keep up, in my opinion, an information program after the war is over. We never have in the past and I cannot see any reason for carrying on an elaborate program of this kind. Therefore, to hold the good that we have gained, and to make permanent the understanding we have developed, the confidence and the trust which has grown and developed during this period throughout the other American republics, we must work with the schools of those countries, through their educational systems; that is, if we are going to make this permanent. This means that all the peoples of this hemisphere must have an opportunity to read and know about one another, to understand this philosophy of 21 nations living together in a hemisphere, standing side by side in time of war, in time of world crisis, and cooperating to the mutual benefit of each country during times of peace and collaborating in economic fields for the best interests of the people of all the countries.

This program is designed to undertake cooperative programs with the ministers of education and the leading educators in each of the countries. They will come up here and get an understanding of our program. There will be an exchange of ideas. We will assist them in making permanent this work of a better understanding, which is basic to cooperation in any field, and in meeting any of the problems of the people of those countries.

* * * * * * *

We start with a conference of ministers of education of the various countries. As a result of that, a program of action will be developed for this cooperative effort.

Then we invite the ministers of education and a dozen of the key people in educational work in each country to come up here to the United States and discuss their problems frankly with educational groups in this country—not just government—but the National Education Association; the American Council on Education, and State groups. While they are here a program will be worked out to determine the major needs of their country from the point of view of textbook material, from the point of view of the problems in illiteracy in rural areas, in urban areas where motion pictures can be used, and so on. Programs will be developed for areas where illiteracy is holding back the economic development of the country.

We will develop a joint program financed jointly.

We visualize it as a 3-year program which, in itself, is complete. We do not plan to ask for any more money in this. In fact, I am willing to say right now that this is a complete program in itself. We will put the money into a foundation which will carry on the program until such time as private groups can take it over.

The Axis over a period of years had expended large sums of money to influence the school systems in some of the Latin-American countries. As of September 1942, Germany and Italy had financed and operated 888 schools in South America. They furnished free tuition to key people whom they selected, supplied professors and textbooks, and have dominated and influenced very materially the thinking of the children. A study made by the Department of State in 1941 estimated that Germany had expended over $6,000,000 on German schools in Latin-America since Hitler came into power.

The amount recommended by the committee contemplates no such program. It provides no construction. It aims to work with and through the public educational systems of these countries in a truly democratic fashion on a program of mutual understanding and benefit to all of the nations of the Western Hemisphere.

The Coordinator advised the committee that, based on conditions as they exist today and assuming a continuance of the war, that a rough

approximation of the amount to be requested for 1945 for the entire coordination program would be one-half of the request for 1944, or approximately $25,000,000 exclusive of the $18,000,000 required for liquidation of the contract authorization in this bill. This program is not designed to be a continuing or a permanent program. Such of our cultural and educational relations with the other American republics as are deemed to be of a permanent character are appropriated for in funds granted through the Department of State in the regular bill.

OFFICE OF DEFENSE TRANSPORTATION

The amount allowed is $14,650,000, which compared with the Budget estimate of $14,900,000 is a decrease of $250,000 and compared with the current appropriation of $14,416,515 is an increase of $233,485. The reduction in the Budget estimate is affected by decreasing the allotment for travel from $1,500,000 to $1,250,000. The organization approved for the coming year is 4,487 which is 302 less than the number authorized for fiscal 1943 and approximately 300 more than were employed on May 3d. Director Eastman was frank in advising the committee that the Budget recommendation made no allowance for expanding needs which may require additional funds as and when they develop. The committee hopes that the Director may realize his desire to make the amount recommended fit the necessities of managing the Nation's domestic transport facilities as successfully and satisfactorily as the task has been performed up to this time. Compared with the experience of the First World War when the Government took over the railroads and operated them, the transport facilities in this war have handled a much larger volume of traffic and have done it in a very extraordinary manner considering the handicaps of equipment, repair parts, manpower, and competing war necessities.

The following excerpt from Director Eastman's testimony outlines clearly the work of the Office of Defense Transportation:

I should like to make a few general remarks about our work. I think you understand that we cover every form of domestic transportation, not only the for-hire carriers, the common and contract carriers, but also the private carriers. And we have some responsibility even for private automobiles.

In addition to that, we have a very large responsibility with respect to the storage situation throughout the country, in connection with all the Government departments.

Our work relates chiefly to the operation of these transportation facilities, and in one case we actually operate a railroad; that is the Toledo, Peoria & Western. We are managing and operating that railroad.

In addition to the matter of operation, we have the problem of procuring materials and equipment for all of the transportation agencies, including private automobiles, through the War Production Board. We have duties in connection with the negotiation of rates. We cannot fix rates, but we have the duty of negotiating rates for traffic in which the Government has an interest, where that appears necessary under war conditions. And we have all the problems related to manpower in connection with all these forms of transportation.

The basic problem, in brief, is to make transportation facilities which are depleted, compared to pre-war conditions, carry by far the greatst transportation load in the history of the country. When I say "depleted," I mean we have lost the use of the intercoastal and most of the coastwise ships, and because of the rubber situation we have lost to some extent the use of highway automotive facilities.

In its struggle with that problem, up to date, transportation, as you know, has not failed. It has met the situation adequately, notwithstanding the shortages of rubber, the shortages of critical materials other than rubber, the shortage in

the East of gasoline, the shortage of repair parts, and now a shortage, which is becoming every day more critical, in manpower.

In addition to our own forces, I may say that we have had a great deal of aid from voluntary sources. In the case of our local transport work, for example, we have the assistance of about 2,000—a little more than 2,000—local administrators appointed by the mayors of each city of over 10,000, and by the Governors.

At the important railroad centers, we have transportation advisory committees made up of representatives of the leading shippers. And in connection with our truck activities, we work in very close cooperation with the county farm transportation committees of the United States Department of Agriculture. They do a great deal of work for us. We have the help of the Interstate Commerce Commission field force and of various carrier organizations.

Someone on my staff made a computation the other day which indicated that, including all of these people who are giving us voluntary help, the total would add up to as many as 90,000. Of course, they are not doing full-time work, by any means, but they are giving us a great deal of help.

The volume of troop movements has been an important part of the burden placed upon rail carriers. By the end of June 1942, the volume of troop movements had exceeded the entire volume of the military movements during the First World War. This is largely due to the difference in the induction and training practices. In the last war men were inducted, sent to camp, and then overseas. During the present war from induction to transshipment overseas the average is 8 moves per man, and in cases of engagement in divisional maneuvers and specialized training as many as 4 additional moves may be involved. The average now is 10 to 15 times more moves per man than in World War I. In the calendar year 1942 official troop moves of the armed forces as a whole were 10,000,000,000 passenger-miles out of a total of 49,000,000,000 passenger-miles for the year. The average move per man in this war is 800 miles compared to 150 in the last war and a majority of the moves are made in Pullman-tourist cars requiring approximately 50 percent of the Pullman equipment and in addition 20 percent of the country's coaches.

The Division of Motor Transport requires the largest single portion of the appropriation for the Office, approximately two-thirds of the total. This Division has the duty of conserving approximately 4,600,000 trucks of which only 600,000 are owned by for-hire operators, and busses and taxicabs owned by over 3,000,000 individuals. The necessity for conservation of these vehicles grows out of the shortage of rubber, shortage of new vehicles, shortage of repair parts, and in some areas shortage of gasoline. General Order 21 requires certificates of war necessity for operators of trucks, busses, and taxicabs. Under them the amount of mileage to be operated and the amount of gasoline to be used is determined. This requires a field force of approximately 2,800 out of the total of 4,500 for the entire Office of Defense Transportation.

OFFICE OF ECONOMIC STABILIZATION

The committee has approved the Budget estimate of $100,000 for the fiscal year 1943, which corresponds to a similar allotment for the current fiscal year from the President's emergency fund. This Office was set up by Executive Order 9250, issued October 3, 1942, pursuant to the authority of the amendment to the Price Control Act of October 2, 1942. The order also established an Economic Stabilization Board for advisory and consultation purposes with the Director. The

fundamental statement of functions of the Office of Director of Economic Stabilization are found in paragraphs 3 and 4 of the order as follows:

3. The Director, with the approval of the President, shall formulate and develop a comprehensive national economic policy relating to the control of civilian purchasing power, prices, rents, wages, salaries, profits, rationing, subsidies, and all related matters—all for the purpose of preventing avoidable increases in the cost of living, cooperating in minimizing the unnecessary migration of labor from one business, industry, or region to another, and facilitating the prosecution of the war. To give effect to this comprehensive national economic policy the Director shall have power to issue directives on policy to the Federal departments and agencies concerned.

4. The guiding policy of the Director and of all departments and agencies of the Government shall be to stabilize the cost of living in accordance with the Act of October 2, 1942; and it shall be the duty and responsibility of the Director and of all departments and agencies of the Government to cooperate in the execution of such administrative programs and in the development of such legislative programs as may be necessary to that end. The administration of activities related to the national economic policy shall remain with the departments and agencies now responsible for such activities, but such administration shall conform to the directives on policy issued by the Director.

The amount recommended provides for the salary of the Director and for a small staff and other expenses of the Office.

NATIONAL WAR LABOR BOARD

The amount recommended for the fiscal year 1944 is $13,481,300, which is a decrease of $500,000 in the Budget estimate and an apparent increase of $7,613,250 over the funds available for the current year. Congress earlier in this session increased the Board's organization to enable it to establish field offices to handle and expedite the very large volume of cases which arose out of the wage stabilization duties placed upon the Board pursuant to the Stabilization Act of October 2, 1942. This increased personnel has only been employed for a portion of the fiscal year 1943, the additional appropriation having been provided in March of this year. The difference on a full annual basis of salaries and expenses of the 1943 organization of the Board and the organization asked in the estimates is $570,000. The Budget for 1944 also provides for allocation of $5,032,000 to other agencies for performing work for the Board instead of building up within the Board's framework additional units for these purposes. Of this latter amount $1,032,000 is provided for the Bureau of Labor Statistics to secure wage data for use of the Board in arriving at its determinations of wage applications and disputes, and $4,000,000 for the Wage and Hour Division, acting as agent of the Board in processing voluntary applications for wage adjustments and making investigations to check violations of the Board's wage decisions. The amount of $1,032,000 for 1944 represents no increase on an annual basis over the organization for 1943 for the Bureau of Labor Statistics. The $4,000,000 for the Wage and Hour Division on an annual basis is an increase to enable that Division to perform checking investigations in connection with enforcement of the wage orders of the Board and at its request.

The decrease of $500,000 in the Budget figure will hold the Board's personnel to the level provided for the present fiscal year and eliminates the increase asked for additional permanent positions for 1944. The committee recognizes the increase in the work load of the Board which temporarily lightened when the "hold-the-line order" was

promulgated but which since clarification of the order has again risen in point of applications submitted for consideration. A number of new positions were requested for legal work both in Washington and the regional offices, to cope with arrearage of 2,369 cases which is increasing. New personnel assigned for that duty should be found within the present number of authorized positions all of which are not filled as of May 31 and the additional $70,000 which the committee has provided.

The jurisdiction of the Board which was not clearly understood by the issuance of the "hold-the-line order" of April 9 last was clarified by the directive of May 12. The functions of the Board now are (1) settlement of labor disputes upon compliance with the no-strike, no-lock-out agreement; and (2) to carry out the national wage-stabilization policy: In the latter function the classes of cases are now confined to those (*a*) within the Little Steel formula, (*b*) involving correction of inequalities for key occupations in different labor market areas (bracket cases), and (*c*) to correct substandards of living. The last class is minor in number of cases.

Until October 2, 1942, the Board had only jurisdiction over disputes. The Stabilization Act jurisdiction has resulted in the receipt by the Board of 55,000 voluntary applications for wage stabilization and 3,500 disputes cases. As of the date of the hearings on the bill the Board had pending a backlog of 600 cases in Washington and 25,000 in the field—which means 3 months' arrearage in point of time. The present rate of receipt of cases is more than 2,800 per week for voluntary wage adjustments and approximately 400 per month of dispute cases which involve principally matters of wages.

The Board has a very important duty to perform in connection with inflation in holding wages to the levels established pursuant to the "hold the line order". In response to inquiry by the committee as to the ability of the Board to hold wages in line, Dr. Taylor, board vice chairman, responded:

> Of course, we cannot speak about prices, but this Board is in a position to stabilize wages and at the same time maintain efficiency. One of our greatest difficulties, of course, has been the increase in prices considerably beyond the 15 percent limit in the Little Steel formula. You will recall that it was just a few weeks ago that the A. F. of L. representatives on the Board insisted that the Little Steel formula should be modified. It was the judgment of the public members of the Board that even with the rise in the cost of living that had occurred up to that point, they had no intention of modifying the Little Steel formula. I emphasize that because it is the adjustment of general wage levels through the medium of a general wage increase that would cause really significant rises in the total wage-rate structure of the country. This Board now, under Executive Order No. 9328, has no right, and has no intention, of course, of increasing wages in that first category of general wage increases beyond the 15 percent level. We think, with the policy that has now been adopted, that there is no doubt at all about the fact that wages can be stabilized at the September 15 level in a very practical manner. I think the statistics show that the rise since then has been very small indeed.

Data furnished the committee indicate that between September 1942, and February 1943, industrial, transportation, trade, and service pay rolls (exclusive of agriculture and direct Government pay rolls), increased by $279,000,000. This was a change of 4.9 percent. Changes in the price of labor (basic wage and salary rates) the only factors over which the Board had any control accounted for 1.2 percent and the remaining 3.7 percent resulted from expanding employment,

increases in hours of work, shifts of workers from lower-paid civilian to higher-paid and higher-skilled war jobs. During the period referred to the straight-time hourly rates in all manufacturing increased only 1.9 cents per hour or two-thirds of one percent and only a third of the rise which took place during the same months the year before. This change also includes such factors as upgrading and shifts to higher-paid war jobs and is a good measurement of the Board's effectiveness.

OFFICE OF SCIENTIFIC RESEARCH AND DEVELOPMENT

The committee has approved the Budget estimate of $135,982,500, which is a decrease of $3,014,620 under the funds for 1943. These funds consist of $73,000,000 by direct appropriation, $2,505,555 carried forward from 1942 appropriations, and $63,491,565 transferred by agreement and pursuant to authority in the current law from the Army and the Navy. For the fiscal year 1944 no such transfers are contemplated, the funds in this bill representing the research budget for the functions of the Office in supplementing the work of the Army and the Navy in research and development on new weapons of war and on military medical research.

This work is carried on under the counsel and advice of some of the most eminent men in their professions in the United States.

The advisory council exists to provide proper coordination with other agencies. Its membership consists of: Vannevar Bush (Director, Office of Scientific Research and Development), chairman; James B. Conant (chairman, National Defense Research Committee); A. Newton Richards (chairman, Committee on Medical Research); Jerome C. Hunsaker (chairman, National Advisory Committee for Aeronautics); Harvey H. Bundy (Special Assistant to the Secretary of War), representing the War Department; and Rear Admiral J. A. Furer (Coordinator of Research and Development), representing the Navy Department.

The bodies responsible for directing the research programs consist of the National Defense Research Committee in the case of weapons of war and the Committee on Medical Research in the instance of military medicine.

The National Defense Research Committee consists of Dr. James B. Conant, president of Harvard University, as chairman; Dr. Roger Adams, professor of chemistry, University of Illinois; Dr. Karl T. Compton, president of Massachusetts Institute of Technology; Dr. Frank B. Jewett, President of the National Academy of Sciences and chairman of the board of Bell Telephone Laboratories; Dr. Richard C. Tolman, dean of the graduate school, California Institute of Technology; Maj. Gen. Clarence C. Williams, who heads that office in the Army which is concerned with the coordination of research throughout the Army Supply Forces, as the Army member; Capt. Lybrand P. Smith, Assistant Coordinator of Research and Development of the Navy; and the Commissioner of Patents, Mr. Conway P. Coe.

The Committee on Medical Research consists of Dr. A. Newton Richards, of the University of Pennsylvania, as chairman; Dr. A. R. Dochez of Columbia University; Dr. A. Baird Hastings, of Harvard University; Dr. Lewis H. Weed, of Johns Hopkins University, Chairman of the Division of Medical Sciences of the National Research

Council; together with Brig. Gen. James S. Simmons, of the Office of the Surgeon General of the Army, Rear Admiral Harold W. Smith, of the Office of the Surgeon General of the Navy, and Dr. R. E. Dyer, Director of the National Institute of Health, representing the Surgeon General of the Public Health Service.

Appropriate liaison is maintained through these committees and their subcommittees with the armed forces and other Government agencies to avoid duplication and to insure that the research is responsive to the military and naval needs.

Research is carried on by contract with educational institutions, research institutes, and industrial laboratories. From June 1940, through April 17, 1943, a total of 1,731 different contracts with 854 supplements, have been entered into. They involved 124 different academic institutions and 205 different industrial organizations. Of these contracts approximately 600 have been completed, leaving more than 1,100 still in force. As a result of the research slightly more than 200 devices and formulas had been adopted which are either in use or in production. Equipment or material produced or in production as a result of the contracts is approximately $2,000,000,000. The general program is limited to research on projects the results of which in the case of weapons and equipment could be available for use against an enemy in the field not later than the summer of 1945.

Most of the testimony on these projects is necessarily not reported. The committee has been informed of results and they are significant. Commendatory letters from Admiral King and General Marshall are printed on page 1249, part I, of the hearings.

In the field of medical research, a list of the proposed studies is printed on pages 1263 and 1264. Members will be intensely interested in reading Dr. Richard's testimony on page 1270 respecting penicillin, which bids fair to rival the sulfanilamide drugs.

OFFICE OF WAR INFORMATION

The Budget estimate for the Office of War Information for the fiscal year 1944 is $47,342,000, in which sum is included a special fund of $10,000,000 contingent upon need in connection with military operations. The funds available for the current fiscal year total $35,847,292 and do not include any such special fund. The amount asked for 1944, therefore, exclusive of the special fund, is $37,342,000, or an increase over the figure for 1943 of $1,494,708.

The committee recommends a total of $34,472,504, which is an apparent decrease of $1,374,788 under 1943 funds and $12,869,496 under the Budget estimates. The amount allowed for 1944, however, includes $5,000,000 for a special fund for use contingent upon military operations and eliminating this from the $34,472,504, the figure becomes $29,472,504 which is $6,374,788 less than the amount for 1943.

The decrease in the Budget estimate of $12,869,496 consists of a cut of $5,000,000 in the $10,000,000 request for a fund for use contingent upon actual or projected military operations, a decrease of $4,503,590 in the amount for the Overseas Operations Branch, and a reduction of $3,365,906 in the request for the Domestic Operations Branch, In making the decrease in the contingency fund the com-

mittee does not indicate that any embarrassment should result therefrom. No such fund was available in 1943 and operations in north Africa were met within the total of the funds provided. If it should appear that the $5,000,000 is a deterrent to necessary activities on the military fronts the committee will review the situation. The other reductions in the Budget estimate affecting domestic and overseas operations total $7,869,496.

The amount requested for the Overseas Operations Branch is $27,003,590 compared with an allocation for 1943 of $25,785,821. The committee has allowed $22,500,000 which is a decrease of $4,503,590 in the Budget allocation. The sum sought for 1944 contains provision for an increase of 763 in personnel whose cost, including salaries and other attendant expenses, amounts to $2,290,000. The allowance eliminates the increase and makes a further reduction of $2,213,590. This sum must be met by curtailments in other directions.

The amount requested for the Domestic Operations Branch is $8,865,906 compared with an allocation of $8,561,199 for the current year. The committee has provided $5,500,000 which is a decrease of $3,365,906 in the amount of the Budget estimate, or approximately 37 percent. The reduction will require a drastic rearrangement of the domestic program particularly in the fields of publications, posters, motion pictures, special services, and field operations.

Attention is invited to the part the Office of War Information has on the propaganda front in the prosecution of the war. It is most interestingly and graphically given in the statement of Director Elmer Davis commencing on page 669, part I, of the hearings, and the statement of Mr. Robert Sherwood, Director of the Overseas Operations Branch, commencing on page 741.

With respect to the Overseas Operations Branch the following is quoted from Mr. Davis' testimony:

> In general the Overseas Branch, addressing the populations of foreign countries, has a very different mission from that of the Domestic Branch. As it is phrased in a recent policy directive:
>
> "The overseas operation is essentially a propaganda operation—that is, it wields a weapon which must contribute to the winning of the war and the saving of the lives of American soldiers by shortening the war. The mission of the Overseas Branch falls into four categories:
>
> "(*a*) In enemy countries its mission is to undermine and destroy the morale of the enemy population and thus to bring about a disintegration of the enemy's war effort.
>
> "(*b*) In enemy-occupied countries its mission is to keep alive hope of liberation and stimulate resistance to the enemy forces of occupation, to the end that, when the day of actual invasion comes, there will be open revolt against the Germans and Japanese behind their own lines of battle.
>
> "(*c*) In neutral countries its mission is to win the moral support of the neutral populations to the United Nations' cause, and to convince them of the inevitability of United Nations' victory.
>
> "(*d*) In allied countries its mission is to counter all enemy propaganda aimed at dividing the United Nations, to promote the morale of our allies and their continued will to fight, and to foster a better understanding of the United States."
>
> Our work in theaters of military operations follows the policies laid down by the Joint Chiefs of Staff; these other and more normal operations of our Overseas Branch follow the foreign policy of the United States. This is, of course, the policy laid down by the President and the State Department, unless that policy

should be modified by the Senate, in refusing its consent to a treaty; or by the Congress as a whole, in refusing legislation or appropriations necessary to carry out a given policy. Unless Congress should take such action we are bound by the policies laid down by the President; but we are obliged to remind foreign audiences, and we do so remind them, that no treaty can be ratified by the United States without the consent of the Senate. To insure that our propaganda policies actually are in conformity with current foreign policy we have daily contact with the State Department, and representatives of that Department, as well as of the Army and Navy, sit on the Planning Board which draws up the directives for our overseas operations.

WAR PRODUCTION BOARD

Salaries and expenses.—The sum recommended for the War Production Board is $88,200,000. This is $14,504,711 more than the funds available in 1943, $73,695,289, and $1,750,000 less than the Budget estimate, $89,950,000. The funds cited for 1943 are exclusive of $7,500,000 for the Smaller War Plants Corporation which is carried for the coming year in a separate account.

The Budget estimates for the Board provide for a decrease in man-year's of employment of approximately 3,500. However, this decrease includes approximately 800 on account of the separation of the funds of the Smaller War Plants Corporation so that the net decrease is approximately 2,700.

The committee has reduced the Budget estimate in the amount of $1,750,000. This consists of a decrease of $1,000,000 for a project for increasing the available lumber supply, $136,000 for salaries for the Division of Information, $56,250 from the funds for the War Utilities Office, $185,400 in the allocation for travel, $250,000 for special studies to be conducted by various agencies, $97,760 for rent due to the removal of the construction division from New York to Washington, and $20,000 for an appraisal of school facilities incident to granting of applications for priorities.

The increase over 1943 is $14,504,711. This is accounted for partly by the additional sums required to carry the reduced force on an annual basis for the full year in 1944 as compared with a larger force for a smaller average employment for the year 1943, and including the necessary increases for travel, communications, rent, and other expenses on account of a full year's operation as contrasted with a lesser average operation in 1943. The principal change from 1943 is in the allocation for research which is increased from a total of $2,750,000 to $11,000,000. The objective of the research is to develop substitutes for critical materials, to maintain or increase the supplies of raw materials, and to improve production techniques.

Chairman Nelson advised the committee in connection with the 1944 Budget and the personnel reductions proposed that in attaining these figures the Board had put on too strenuous a campaign in retrenching and that the work in the past months had been affected by it. He expressed the view that it would be necessary to make adjustments in the coming fiscal year because the decrease had gone too far.

The work of the Board in the fiscal year 1944 will be in its most difficult and peak phase. The transition of the United States from

a peace economy to a war economy is illustrated graphically by data relating to gross national production:

[In billions of dollars]

Calendar year	Gross national product	War	Nonwar
1940	97	2	95
1941	119	14	105
1942	152	52	100
1943 (actual and estimated)	180	90	90

Our gross national production has expanded from a total of $97,000,000,000 in the calendar year 1940—$2,000,000,000 for war purposes and $95,000,000,000 for nonwar purposes—to $180,000,000,000 estimated for the calendar year 1943—$90,000,000,000 for each purpose. This seems to be very close to the limit of the Nation's total productive capacity and with perhaps a slight increase from the nonwar to the war proportion of the total.

The task of the Board is so clearly outlined in a portion of Chairman Nelson's statement that it is reproduced here:

In telling you of the job ahead, I shall describe it broadly first, and then deal more specifically with a few particular elements. The first major element in the task of the War Production Board will be that of exercising more and more precise controls over the production of a peak output of military equipment and supplies. This peak output measured in dollars will be approximately $90,000,000,000 of munitions and war construction in 1944, according to present determinations of military requirements. I include in this figure, of course, munitions and supplies not only for the armed forces of the United States but also for the growing forces of our allies. This dollar volume represents the largest contribution to the successful prosecution of the war that we believe to be feasible. It represents, in other words, our maximum capacity to produce military goods and equipment and at the same time take care of civilian needs.

I cannot emphasize too strongly that this tremendous military production must very largely be carried out under the supervision, and in many instances the specific control, of the War Production Board, and not left to chance or entirely to the workings of private initiative. For instance, all strategic and critical materials will be produced and distributed according to programs and schedules, for which the War Production Board is primarily responsible. In the same manner, supervision of the construction and operation of new facilities, together with the utilization of existing facilities, are among our other important responsibilities.

In doing our work, we utilize wherever possible the services of existing agencies. For instance, actual procurement of military supplies is done by the War and Navy Departments. Working relations have been established with nearly every other governmental agency for purposes of avoiding duplication of efforts and increasing over-all Government efficiency. As Chairman of the War Production Board, however, I am responsible for the "exercise of general direction over the war procurement and production program." I have been doing that job and will continue to do it.

The second major element in our job is that of mobilizing resources for the civilian economy. For a long time we have been constantly doing advance planning for the day when the conversion of our productive capacity to war purposes would create a serious problem in maintaining a thriving civilian economy. That day has been reached or will be reached shortly. As a result the War Production Board finds itself confronted with the task of working out methods for assuring production for the civilian economy in a manner somewhat similar to that of managing the production of military goods. This task will be one of great importance, not only because of the absolute necessity for maintaining a healthy domestic economy for its own sake, but also because the entire purpose and objective of the civilian economy is to contribute the maximum potential output of military goods needed to win this war. There is too often a tendency to discuss the civilian population as something separate from the so-called military claimant

agencies, such as the Army, Navy, Maritime Commission, and Lend-Lease. Actually, however, no such clear-cut distinction is possible, because production for the programs of all the claimant agencies depends on keeping the civilian population in efficient working trim. That is an indispensable part of the over-all job of munitions production.

Smaller War Plants Corporation.—The Smaller War Plants Corporation operates subject to the direction of the Chairman of the War Production Board. For the fiscal year 1943, $7,500,000 of the funds of the Corporation were made available for administrative expenses and merged with the appropriation of the Board. The purposes of the act were undertaken through the organizational units of the Board, particularly in the field. The results were not as satisfactory and the purposes of the act not attained in a degree hoped for when it was passed. On March 18 last, an order was issued transferring the Smaller War Plants Division of the Board, its funds, and personnel from the Board organization to the Corporation, and on April 19 an agreement was made concerning the respective functions of the Board and the Corporation in the field. Since May 1 the Corporation has been operating in the field as a separate entity, so that at this time it is free to function independently, subject to the general direction of the Chairman of the War Production Board as set forth in the order of March 18, and is in position to undertake vigorously and aggressively the action which Congress desires.

The committee was impressed with the testimony of Brig. Gen. R. W. Johnson, Chairman of the Board of Directors of the Corporation. He portrayed a comprehension of the scope of the task, a sympathy and understanding of the problems of the small plants, and an earnest and aggressive spirit.

General Johnson's views are briefly summarized in the following paragraphs:

> First, that there is little in the record to indicate what should be a sound case history. There is little in the past that tells us what we should do in the future. It is rather hard to visualize the future. We do feel, though, today, that we have a fairly clear understanding of the problem. We are confident that we know how to solve it; we are confident that it is capable of rapid solution; we are confident that given the right men in the right places we can deliver to Congress the job that we are hired to do; and we believe it is a matter of a relatively short time, given the right tools, to put the vast majority of the small plants of America to work in the production of weapons or essential civilian needs. We think that thereafter, unless there are major changes in the economy, we can keep on top of the job.
>
> Now, I would like to make every effort within the limits of my ability to say that this job is simple. It is not complex when boiled down to its essentials. It is entirely manageable, and it can be done. I feel quite confident of the staff in Washington. There have been a number of rearrangements made since February 8.
>
> I feel that our relations with other governmental agencies are satisfactory and that within the next 60 days we will have a real organization organized throughout the country that will be in contact with every small plant everywhere, if we can go ahead. I am delighted at last to be able to say that this job can be done and explain it in as much detail as meets your wishes, as to how we shall do it.

The purposes of the act were aimed at the location of distressed small plants and an endeavor to supply them with war work suitable to their capacities. General Johnson advised the committee that, except for a few regions, the number of the plants is not now fully known. Their location and condition previously was undertaken by questionnaires which proved futile and unsatisfactory. It will be done in the future by personal contact of field personnel for location followed by engineering survey to determine the remedy.

The committee was advised that there are some 185,000 plants in the United States of which 100,000 do less than $2,500,000 gross business per plant per year. A small plant is defined as (*a*) any plant with less than 500 employees, and (*b*) any plant having a small percentage of the industry in which it operates. The number of small plants in distress at the time of the hearing is roughly estimated at 3,500 and a distressed plant is defined as one which is operating at two-thirds of normal (before the war). These data are subject to frequent change as the status of the business of the plants varies.

The program under the act provides for loans and for assistance in getting contracts and subcontracts for the plants in distress or if not in distress to keep them from getting into distress. Loaning operations have been so far a minor function of the corporate business and General Johnson estimated that approximately 85 percent of the function of the corporation would be devoted to finding distressed plants and getting them work.

It should not be inferred that the Smaller War Plants Corporation has not been of assistance in the past to small business. It has, but not as much as it should have been. Data furnished the committee indicates that, while no specific figures can be submitted as to the total number of small plants that have been designated for contracts by the Corporation, prime contracts, with a value of $714,000,000, arranged with the assistance of the Corporation, have been placed with 3,891 firms, and subcontracts, with a value of $242,000,000, have been placed with 4,101 firms. The total firms so aided is approximately 8,000 in a total contract value of $956,000,000.

The committee recommends the amount of the Budget estimate which is $12,006,000, payable from the funds of the Corporation. This is an increase of $4,506,000 in the amount made available to the War Production Board for administration of the act in 1943. The Budget calls for increases in personnel in Washington and in the field in numbers approximating 400 more than the like numbers engaged under the organization of the War Production Board on this work in 1943. In the discussions during the hearings it developed that the amount of the Budget estimate is below what the Chairman of the Board believes is necessary to accomplish the task. The committee is not inclined to increase the Budget figure but if results are obtained and can be conclusively demonstrated the committee will later in the year consider supplementing the figure.

The capital stock of the Corporation was placed in the act at $150,000,000. A balance sheet of the Corporation as of May 31, 1943, is found on page 559 of the hearings, part II. Deducting the $7,500,000 for administrative expenses for the year 1943 left a balance of $142,500,000. Cash on hand on that date totaled $137,939,812.44 and receivables accounted for $4,275,015.82. There has been an operating loss slightly in excess of $5,000. Otherwise the fund is intact.

WAR RELOCATION AUTHORITY

The amount of the Budget estimate, $48,170,000, is recommended. This is a decrease of $27,299,648 in the amount of the funds available in 1943, $75,469,648.

The appropriations for 1943 were based upon an estimated evacuee population of 132,000. The number at no time during the year has exceeded 110,000. The Budget estimate for 1944 is based upon an

average number of 100,000 and the total at the end of May was 98,623. The number in the centers is exclusive of 12,799 on leave of absence from camps to engage in employment outside. This number is classified as follows: 5,280 on seasonal work leave, 657 on short-term leave, and 6,862 on indefinite leave.

The reduction under the 1943 funds is due to the elimination of nonrecurring items for construction, equipment, and supplies in preparing the centers for occupancy and improving the lands and property, the decrease in the number of estimated evacuees to be cared for, and loans to cooperative enterprise within the centers to be operated by the evacuees. The 1944 funds make provision for the maintenance of 100,000 evacuees, the management and care of evacuee property of approximately $200,000,000 value, and for necessary personnel in operating the relocation program outside the centers. Provision is also made for the care of 550 institutionalized Japanese on the west coast who cannot be moved to the centers.

The original program called for the establishment of 14 centers. The number has been confined to 10 main centers and an isolation center. A list of the centers and their population will be found on pages 699 and 708 of part II of the hearings. The isolation center has been established for the care of troublemakers who cannot be handled through the courts or sent to alien detention camps. The capacity of the center is 300 and the present population is 55.

The Budget estimate is predicated upon approximately 30,000 of the evacuees being absent from the centers during the coming year on various types of leave of absence. The number at present, as heretofore stated, is approximately 13,000.

The leave regulations in force provide that persons in the relocation centers, citizen or alien, can make application for leave (1) provided they had a place to go and could take care of themselves outside of the evacuated area; (2) provided the War Relocation Authority was reasonably assured that the community they were moving into would accept them; (3) provided the War Relocation Authority was reasonably assured they were not dangerous from the standpoint of the internal security of the country; and (4) provided they would keep the War Relocation Authority informed about their movements. On the last point all aliens are required under the law to report to the United States attorney, but citizens do not have to do so.

The following statement underlying the leave policy has been furnished the committee by the Director:

> The War Relocation Authority recognizes three principal considerations in the granting of permits to leave the relocation centers. First is the security of the Nation; second is the need for all available manpower to engage in the war effort; third is the undesirability of holding loyal American citizens and law-abiding aliens without charge.
>
> The War Relocation Authority feels that it is in the public interest for law-abiding aliens and loyal citizens to be permitted to make a contribution to the war effort through productive work in normal communities. Accordingly, it is following a policy of granting permits of indefinite or seasonal leave to eligible evacuees. The clearance procedures followed embody proper precautions for the national security. The War Relocation Authority has extensive information concerning each evacuee. In addition it has available the cooperation of the Federal Bureau of Investigation and other Government intelligence agencies which provide information from their records upon request concerning individual persons. No evacuee is permitted to leave the relocation center if there is anything in his record to indicate that it would be undesirable for him to live outside a relocation center.

The committee has questioned the Director closely on the question of granting leave. He has advised that there are not more than 2,000 or 3,000 evacuees whom they do not have a complete record on and are not giving leave to anyone unless there is a complete record as a basis for check. He also advised the committee that War Relocation Authority had received no reports of sabotage or espionage or disloyalty on the part of any evacuee on leave.

There is good reason supporting the leave policy of the War Relocation Authority. The committee is emphatic, however, in expressing the opinion that the records of all persons relocated outside the centers should be of such character as to be doubly assuring concerning their eligibility for release.

The amount carried in the bill provides for all maintenance and operation expenses of the 10 centers and the isolation center. Provision is also made for the purchase of livestock, fertilizer, and seed for farming operations with a view to making the centers more nearly self-supporting as to food and for the purchase of supplies and materials for continuing necessary maintenance construction and improvements on the land. The War Relocation Authority estimates the value of the produce from the centers in the coming year at $5,000,000. The cost of operations exclusive of administrative expenses of the Washington office, the field offices, and maintenance of institutionalized evacuees, is approximately $44,000,000. This is on a daily basis per capita of $1.20 or $440 per evacuee per annum. The daily cost includes 45 cents for the ration and the remainder encompasses all costs for pay of evacuees, project management, construction and maintenance, education, health, transportation costs, clothing and assistance grants, etc. This detail is set forth on page 714 of the hearing. The number of evacuees estimated to be engaged in paid employment in the centers during the year is 53,000 out of a total estimated population of 100,000. The distribution in types of work and the total amount estimated to be paid is found on page 777 of the hearing.

The cost of the daily ration is 45 cents per capita. Rationing is observed in the camps by the issuance of food from storehouses to messes on the national rationing basis. Centers which do not produce their own milk are limited to fresh milk for infants, nursing mothers, pregnant women, and persons, who by medical direction, require a special diet. A statement respecting the food policy is found on page 760 of the hearings.

The committee desires to call attention to the following statement of the Director as to policy, operation, and direction of the relocation program:

> I want to say to the committee that we are ready to present any facts that we have to this committee, or any other committee, or any other body that is interested in them. It has taken time for us to develop our program. Up until the first of the year we had to devote the major portion of our time to getting our project work in order, getting a staff developed and trained. We have not had adequate records of the individual evacuees until very recently. We do not have all the records that we would like, but we are getting them very fast now. It is only in the last month or two that I have felt that we have had an experienced group to handle our program in the centers, but I feel now we have not only an experienced but a very competent group. I think that we are getting adequate records of the folks that are there. I am confident that we are taking more than reasonable care in checking people who go out from the centers. We have had collaboration from many other governmental agencies. I feel very strongly that

this program of relocation is one that should be followed through. We should proceed with relocation during the war rather than after the war.

We believe that American citizens and law-abiding aliens who have good records had better be living in normal communities and contributing to the war effort rather than being held in the centers where they create a problem for everyone. We believe that that is important not only from the standpoint of expenditures to the Government, but from the standpoint of what we are fighting for. We are proceeding in a way we think the United States should operate in relation to minority groups rather than the way Hitler would do it, realizing at the same time that there is much misunderstanding and much misinformation. We think we are now in a position to clarify the facts in relation to the program. We have had very adequate collaboration from the other agencies including the War Department, the Federal Bureau of Investigation, and the other intelligence agencies, and with the Justice Department with whom we operate very closely.

I would like to point out for the record that there are about 2,000 Japanese aliens interned in camps who are considered dangerous to the internal security of the United States. Those are not residents in relocation centers. The relocation program was started to help people move out into new areas; only because of the difficulty of doing it quickly were the relocation centers established as temporary homes until we could get organized to do a more systematic job of relocating the people involved. We consider that to be our task.

WAR SHIPPING ADMINISTRATION

The largest single appropriation in the bill is for this Administration. The total approved is $2,272,350,000, which is an increase of $1,073,989,583 over comparable 1943 funds and a decrease in the Budget estimate of $100,000,000. This amount is part of an item for the purchase of cargo vessels constructed in Canada.

The War Shipping Administration owns or charters and operates all of the seagoing ships of the United States not directly in the service of the Army or Navy. The approved construction program provides for more than 4,400 ships and these are coming into commission at a rapid and increasing rate. The number of ships and the total tonnage to be operated by the War Shipping Administration in 1944 will be more than double that in 1943. An added fiscal burden is placed upon the revolving fund of the War Shipping Administration and removed from the funds of the Army, Navy, and Post Office Departments, due to service to these agencies without reimbursement. The additional amount estimated on account of this free service is between $200,000,000 and $300,000,000.

The task of the War Shipping Administration is the largest cargo shipping operation in the history of the World. Cargoes must go to all quarters of the globe. Compared to World War I the activity is almost incomprehensible and the results magnificent. In the last war our transportation problem was limited largely to the 6,500-mile round voyage to France. In this war, military supplies are moving over the 17,000-mile round voyage to Australia and the 28,000-mile round voyage to the Persian Gulf. Vessels go to north Russia, the United Kingdom, northwest and west Africa, the Red Sea, Persian Gulf, India, Australia, Alaska, the southwest Pacific, and the Western Hemisphere ports. A recent division of the tonnage indicates its war character: 41 percent is Army cargo, 13 percent is Navy cargo, 30 percent is lend-lease cargo, and 16 percent is for the civilian economy of which about one-half is for transporting essential raw materials for war plants. Thus more than 90 percent of the vessels operated by War Shipping Administration are engaged in transporting direct or indirect military cargo.

The amount approved for the revolving fund is $2,200,000,000 which is $1,050,000,000 more than the amount available in 1943. The committee is advised of the number of ships, their character and tonnage, and the total tonnage to be operated in 1944, which for obvious reasons is not in the printed record.

The sum recommended includes $223,110,000 on account of obligations for the fiscal year 1943 resulting from the free transportation of cargo for the Army, Navy, and Post Office Departments not contemplated when the 1943 funds were made available.

Total charges against the War Shipping revolving fund in fiscal 1944, including the 1943 obligations, are estimated at $3,216,000,000. Revenues to be received include $400,000,000 from commercial cargo and $616,000,000 on account of lend-lease cargo to be defrayed from lend-lease funds, leaving a total appropriated amount necessary in this bill of $2,200,000,000. The gross amount of $3,216,000,000 is roughly divided into the following categories of expense:

Ship hire and handling	$600, 000, 000
Stevedoring and cargo handling	440, 000, 000
Fuel and ship supplies	440, 000, 000
Wages and bonuses	440, 000, 000
Purchase and reconditioning of ships	290, 000, 000
War-risk insurance premiums	390, 000, 000
1943 obligations (budget deficit)	223, 000, 000
Maintenance and war-damage repairs	207, 000, 000
Defense installations	176, 000, 000
Administrative and miscellaneous expense	10, 000, 000
Estimated total 1944 expenditures	3, 216, 000, 000

Training of personnel and manning of the augmented fleet is a tremendous task. The construction program of the Maritime Commission of 4,403 ships is estimated to require a complement of approximately 35,000 officers and 145,000 seamen, including personnel for the deck, engineer, and stewards departments, and radio operators, in addition to the personnel in the present fleet. The amount approved for the fiscal year 1944 is $72,000,000, which provides for 54,000 new men in training, 6,500 cadets in training, 8,400 officers coming up from the ranks who must be replaced by unlicensed men, and 3,100 radio trainees. Included in the total of $72,000,000 is an amount of $5,500,000 for payment of obligations for the fiscal year 1943. The major part of this deficit results from the application to the maritime service of the pay scales of the Coast Guard effective by law as of July 1, 1942, and not contemplated when the 1943 appropriation was made. Included also in the maritime training fund is provision for health and service facilities for seamen and for rest homes in this country and similar service for our seamen in foreign countries

The American merchant marine is rendering a heroic service and writing an illustrious chapter in this war. When the full history of World War II is written, the programs, the administration, and the functioning of the Maritime Commission and the War Shipping Administration, both through construction and operation, from the top

admiral down the commissioned line to ships' officers and seamen and from the civilian directory to the supplementary civilian personnel, will be found to be a significant contribution to victory.

DIVISION OF CENTRAL ADMINISTRATIVE SERVICES

Funds are recommended for this Division in the total sum of $9,567,200, consisting of $8,817,200 for salaries and expenses and $750,000 for a working fund. The amount for salaries and expenses is $976,680 less than Budget estimate and $4,863,926 less than the 1943 total.

The Division is a service agency for the constituent agencies of the Office for Emergency Management, furnishing for them fiscal service; procurement and supply of administrative supplies, equipment, and contractual services; space; communications service, including central telephone and teletype systems and mail and messenger service; repair and maintenance service for office machines, furniture and motor equipment; distribution of operating forms and printed material, and duplicating service by the various reproductive processes except printing. All of the foregoing services are furnished without charge to agency appropriations except duplicating services which under the appropriation in the bill are to be financed from a working fund and paid for by the agencies from their appropriations on an order and billing basis for the work performed.

During the fiscal year 1943 the Division performed personnel service for the various agencies which has now been taken over by them on their own account with the Civil Service Commission rendering personnel service in the field. Fiscal work of the War Production Board and Office of Price Administration will be performed by those agencies with their own funds in 1944.

The decrease under 1943 appropriations results from the transfer of personnel functions to the constituent agencies and the Civil Service Commission, the transfer of fiscal functions of the War Production Board and Office of Price Administration to them, a net increase to enable the Central Administrative Services to perform for the United States Employment Service central administrative services for its field offices, and a reduction due to more efficient operation.

In making the decrease of 10 percent in the Budget estimate for salaries and expenses the committee has taken into consideration the fact that the estimate of the Central Administrative Services was based upon the estimates of the constituent agencies. The committee has made decreases in the funds of the agencies contained in this bill and in the funds of the United States Employment Service of the War Manpower Commission in the Federal Security Agency bill for 1944. The sum eliminated has been based on these decreases.

The working capital fund is reduced from $900,000 to $750,000. The amount was based on turning the fund over once in approximately 3 months. The committee feels that this is too long a period for this type of reimbursable service and has accordingly cut the fund so that it would be on a little more than a 2 months' basis. As this is inter-

agency business of a simple type there should not be great delay in the payment of the bills.

LIMITATIONS OR LEGISLATIVE PROVISIONS

The following limitations or legislative provisions, not heretofore carried in connection with any of the constituent agencies of the Office for Emergency Management or the Executive Office of the President, are recommended:

On pages 5, 11, and 35:

Provided, That such sums as are included in this appropriation for special projects (classified in the estimates submitted to Congress as or under "Other contractual services") may be expended for travel expenses, printing and binding, and purchase of motor-propelled passenger-carrying vehicles without regard to the limitations specified for such objects under this appropriation but within such amounts as the Director of the Bureau of the Budget may approve therefor and such Director shall report to Congress each such limitation determined by him.

On page 11:

Provided further, That any employee of the Office of Price Administration is authorized and empowered, when designated for the purpose by the head of the agency, to administer to or take from any person an oath, affirmation, or affidavit when such instrument is required in connection with the performance of the functions or activities of said Office.

On page 15, in connection with the Office of Strategic Services:

Provided, That $23,000,000 of this appropriation may be expended without regard to the provisions of law and regulations relating to the expenditure of Government funds or the employment of persons in the Government service, and $21,000,000 of such $23,000,000 may be expended for objects of a confidential nature, such expenditures to be accounted for solely on the certificate of the Director of the Office of Strategic Services and every such certificate shall be deemed a sufficient voucher for the amount therein certified: Provided further, That this appropriation shall not be available for the salary of any person who, at the time of his employment hereunder, is in the active service of the armed forces of the United States.

On page 17, in connection with the Division of Central Administrative Services:

Provided, That a separate schedule of expenditures and reimbursements and a statement of the current assets and liabilities of the working capital fund as of the close of the last completed fiscal year shall be included in the annual Budget.

On page 23:

That the Director of the Office of Scientific Research and Development may sell, lease, lend, or otherwise dispose of, under such terms and conditions as he may deem advisable, devices, scientific or technical equipment, models, or other articles of personalty, developed, constructed, produced in or purchased for the performance of its scientific or medical contracts, except articles acquired for administrative purposes, and all receipts from such disposition to nongovernmental agencies shall be covered into the Treasury as miscellaneous receipts.

On page 26, in connection with the Office for War Information:

Provided, That, exclusive of amounts for unvouchered funds and the contingency fund, not more than $22,500,000 (including living and quarters allowances) shall be allocated to the Overseas Operations Branch and not more than $5,500,000 shall be allocated to the Domestic Operations Branch:

* * * * * * *

Provided further, That $5,000,000 of this appropriation shall not be available for expenditure unless the Director of the Office of War Information, with the approval of the Director of the Bureau of the Budget, shall determine that such funds in addition to the other funds provided herein are necessary for carrying on activities in conjunction with actual or projected military operations. Provided, That no more than $136,000 of this sum shall be allocated to the Information Division.

On page 28, in connection with the War Production Board:

: *Provided, That not more than $136,000 of this sum shall be allocated for salaries of the Information Division.*

On page 29:

And provided further, That the limitation placed on the amount available for travel expenses for the War Relocation Authority shall not apply to travel of evacuees and their escorts incident to transfers and relocation.

On page 37:

*The head of any of the constituent agencies is authorized * * * to designate certifying officers in accordance with the Act of December 29, 1941, or to delegate authority to the Director of the Division of Central Administrative Services to designate employees of such Division as certifying officers to certify vouchers payable against the funds of the constituent agency concerned.*

On page 38:

SEC. 202. The appropriations and authority with respect to appropriations contained herein for the fiscal year 1944 shall be available from and including July 1, 1943, for the purposes respectively provided in such appropriations and authority. All obligations incurred during the period between June 30, 1943, and the date of the enactment of this Act in anticipation of such appropriations and authority are hereby ratified and confirmed if in accordance with the terms thereof.

NATIONAL WAR AGENCIES APPROPRIATION BILL, FISCAL YEAR 1944

Comparative statement of the amounts available for the fiscal year 1943, the Budget estimates for the fiscal year 1944, and the amount recommended in the accompanying bill for 1944

House Doc. No.	Agency	Amount available, fiscal year 1943	Budget estimate, fiscal year 1944	Amount recommended for 1944 in bill	Increase (+) or decrease (−), bill compared with 1943	Increase (+) or decrease (−), bill compared with Budget estimate
	EXECUTIVE OFFICE OF THE PRESIDENT					
164	Board of Economic Warfare	$22,943,846	$36,150,000	$36,150,000	+$13,206,154	
147	Censorship, Office of	27,280,000	29,998,400	27,800,000	+520,000	−$2,198,400
166	Petroleum Administration for War	4,381,413	5,473,000	5,473,000	+1,091,587	
204	Price Administration, Office of	120,000,000	177,335,060	165,000,000	+45,000,000	−12,335,000
205	Strategic Services, Office of	31,233,680	38,476,000	35,000,000	+3,766,320	−3,476,000
	Office for Emergency Management:					
199	Central Administrative Services, Division of:					
	Salaries and expenses	13,681,126	9,796,880	8,817,200	−4,863,926	−979,680
	Working capital fund		900,000	750,000	+750.000	−150,000
153 207	Civilian Defense, Office of	7,447,075	5,746,522	4,000,000	−3,447,075	−1,746,522
148	Coordinator For Inter-American Affairs, Office of	37,020,753	[1] 33,860,000	[1] 30,685,000	−6,335,753	−3,175,000

138	Defense Transportation, Office of	14, 416, 515	14, 900, 000	14, 650, 000	+233, 485	−250, 000
159	Economic Stabilization, Office of	100, 000	100, 000	100, 000		
196	Liaison Office	113, 000	62, 320		−113, 000	−62, 320
178	National War Labor Board	6, 228, 050	14, 341, 300	13, 841, 300	+7, 613, 250	−500, 000
157	Scientific Research and Development, Office of	138, 997, 120	135, 982, 500	135, 982, 500	−3, 014, 620	
165	War Information, Office of	35, 847, 292	47, 342, 000	34, 472, 504	−1. 374, 788	−12, 869, 496
202	War Production Board	73, 695, 289	89. 950, 000	88, 200, 000	+14, 504, 711	−1, 750, 000
215	Smaller War Plants Corporation	[2] *7, 500, 000*	[2] *12. 006, 000*	[2] *12, 006, 000*	[2]*+4. 506, 000*	
167	War Relocation Authority	75. 469, 648	48, 170, 000	48, 170, 000	−27, 299, 648	
163	War Shipping Administration:					
	Revolving fund for operation, charter hire, etc	1, 150, 000, 000	2, 300, 000, 000	2, 200, 000, 000	+1, 050, 000, 000	−100, 000, 000
	Maritime training	48, 000, 000	72, 000, 000	72, 000, 000	+24, 000, 000	
	State Marine Schools	360, 417	350, 000	350, 000	−10, 417	
	Total, War Shipping Administration	1, 198, 360, 417	2, 372, 350, 000	2, 272, 350, 000	+1, 073, 989, 583	−100, 000, 000
	Grand total	1, 807, 215, 224	[1]3, 060, 933, 922	[1]2, 921, 441, 504	+1, 114, 226, 280	−139, 492, 418

[1] Plus contract authority of $18,000,000.
[2] Limitation on amount from capital stock that may be used for administrative expenses.

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Union Calendar No. 198

78TH CONGRESS
1ST SESSION

H. R. 2968

[Report No. 556]

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

JUNE 16, 1943

Mr. CANNON of Missouri, from the Committee on Appropriations, reported the following bill; which was committed to the Committee of the Whole House on the state of the Union and ordered to be printed

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A BILL

Making appropriations for war agencies in the Executive Office of the President for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1944, and for other purposes.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the following sums are appropriated, out of any money in the Treasury not otherwise appropriated, for the support of war agencies in the Executive Office of the President for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1944, and for other purposes, namely:

EXECUTIVE OFFICE OF THE PRESIDENT

BOARD OF ECONOMIC WARFARE

Salaries and expenses: For all expenses necessary to enable the Board of Economic Warfare to carry out its functions and activities, including salaries of an Executive Director at $10,000 per annum and four assistants to the Executive Director at $9,000 per annum each, and other personal services (including aliens) in the District of Columbia and elsewhere; the acceptance and utilization of voluntary and uncompensated services; the temporary employment of persons or organizations by contract or otherwise without regard to the civil-service and classification laws or section 3709 of the Revised Statutes (41 U. S. C. 5); procurement of services, supplies, and equipment (1) outside the United States without regard to section 3709, Revised Statutes, and 3648, Revised Statutes (31 U. S. C. 529), including the rental of office space and contracts for utility services for periods of two years in any foreign country where required by local custom or practice, and (2) within the United States without regard to section 3709, Revised Statutes, when the amount involved in any one case does not exceed $300; travel expenses (not exceeding $300,000 for travel within the continental limits of the United States), including (1) expenses of attendance at meetings of organizations con-

cerned with the work of the Board, (2) actual transportation and other necessary expenses, and not to exceed $10 per diem in lieu of subsistence of persons serving while away from their homes without other compensation from the United States, in an advisory capacity to the Board, (3) payment to the Chairman and the Executive Director of the Board of actual and necessary transportation, subsistence, and other expenses incidental to the performance of their duties, and (4) expenses outside the United States without regard to the Standardized Government Travel Regulations and the Subsistence Expense Act of 1926, as amended (5 U. S. C. 821), and section 901 of the Act of June 29, 1936 (46 U. S. C. 1241), and (5) when specifically authorized or approved by the Executive Director of the Board or such other official as he may designate for the purpose, expenses of employees of the Board, including the transportation of their effects (in accordance with the Act of October 10, 1940), to their first post of duty in a foreign country, or when transferred from one official station to another, and return to the United States; payment of living and quarters allowances to personnel stationed outside the United States in accordance with the regulations approved by the President on December 30, 1942; advances of money, upon the furnishing of bond, to employees of the Board traveling in a foreign country, in such sums as the Executive

Director of the Board shall direct; reimbursement of employees of the Board for loss of personal effects in case of marine or aircraft disaster; preparation and transportation of the remains of officers and employees who die abroad or in transit while in the dispatch of their official duties, to their former homes in this country or to a place not more distant for interment, and for the ordinary expenses of such interment; purchase and exchange of lawbooks and books of reference; the rental of news-reporting services; the purchase of, or subscription to, commercial and trade reports, newspapers, and periodicals; maintenance, operation, repair, and hire of motor-propelled or horse-drawn passenger-carrying vehicles; and printing and binding (not exceeding $100,000); $36,150,000, of which amount such sums as may be authorized by the Director of the Bureau of the Budget may be transferred to other departments or agencies of the Government for the performance by them of any of the functions or activities for which this appropriation is is made, but no other agency of the Government shall perform work or render services for the Board of Economic Warfare, whether or not the performance of such work or services involves the transfer of funds or reimbursement of appropriations, unless authority therefor, in accordance with regulations issued by the Director of the Bureau of the Budget shall have been obtained in advance: *Provided*, That

such sums as are included in this appropriation for special projects (classified in the estimates submitted to Congress as or under "Other contractual services") may be expended for travel expenses, printing and binding, and purchase of motor-propelled passenger-carrying vehicles without regard to the limitations specified for such objects under this appropriation but within such amounts as the Director of the Bureau of the Budget may approve therefor and such Director shall report to Congress each such limitation determined by him: *Provided further*, That not to exceed $10,000,000 of this appropriation shall be available to meet emergencies of a confidential character to be expended under the direction of the Executive Director, who shall make a certificate of the amount of such expenditure which he may think it advisable not to specify, and every such certificate shall be deemed a sufficient voucher for the amount therein certified.

Payments for articles and materials requisitioned: For the purpose of making payments to the owners thereof for articles requisitioned under authority of the Acts of October 10, 1940, and October 16, 1941, as amended (50 U. S. C. App. 711 and 721), the unexpended balance as of June 30, 1943, of the fund consisting of (1) the allocation of $200,000 to the Economic Defense Board from the emergency fund for the President by letter of November 26,

1941, and (2) the receipts credited to said appropriation by said Act of October 10, 1940, as amended, and reallocated for the same purpose by said letter of allocation, is hereby continued available to the Board of Economic Warfare for the fiscal year 1944: *Provided*, That receipts of the sales of articles requisitioned by said Board under authority of said Act of October 16, 1941, shall be deposited to the credit of this fund and be immediately available for the purposes thereof.

OFFICE OF CENSORSHIP

Salaries and expenses: For all expenses necessary to enable the Office of Censorship to perform the functions and duties prescribed by the President, including personal services in the District of Columbia and elsewhere; the employment of aliens as examiners or translators; the employment of a Director and a Deputy Director at not exceeding $10,000 and $9,000 per annum respectively; the acceptance and utilization of voluntary and uncompensated services; not to exceed $20,000 for temporary employment, without regard to civil-service and classification laws; expenses of attendance at meetings of organizations concerned with the work of the Office; traveling expenses (not to exceed $175,500), including not to exceed $10 per diem in lieu of subsistence and other expenses of persons serving as advisers while away from their homes without other compensation

from the United States; payment of living and quarters allowances to personnel stationed outside the continental limits of the United States in accordance with the Standardized Regulations Dated December 30, 1942; printing and binding (not to exceed $355,000); hire, maintenance, and repair of automobiles; purchase of guard uniforms, lawbooks, books of reference, newspapers, and periodicals; purchase of gloves, aprons, and other items necessary for protection from chemicals and other laboratory materials and equipment: $27,800,000: *Provided*, That section 3709 of the Revised Statutes shall not be construed to apply to any purchase made by or service rendered for the Office of Censorship outside the continental limits of the United States when the aggregate amount involved in such case does not exceed $500.

PETROLEUM ADMINISTRATION FOR WAR

Salaries and Expenses: For all necessary expenses of the Petroleum Administration for War in performing its functions as prescribed by the President (Fed. Reg., December 4, 1942), including personal services in the District of Columbia; not to exceed $600,000 for personal services without regard to the civil service and classification laws; printing and binding not to exceed $15,000; traveling expenses not to exceed $320,000, including attendance at meetings of organizations concerned with the purposes of this appropriation, and actual transportation and other nec-

essary expenses and not to exceed $10 per diem in lieu of subsistence of persons serving in an advisory capacity to the Administrator while away from their homes without other compensation from the United States; contract stenographic reporting services; books of reference, newspapers, and periodicals; purchase (not to exceed $12,000), maintenance, repair, and operation of passenger-carrying automobiles; $5,473,000: *Provided*, That section 3709, Revised Statutes, shall not apply to any purchase or service rendered under this appropriation when the aggregate amount involved does not exceed $300.

OFFICE OF PRICE ADMINISTRATION

Salaries and expenses: For all necessary expenses of the Office of Price Administration in carrying out the provisions of the Emergency Price Control Act of 1942, as amended by the Act of October 2, 1942 (50 U. S. C. App. 901), and the provisions of the Act of May 31, 1941 (55 Stat. 236, as amended by the Second War Powers Act, 1942 (50 U. S. C. App. 622), and all other powers, duties, and functions which may be lawfully delegated to the Office of Price Administration, including personal services in the District of Columbia and elsewhere; expenses of in-service training of employees, including salaries and traveling expenses of instructors; not to exceed $55,000 for the employment of aliens; not to exceed $30,000 for the temporary employment

of persons or organizations, by contract or otherwise, without regard to section 3709, Revised Statutes, or the civil-service and classification laws; contract stenographic reporting services; witness fees; purchase of lawbooks, books of reference, newspapers, and periodicals; printing and binding (not to exceed $1,830,815, which limitation shall not apply to the printing of forms, instructions, regulations, and coupon books incidental to the rationing of commodities); maintenance, repair, and operation of passenger-carrying vehicles; traveling expenses (not to exceed $7,250,000), including (1) attendance at meetings of organizations concerned with the work of the Office of Price Administration, (2) actual transportation and other necessary expenses and not to exceed $10 per diem in lieu of subsistence of persons serving while away from their homes in an advisory capacity without other compensation from the United States, or at $1 per annum, (3) reimbursement, at not to exceed 3 cents per mile, of employees for expenses incurred by them in official travel in privately owned automobile within the limits of their official stations, (4) expenses of appointees from point of induction in continental United States to their first post of duty in the Territories, and (5) expenses to and from their homes or regular places of business in accordance with the Standardized Government Travel Regulations, in-

cluding travel in privately owned automobile (and including per diem in lieu of subsistence at place of employment), of persons employed intermittently away from their homes or regular places of business as consultants and receiving compensation on a per diem when actually employed basis; $165,000,000, of which sum not less than $59,551,042 shall be allocated for direct obligations of local war price and rationing boards; sums under such appropriation of $165,000,000 may be transferred to other departments or agencies of the Government for the performance by them of any of the functions or activities for which this appropriation is made, but unless otherwise authorized by law no other agency of the Government shall perform work or render services for the Office of Price Administration, whether or not the performance of such work or services involves the transfer of funds or reimbursement of appropriations, unless authority therefor by the Bureau of the Budget shall have been obtained in advance: *Provided,* That sums set apart for special projects (classified in the estimates submitted to Congress as or under "Other contractual services") may be expended for travel expenses, and printing and binding without regard to the limitations herein specified for such objects, but within such amounts as the Director of the Bureau of the Budget may approve therefor and such Director shall report to Congress each such limitation determined

by him: *Provided further*, That no part of this appropriation shall be used for the compensation of any officer, agent, clerk, or other employee of the United States who shall divulge or make known in any manner whatever to any person the operations, style of work, or apparatus of any manufacturer or producer visited by him in the discharge of his official duties, or the amount or source of income, profits, losses, expenditures, or any particular thereof, set forth or disclosed in any questionnaire, report, return, or document, required or requested to be filed by order or regulation of the Administrator or to permit any questionnaire, report, return, or document or copy thereof or any book containing any abstract or particulars thereof to be seen or examined by any person except as provided by law; nor for any person who shall print or publish in any manner whatever, except as hereinafter provided, any questionnaire, report, return, or document or any part thereof or source of income, profits, losses, expenditures, or methods of doing business, appearing in any questionnaire, report, return, or document: *Provided further*, That the foregoing provisions shall not be construed to prevent or prohibit the publication or disclosure of studies, graphs, charts, or other documents of like general character wherein individual statistics or the source thereof is not disclosed or identified directly or indirectly nor to prevent the furnishing in confidence to the

War Department, the Navy Department, or the United States Maritime Commission, such data and information as may be requested by them for use in the performance of their official duties: *Provided further,* That no part of this appropriation shall be available for making any subsidy payments: *Provided further,* That no part of this appropriation shall be used to enforce any maximum price or prices on any agricultural commodity or any commodity processed or manufactured in whole or substantial part from any agricultural commodity unless and until (1) the Secretary of Agriculture has determined and published for such agricultural commodity the prices specified in section 3 (a) of the Emergency Price Control Act of 1942; (2) in case of a comparable price for such agricultural commodity, the Secretary of Agriculture has held public hearings and determined and published such comparable price in the manner prescribed by section 3 (b) of said Act; and (3) the Secretary of Agriculture has determined after investigation and proclaimed that the maximum price or prices so established on any such agricultural commodity will reflect to the producer of such agricultural commodity a price in conformity with section 3 (c) of said Act: *Provided further,* That any employee of the Office of Price Administration is authorized and empowered, when designated for the purpose by the head of the agency, to administer to or take from any person

an oath, affirmation, or affidavit when such instrument is required in connection with the performance of the functions or activities of said Office.

OFFICE OF STRATEGIC SERVICES

Salaries and expenses: For all expenses necessary to enable the Office of Strategic Services to carry out its functions and activities, including salaries of a Director at $10,000 per annum, one assistant director and one deputy director at $9,000 per annum each; utilization of voluntary and uncompensated services; procurement of necessary services, supplies and equipment without regard to section 3709, Revised Statutes; travel expenses, including (1) expenses of attendance at meetings of organizations concerned with the work of the Office of Strategic Services, (2) actual transportation and other necessary expenses and not to exceed $10 per diem in lieu of subsistence of persons serving while away from their homes without other compensation from the United States in an advisory capacity, and (3) expenses outside the United States without regard to the Standardized Government Travel Regulations and the Subsistence Expense Act of 1926, as amended (5 U. S. C. 821–833), and section 901 of the Act of June 29, 1936 (46 U. S. C. 1241); preparation and transportation of the remains of officers and employees who die abroad or in transit, while in the dispatch of their official duties, to their former homes

in this country or to a place not more distant for interment, and for the ordinary expenses of such interment; purchase and exchange of lawbooks and books of reference; rental of news-reporting services; purchase of or subscription to commercial and trade reports, newspapers, and periodicals; the rendering of such gratuitous services and the free distribution of such materials as the Director deems advisable; purchase or rental and operation of photographic, reproduction, duplicating and printing machines, equipment, and devices and radio-receiving and radio-sending equipment and devices; maintenance, operation, repair, and hire of motor-propelled or horse-drawn passenger-carrying vehicles and vessels of all kinds; printing and binding; payment of living and quarters allowances to employees with official headquarters located abroad in accordance with regulations approved by the President on December 30, 1942; exchange of funds without regard to section 3651, Revised Statutes (31 U. S. C. 543); purchase and free distribution of firearms, guard uniforms, special clothing, and other personal equipment; the use of and payment for compartments or other superior accommodations considered necessary by the Director of Strategic Services or his designated representatives for security reasons or the protection of highly technical and valuable equipment; $35,000,000, of which amount such sums as may be authorized by the Director of the Bureau of the Budget may be

transferred to other departments or agencies of the Government, either as advance payment or reimbursement of appropriation, for the performance of any of the functions or activities for which this appropriation is made: *Provided*, That $23,000,000 of this appropriation may be expended without regard to the provisions of law and regulations relating to the expenditure of Government funds or the employment of persons in the Government service, and $21,000,000 of such $23,000,000 may be expended for objects of a confidential nature, such expenditures to be accounted for solely on the certificate of the Director of the Office of Strategic Services and every such certificate shall be deemed a sufficient voucher for the amount therein certified: *Provided further*, That this appropriation shall not be available for the salary of any person who, at the time of his employment hereunder, is in the active service of the armed forces of the United States.

EXECUTIVE OFFICE OF THE PRESIDENT—
OFFICE FOR EMERGENCY MANAGEMENT

DIVISION OF CENTRAL ADMINISTRATIVE SERVICES

Salaries and Expenses: For all necessary expenses of the Division of Central Administrative Services, including traveling expenses (not to exceed $165,000); printing and binding (not to exceed $100,000); $8,817,200: *Provided*, That there may be transferred to this appropria-

tion from appropriations available to the constituent agencies of the Office for Emergency Management and to the Office of Price Administration such amounts as may be necessary for the procurement of supplies, equipment, and services for such agencies and such Administration, and funds so transferred shall be consolidated with and shall be expendable in the same manner as this appropriation: *Provided further*, That the constitutent agencies (except the War Shipping Administration) of the Office for Emergency Management and the Office of Price Administration shall not establish, in the District of Columbia or in the field, fiscal, procurement, space allocation or procurement, duplicating, distribution, communication, or other general services, wherever the Director of the Bureau of the Budget determines that the Division of Central Administrative Services can render any such service.

Working capital fund: For the establishment of a working capital fund, $750,000, without fiscal year limitation, for the payment of salaries and other expenses necessary to the maintenance and operation of central duplicating and office and laboratory photographic services in the District of Columbia and elsewhere for the constituent agencies of the Office for Emergency Management and the Office of Price Administration; said fund to be reimbursed from applicable funds of the agencies for which services are performed, on

the basis of rates which shall include estimated or actual charges for personal services, materials, equipment (including maintenance, repairs, and depreciation) and other expenses: *Provided,* That a separate schedule of expenditures and reimbursements and a statement of the current assets and liabilities of the working capital fund as of the close of the last completed fiscal year shall be included in the annual Budget.

OFFICE OF CIVILIAN DEFENSE

Salaries and expenses: For all necessary expenses of the Office of Civilian Defense, including salary of the Director at not to exceed $10,000 per annum; traveling expenses (not to exceed $550,000); and printing and binding (not to exceed $200,000); $4,000,000.

OFFICE OF THE COORDINATOR OF INTER-AMERICAN AFFAIRS

Salaries and expenses: For all necessary expenses of the Office of the Coordinator of Inter-American Affairs (hereafter referred to as the Coordinator), including not to exceed $30,000 for the temporary employment of persons or organizations by contract or otherwise without regard to the civil-service and classification laws; employment of aliens; travel expenses, not to exceed $150,000; printing and binding, not to exceed $12,500; entertainment of officials and

others of the other American republics; payment to employees with official headquarters outside the continental limits of the United States, in accordance with the Standardized Regulations prescribed by the President on December 30, 1942, of living and quarters allowances; grants of money or property to governmental and public or private nonprofit institutions and facilities in the United States and the other American republics; the free distribution, donation, or loan of publications, phonograph records, radio scripts, radio transcriptions, art works, motion-picture scripts, motion-picture films, educational material, and such material and equipment as the Coordinator may deem necessary and appropriate to carry out his program; such other gratuitous assistance as the Coordinator deems advisable in the fields of the arts and sciences, education and travel, publications, the radio, the press, and the cinema; expenses of transporting employees of the Office of the Coordinator and their effects from their homes to their places of employment in the other American republics, or from their homes in the other American republics to their places of employment, and return, when specifically authorized by the Coordinator; travel expenses of dependents and transportation of personal effects, from their places of employment to their homes in the United States or in the possessions of the United States or in the other American republics, of employees for whom

such expenses were paid by the Government on their assignment to posts in foreign countries; causing corporations to be created under the laws of the District of Columbia, any State of the United States, or any of the other American republics, to assist in carrying out the Coordinator's program and capitalizing such corporations: *Provided,* That corporations heretofore or hereafter created or caused to be created by the Coordinator primarily for operation outside the continental United States shall determine and prescribe the manner in which their obligations shall be incurred and their expenses allowed and paid without regard to the provisions of law regulating the expenditure, accounting for and audit of Government funds, and may, in their discretion, employ and fix the compensation of officers and employees outside the continental limits of the United States without regard to the provisions of law applicable to the employment and compensation of officers and employees of the United States: *Provided further,* That the Coordinator shall transmit to the President immediately upon the close of the fiscal year a complete financial report of the operations of such corporations; $30,685,000, and in addition thereto the Coordinator is authorized to enter into contracts during the fiscal years 1944 and 1945 in an amount not exceeding $18,000,000 for obligations necessary for and incident to his program: *Provided further,* That not to

exceed $300,000 of this appropriation shall be available to meet emergencies of a confidential character to be expended under the direction of the Coordinator, who shall make a certificate of the amount of such expenditure which he may think it advisable not to specify and every such certificate shall be deemed a sufficient voucher for the amount therein certified: *Provided further*, That notwithstanding the provisions of section 3679, Revised Statutes (31 U. S. C. 665), the Coordinator is authorized in making contracts for the use of international short-wave radio stations and facilities, to agree on behalf of the United States to indemnify the owners and operators of such radio stations and facilities, from such funds as may be hereafter appropriated for the purpose, against loss or damage on account of injury to persons or property arising from such use of said radio stations and facilities.

OFFICE OF DEFENSE TRANSPORTATION

Salaries and expenses: For all necessary expenses of the Office of Defense Transportation, including traveling expenses (not to exceed $1,250,000, including reimbursement, at not to exceed 3 cents per mile, of employees for official travel performed by them in privately owned automobiles within the limits of their official stations); printing and binding (not to exceed $250,000, including not to exceed $10,000 for printing and binding outside the continental limits of the

United States without regard to provisions of law governing printing and binding (44 U. S. C. 111)); $14,650,000.

OFFICE OF ECONOMIC STABILIZATION

Salaries and expenses: For all necessary expenses of the Office of Economic Stabilization established by Executive Order Numbered 9250, dated October 3, 1942, including salary of Economic Stabilization Director at $15,000 per annum; temporary employment (not to exceed $20,020) of persons or organizations by contract or otherwise, without regard to section 3709, Revised Statutes and Classification Act of 1923, as amended; traveling expenses (not to exceed $10,660); and printing and binding (not to exceed $2,000); $100,000.

NATIONAL WAR LABOR BOARD

Salaries and expenses: For all necessary expenses of the National War Labor Board, including salaries at not to exceed $10,000 per annum each for the four public members of the Board; travel expenses (not to exceed $1,350,000); printing and binding (not to exceed $37,400); actual transportation and other necessary expenses, and not to exceed $25 per diem in lieu of subsistence, whether or not in a travel status, of other members, alternate members and associate members of the Board while serving as such without other compensation from the United States; $13,841,300.

OFFICE OF SCIENTIFIC RESEARCH AND DEVELOPMENT

Salaries and expenses: For all necessary expenses of the Office of Scientific Research and Development, including the purchase of reports, documents, plans, or specifications; the employment by contract or otherwise, without regard to civil-service or classification laws, at not to exceed $25 per day, of engineers, scientists, civilian analysts, technicians, or other necessary professional personnel; and printing and binding, $135,982,500: *Provided*, That there may be paid from this appropriation to the National Academy of Sciences a sum not exceeding $150,000 for the administrative and overhead expenses incurred by said Academy during the fiscal year 1944 in carrying out research projects for Federal agencies, and such sum shall be in addition to any reimbursement otherwise provided for: *Provided further*, That notwithstanding the provisions of section 3679 of the Revised Statutes (31 U. S. C. 665), the Office of Scientific Research and Development is authorized, in making contracts for the conduct of investigations or experiments, to agree on behalf of the United States to indemnify the contractor from such funds as may be hereafter appropriated for the purpose, against loss or damage to persons or property arising from such work: *Provided further*, That funds available to any agency of the Government for scientific, technical, or medical research, development, testing, con-

struction of test models, experimental production, or the provision of facilities therefor, shall be available for transfer with the approval of the head of the agency involved, in whole or in part, to the Office of Scientific Research and Development, and funds so transferred shall be expendable in the same manner as this appropriation: *Provided further*, That the Director of the Office of Scientific Research and Development may sell, lease, lend, or otherwise dispose of, under such terms and conditions as he may deem advisable, devices, scientific or technical equipment, models, or other articles of personalty, developed, constructed, produced in or purchased for the performance of its scientific or medical contracts, except articles acquired for administrative purposes, and all receipts from such disposition to nongovernmental agencies shall be covered into the Treasury as miscellaneous receipts.

OFFICE OF WAR INFORMATION

Salaries and expenses: For all necessary expenses of the Office of War Information, including the employment of a Director and Associate Director at not exceeding $12,000 and $10,000 per annum, respectively; not to exceed $50,000 for the temporary employment in the United States of persons by contract or otherwise without regard to the civil service and classification laws; employment of aliens; employment of persons outside the continental limits of the

United States without regard to the provisions of law applicable to the employment and compensation of officers and employees of the United States; travel expenses (not to exceed $500,000 for travel within the continental limits of the United States), including such expenses outside the continental limits of the United States without regard to the Standardized Government Travel Regulations and the Subsistence Expense Act and section 901 of the Act of June 29, 1936 (49 Stat. 2015); expenses of transporting employees and their effects from their homes to their places of employment in a foreign country and return to the United States; purchase of radio time and purchase or rental of facilities for radio transmission; purchase, rental, construction, improvement, maintenance, and operation of facilities for radio transmission, including real property, outside the continental limits of the United States, without regard to the provisions of section 355, Revised Statutes (40 U. S. C. 255) and other provisions of law affecting the purchase or rental of land and the construction of buildings thereon; advertising in foreign newspapers without regard to section 3828, Revised Statutes (44 U. S. C. 324); printing and binding (not to exceed $2,400,000, for such expenses within the continental limits of the United States), including printing and binding outside the continental limits of the United States without regard to section 11 of the Act of March

1, 1919 (44 U. S. C. 111); purchase or rental and operation of photographic, reproduction, printing, duplicating, communication, and other machines, equipment, and devices; payment to employees with official headquarters outside the continental limits of the United States, in accordance with the Standardized Regulations prescribed by the President on December 30, 1942, of living and quarters allowances; exchange of funds without regard to section 3651, Revised Statutes; purchase of twenty-four motor-propelled passenger-carrying vehicles for use outside the continental limits of the United States, may be acquired without regard to statutory limitations as to price and authority to purchase; acquisition, production, and free distribution of publications, phonograph records, radio transcriptions, motion-picture films, photographs and pictures, educational materials, and such other items as the Director may deem necessary to carry out the program of the Office of War Information, and sale or rental of such items by contract or otherwise to firms or individuals for use outside the continental limits of the United States; such gratuitous expenses of travel and subsistence as the Director deems advisable in the fields of education, travel, radio, press, and cinema; not to exceed $145,000 for entertainment of officials of other countries; payment of the United States share of the expenses of the maintenance, in cooperation with any other of the United Nations, of an

organization designed to receive and disseminate information relative to the prosecution of the war; $34,472,504: *Provided,* That, exclusive of amounts for unvouchered funds and the contingency fund, not more than $22,500,000 (including living and quarters allowances) shall be allocated to the Overseas Operations Branch and not more than $5,500,000 shall be allocated to the Domestic Operations Branch: *Provided further,* That notwithstanding the provisions of section 3679, Revised Statutes (31 U. S. C. 665), the Office of War Information is authorized in making contracts for the use of international short-wave radio stations and facilities, to agree on behalf of the United States to indemnify the owners and operators of said radio stations and facilities from such funds as may be hereafter appropriated for the purpose, against loss or damage on account of injury to persons or property arising from such use of said radio stations and facilities: *Provided further,* That not to exceed $600,000 of this appropriation shall be available to meet emergencies of a confidential character to be expended under the direction of the Director, who shall make a certificate of the amount of such expenditure which he may think it advisable not to specify and every such certificate shall be deemed a sufficient voucher for the amount therein certified: *Provided further,* That $5,000,000 of this appropriation shall not be available for expenditure

unless the Director of the Office of War Information, with the approval of the Director of the Bureau of the Budget, shall determine that such funds in addition to the other funds provided herein are necessary for carrying on activities in conjunction with actual or projected military operations.

WAR PRODUCTION BOARD

Salaries and expenses: For all necessary expenses of the War Production Board, including salary of the Chairman at $15,000 per annum; not to exceed $50,000 for the employment of aliens; not to exceed $10,000 for the employment of expert witnesses and not to exceed $100,000 for the temporary employment of persons (including aliens) or organizations, by contract or otherwise, without regard to the civil-service or classification laws; reimbursement at not to exceed 3 cents per mile, of employees for expenses incurred by them in performance of official travel in privately owned automobiles within the limits of their official stations; not to exceed $8,000,000 for travel expenses, including travel outside the United States without regard to the Standardized Government Travel Regulations; not to exceed $2,025,000 for printing and binding; not to exceed $17,000 for the purchase of motor-propelled passenger-carrying vehicles; not to exceed $11,000,000 for scientific research on materials, material substitutes, and other subjects related to the functions of the Board, without regard to section 3848, Revised Stat-

utes; and the rental, maintenance, and operation of one airplane; $88,200,000: *Provided*, That not more than $136,000 of this sum shall be allocated for salaries of the Information Division.

Smaller War Plants Corporation, administrative expenses: Not to exceed $12,006,000 of the funds of the Smaller War Plants Corporation, acquired in accordance with the Act of June 11, 1942 (Public Law 603), shall be available for the administrative expenses of said Corporation necessary to enable it to carry out the functions vested in it by such Act, to carry out the provisions of section 2 of such Act, and such other functions as may be lawfully delegated to it; including not to exceed $1,000,000 for the temporary employment of persons or organizations by contract or otherwise without regard to the civil-service and classification laws for special services, including audits notwithstanding section 5 of the Act of April 6, 1914 (5 U. S. C. 55); printing and binding; reimbursement, at not to exceed 3 cents per mile, of employees for expenses incurred by them in performance of official travel in privately owned automobiles within the limits of their official stations; the hire of motor-propelled passenger-carrying vehicles; and the objects specified in the general provisions applicable to the constituent agencies under the Office for Emergency Management: *Provided*, That, as determined by the Board of Directors, or such officer as may

be designated by the Board of Directors for the purpose, expenditures (including expenditures for services performed on a force account or contract or fee basis) necessary in acquiring, operating, maintaining, improving, or disposing of real or personal property belonging to the Corporation or in which it has an interest (except property acquired for the administrative purposes of the Corporation), including expenses of collections of pledged collateral and expenses of service and administration of its loans, advances, and property under section 6 of said Act, shall not be considered as administrative expenses for the purposes hereof: *Provided further*, That no part of said $12,006,000 shall be obligated or expended unless and until an appropriate appropriation account shall have been established therefor pursuant to an appropriation warrant or a covering warrant, and all such expenses shall be accounted for and audited in accordance with the Budget and Accounting Act.

WAR RELOCATION AUTHORITY

Salaries and expenses: For all necessary expenses of the War Relocation Authority, $48,170,000, including expenses incident to the extension of the program provided for in Executive Order 9102 to persons of Japanese ancestry not evacuated from military areas; salary of the Director at not to exceed $10,000 per annum; not to exceed $25,000 for the employment of persons or organizations, by contract

or otherwise, without regard to the civil-service and classification laws; employment of aliens; traveling expenses, not to exceed $400,000; printing and binding, not to exceed $48,000; procurement, without regard to section 3709, Revised Statutes, of supplies and equipment; purchase (not to exceed $42,175) of passenger-carrying automobiles; the leasing to others of land acquired for the program; transfer of household goods and effects as provided by the Act of October 10, 1940, including travel expenses, of employees transferred from other Federal agencies to the Authority at its request; not to exceed $75,000 for payment to States or political subdivisions thereof, or other local public taxing units, of sums in lieu of taxes against real property acquired by the Authority for the purposes hereof; for payments for the performance of governmental services required in connection with the administration of the program; the disposal, by public or private sale, of goods or commodities produced or manufactured in the performance of activities hereunder, the proceeds of which shall be deposited in a special fund and thereafter shall remain available until expended for the purposes hereof: *Provided,* That the provisions of the Act of February 15, 1934 (48 Stat. 351), as amended, relating to disability or death compensation and benefits, shall apply to persons receiving from the United States compensation in the form of subsistence, cash ad-

vances, or other allowances in accordance with regulations prescribed by the Director of the War Relocation Authority for work performed in connection with such program, including work performed in the War Relocation Work Corps: *Provided further*, That this provision shall not apply in any case coming within the purview of the workmen's compensation laws of any State, Territory, or possession, or in which the claimant has received or is entitled to receive similar benefits for injury or death: *And provided further*, That the limitation placed on the amount available for travel expenses for the War Relocation Authority shall not apply to travel of evacuees and their escorts incident to transfers and relocation.

WAR SHIPPING ADMINISTRATION

War Shipping Administration, revolving fund: To increase the War Shipping Administration revolving fund, $2,200,000,000, which amount, together with other funds heretofore or hereafter made available to such revolving fund, shall be available for carrying on all the activities and functions of the War Shipping Administration (not provided for under other appropriations made to said Administration), under Executive order of February 7, 1942 (7 F. R. 837), and heretofore or hereafter lawfully vested in such Administration, including costs incidental to the acquisition, operation, loading, discharging, and use of vessels transferred for

use of any department or agency of the United States, for carrying out the provisions of Executive Order Numbered 9112 of March 26, 1942, and for all administrative expenses (not to exceed $9,650,000 in the fiscal year 1944), including the employment and compensation of persons in the District of Columbia and elsewhere, such employment and compensation to be in accordance with laws applicable to the employment and compensation of persons by the United States Maritime Commission except section 201 (b) of the Merchant Marine Act, 1936 (49 Stat. 1985); expenses of attendance, when specifically authorized by the Administrator, at meetings concerned with the work of the Administration; actual transportation and other necessary expenses and not to exceed $25 per diem in lieu of subsistence of persons serving while away from their permanent homes or regular places of business in an advisory capacity to or employed by the Administration without other compensation from the United States or at $1 per annum; printing and binding; lawbooks, books of reference, periodicals and newspapers; purchase, maintenance, repair, rental in foreign countries, and operation of passenger-carrying automobiles; travel expenses, including transportation of effects under regulations prescribed by the Administrator, of employees from their homes to their first post of duty in a foreign country; rent, including heat, light, and power, outside the District of Columbia; living and

quarters allowances in accordance with the standardized regulations approved by the President December 30, 1942; necessary advance payments in foreign countries: and the employment, on a contract or fee basis, of persons, firms, or corporations for the performance of special services, including legal services, without regard to section 3709 of the Revised Statutes: *Provided*, That when vessels are transferred or assigned permanently by the War Shipping Administrator to other departments or agencies of the United States Government for operation by them, funds for the operation, loading, discharging, repairs, and alterations, or other use of such vessels may be transferred from this fund to the applicable appropriations of the department or agency concerned in such amounts as may be approved by the Director of the Bureau of the Budget.

Maritime training fund: For the training, recruitment, repatriation, rehabilitation, and placement of personnel for the manning of the merchant marine, and the establishment and maintenance of policies respecting maritime labor relations and conditions, and for administrative expenses (not to exceed $2,600,000) including all the administrative items of expenditure for which the appropriation "War Shipping Administration, Revolving Fund" is available, $72,000,000, of which $5,500,000 shall be available for payment of obligations incurred in the fiscal year 1943.

State Marine Schools: To reimburse the State of California, $50,000: the State of Maine, $50,000; the State of Massachusetts, $50,000; the State of New York, $50,000; and the State of Pennsylvania, $50,000; for expenses incurred in the maintenance and support of marine schools in such States as provided in the Act authorizing the establishment of marine schools, and so forth, approved March 4, 1911, as amended (34 U. S. C. 1121–1123); and for the maintenance and repair of vessels loaned by the United States to the said States for use in connection with such State marine schools, $100,000; in all, $350,000.

GENERAL PROVISIONS

(a) The foregoing appropriations for the constituent agencies under the Office for Emergency Management shall be available, in addition to the objects specified under each head, and without regard to section 3709, Revised Statutes (except as otherwise specified herein), for personal services in the District of Columbia and elsewhere; contract stenographic reporting services; lawbooks, books of reference, newspapers and periodicals; maintenance, operation, and repair of motor-propelled passenger-carrying vehicles; acceptance and utilization of voluntary and uncompensated services; and traveling expenses, including expenses of attendance at meetings of organizations concerned with the work of the agency from whose appropriation such expenses are paid,

and transportation and other necessary expenses, and not to exceed $10 (unless otherwise specified) per diem in lieu of subsistence, of persons serving while away from their permanent homes or regular places of business in an advisory capacity to or employed by any of such agencies without other compensation from the United States, or at $1 per annum, and including (upon authorization or approval of the head of any of such agencies) travel expenses to and from their homes or regular places of business in accordance with the Standardized Government Travel Regulations, including travel in privately owned automobile (and including per diem in lieu of subsistence of place of employment), of persons employed intermittently away from their homes or regular places of business as consultants and receiving compensation on a per diem when actually employed basis.

(b) Whenever sums are set apart from the foregoing appropriations for the constituent agencies under the Office for Emergency Management for special projects (classified in the estimates submitted to Congress as or under "Other contractual services") expenditures may be made therefrom for traveling expenses, printing and binding, and purchase of motor-propelled passenger-carrying vehicles without regard to the limitations specified for such objects under the respective heads, but within such amounts as the Director of the Bureau of the Budget may approve therefor and such

Director shall report to Congress each such limitation determined by him.

(c) There may be transferred from the appropriations for such constituent agencies to other Government agencies sums for the performance of work or services for the transferring agency but unless otherwise authorized by law, no other agency of the Government shall perform work or render services for any of the constituent agencies, whether or not the performance of such work or services involves the transfer of funds or reimbursement of appropriations, unless authority therefor by the Bureau of the Budget shall have been obtained in advance.

(d) The foregoing general provisions (a), (b), and (c) shall have no application to appropriations for the War Shipping Administration.

(e) The head of any constituent agency may delegate to any official in such agency or in the field offices of the Division of Central Administrative Services the authority to make appointments of personnel and he may also delegate to any official in the agency of which he is the head the authority to make other determinations necessary for the conduct of the administrative management within such agency.

(f) Any employee of any of the constituent agencies is authorized, when designated for the purpose by the head

of such agency, to administer to or take from any person an oath, affirmation, or affidavit, when such instrument is required in connection with the performance of the functions or activities of such agency.

(g) The head of any of the constituent agencies is authorized, in connection with the operations of such agency, to consider, ascertain, adjust, determine, and certify claims against the United States in accordance with the Act of December 28, 1922 (31 U. S. C. 215), and to designate certifying officers in accordance with the Act of December 29, 1941, or to delegate authority to the Director of the Division of Central Administrative Services to designate employees of such Division as certifying officers to certify vouchers payable against the funds of the constituent agency concerned.

TITLE II—GENERAL PROVISIONS

SEC. 201. No part of any appropriation contained in this Act shall be used to pay the salary or wages of any person who advocates, or who is a member of an organization that advocates, the overthrow of the Government of the United States by force or violence: *Provided,* That for the purposes hereof an affidavit shall be considered prima facie evidence that the person making the affidavit does not advocate, and is not a member of an organization that advocates, the overthrow of the Government of the United States by force or

violence: *Provided further,* That any person who advocates, or who is a member of an organization that advocates, the overthrow of the Government of the United States by force or violence and accepts employment the salary or wages for which are paid from any appropriation contained in this Act shall be guilty of a felony and, upon conviction, shall be fined not more than $1,000 or imprisoned for not more than one year, or both: *Provided further,* That the above penalty clause shall be in addition to, and not in substitution for, any other provisions of existing law.

SEC. 202. The appropriations and authority with respect to appropriations contained herein for the fiscal year 1944 shall be available from and including July 1, 1943, for the purposes respectively provided in such appropriations and authority. All obligations incurred during the period between June 30, 1943, and the date of the enactment of this Act in anticipation of such appropriations and authority are hereby ratified and confirmed if in accordance with the terms thereof.

SEC. 203. This Act may be cited as the "National War Agencies Appropriation Act, 1944".

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Union Calendar No. 198

78TH CONGRESS
1ST SESSION

H. R. 2968

[Report No. 556]

A BILL

Making appropriations for war agencies in the Executive Office of the President for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1944, and for other purposes.

By Mr. CANNON of Missouri

JUNE 16, 1943

Committed to the Committee of the Whole House on the state of the Union and ordered to be printed

When the war is over boys returning from the front to the Mother Lode want to get their jobs back. I hope Mr. Nelson will approve a proper revision of Order L-208.

The SPEAKER. The time of the gentleman from California has expired.

Mr. ROLPH. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to revise and extend my remarks.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection?

There was no objection.

Mr. CLARK. Mr. Speaker, I yield 5 minutes to the gentleman from Mississippi [Mr. RANKIN].

[Mr. RANKIN addressed the House. His remarks appear in the Appendix of today's RECORD].

Mr. FISH. Mr. Speaker, I yield myself the balance of the time to speak to the Members of Congress about a very distressing and desperate situation in my own district, and to present facts that affect many other farm districts throughout the country, both Democratic and Republican, particularly in the Eastern and Northeastern States.

I represent one of the largest poultry and dairy districts in the United States, perhaps the largest. Delaware County in my new district, is the largest year-around milk-producing county in America. The bungling and sheer stupidity of the O. P. A. is all but ruining the farmers in my district and driving them to the brink of disaster and economic ruin. The O. P. A. seems to have entered into a compact, an all-out alliance for hogs and pork by setting a price of $1.07 a bushel on corn, which makes it profitable for the western farmers to put the corn into the bellies of the hogs instead of selling it to the farmers in the northeastern section of our country to enable them to keep our poultry industry going and to feed our cattle in New England, New York, Pennsylvania, and in other Eastern States. The situation is desperate, and what can a Member of Congress do? The only thing he can do is to protest. That is what I am doing right now—protesting in behalf of my own district, and, I believe, in behalf of a great many other poultry and dairy districts which face the same disastrous situation for lack of corn, which is abundant in the Middle West.

The granaries of the eastern grain dealers and storehouses are almost empty. They believe in another 30 days they will be empty. The poultry hatcheries are closing down in my district. The dairymen in Orange and Delaware Counties are unable to get enough corn today to feed their cattle.

We have been warned before that the American people may face a famine this winter. I have never believed that statement, but I do today. I believe if the O. P. A. does not do something immediately to afford necessary relief to our poultry raisers and milk producers that we will face a famine in this country by next winter. If they do not do something immediately to help the poultry industry by making corn available, 25 percent of the poultrymen in my district, and probably in other eastern districts, will be ruined, and that means a huge loss in food production. If corn and feed are not rushed to the East it also will mean that the dairy herds will be sold and slaughtered, with the net result that while we are trying to feed our soldiers abroad and our people at home, the O. P. A. through their bungling, bad judgment and inefficiency have brought about a situation in which the farmers of the East are being rapidly ruined. What is Congress doing about it and what can Congress do about it? I would like to see the House Committee on Agriculture demand immediate distribution of corn by the Food Administrator in the Eastern States, the responsibility rests on him and on the blundering O. P. A. policies. The situation is getting worse and worse every day until we will soon be confronted with a situation where our own farmers will be completely ruined because corn prices are frozen under O. P. A. ceilings and we will have undernourishment and famine in our own country by fall.

The tragedy is that there is plenty of corn in the Middle West but the farmers will not sell at $1.07 a bushel, the O. P. A. ceiling, when they can make much more by feeding it to the hogs and getting $1.35 a bushel for the corn in the form of pork.

No wonder the eastern poultry and dairymen are good and mad at being deprived of necessary corn by stupid rulings made by inefficient O. P. A. bureaucrats.

Last year three and a half billion bushels of corn were produced in the United States. I ask unanimous consent, Mr. Speaker, to place in the RECORD, not a letter from an angry farmer, because I have hundreds of such letters as well as telegrams from my district, but from a banker who deals with farmers and who knows all of their problems. It is interesting reading and shows the seriousness of the plight of the farmers in New York State one of the largest agricultural States in the Nation.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from New York?

There was no objection.

SULLIVAN COUNTY NATIONAL BANK,
Liberty, N. Y., June 15, 1943.

Hon. HAMILTON FISH,
House of Representatives,
Washington, D. C.

DEAR SIR: The farmers of Sullivan County need at once corn in carload lots, shipped into the county to save hundreds of thousands of poultry.

1. By county agent: That 400,000 eggs now in hatcheries would best be abandoned, that the little chicks be gassed, that persons who had made deposits, forfeit the same to hatcheries and abandon that branch of the food supply of the county.

2. By one of the larger hatchery men that he was closing down as of today (15th inst.).

3. By the manager of a cooperative feed store speaking for county feed men's association, that corn was not obtainable and barley (the best substitute) that comes from Canada, could not arrive because the boats on the Great Lakes were carrying iron ore and that he was rationing his customers from a 2 weeks' supply. He also stated his concern had not taken on a new customer since January last.

This same W. S. D. A. War Board has been active and ardent in promoting the increased food program advocated during the late winter and up to now. Plans and specifications have been studied and numerous ones approved with advances of money in some cases to increase poultry production and also in a lesser degree the same tactics were followed on cows.

Sullivan County is unusual in its chicken consuming demands. I have seen $30,000 in sight drafts with B/L attached for poultry in this bank at one time and all paid by the same dealer in 1 week. Some years ago the county bankers' association made a study under the guidance of New York State College of Agriculture at Ithaca, N. Y., with County Judge George Smith as chairman of our committee. The thought being if we could produce all the poultry required by the county that great financial benefit would accrue.

This present food emergency seemed just what the county had been hoping for and our people took hold with vigor and the program is well started; but again it appears that the Office of Price Administration has gone all out for pork and fixed a price on corn that is worth more to the farmers fed to pigs than $1.05 which is reported the current price. Despite the 3,000,000,000 bushel crop of 1942.

Should you feel that this is not for you to go all out for Sullivan County on, then my refusing to go along with the county agent last night will be in vain. I am sure there is corn in quantity. I cannot here go into the economics involved re inflation, but we want corn to save from bankruptcy people who, having faith in the utterances of persons in high places, have borrowed to produce food. Since 1933 we have heard over the radio and read the famous Mac Howe slogan, "There is nothing to fear but fear." I feel that our greatest fear is the loss of our food production effort through inefficiency in the Office of Price Administration's management.

Sincerely,

ISHAM YOUNG.

Mr. FISH. In conclusion, gentlemen, Members on both sides, Republicans and Democrats, I rise here to give you the Macedonian cry, the cry for immediate help, to get relief before it is too late. It does no good for me to get up and talk and protest; that would not be helping the farmer unless we can convince the Food Administrator to cut the red tape and send trainloads of corn to the Eastern States. What the farmer wants is corn; at a time when there are 3,000,000,000 bushels of corn somewhere out in the Western States, we in the East want that corn, and we need it now, and I am giving to you the Macedonian cry for help and I hope that the O. P. A. will listen to it and act at once and that the Food Administrator will make immediately available 50,000,000 bushels of corn and provide a continuous supply both for our demoralized poultrymen and equally bewildered and worried dairymen in my section of New York State. It must be self-evident to the O. P. A. wand wavers and crystal gazers that American farmers cannot continue to feed livestock and poultry with the existing inadequate supply of feed, to say nothing about increasing the production of milk, eggs, and foodstuffs that the Government is requesting for use in helping to win the war.

The SPEAKER. The time of the gentleman has expired.

Mr. CLARK. Mr. Speaker, now that we have consumed some little time in a study of the questions of subsidy, inflation, and a few other minor topics, I hope the House will not forget to adopt this rule, which is very important for the

consideration of the bill before the House today. There is no opposition to the rule, Mr. Speaker, and I move the previous question.

The previous question was ordered.

The resolution was agreed to.

URGENT DEFICIENCY APPROPRIATION BILL, 1944

Mr. CANNON of Missouri. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to take from the Speaker's table the bill H. R. 2714, the urgent deficiency bill, disagree to the Senate amendment to the House amendment to Senate amendment No. 5, and further insist upon its disagreement to amendments 60 and 61.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Missouri?

Mr. TABER. I object.

Mr. CANNON of Missouri. Will the gentleman withhold his objection for a moment? I was under the impression that the gentleman from New York stated yesterday he was willing to go along and have the bill go to conference today.

Mr. TABER. I have, as yet, heard no evidence of action on the part of the Senate that would cause me to change my mind.

The SPEAKER. Objection is heard.

APPROPRIATION FOR WAR AGENCIES IN THE EXECUTIVE OFFICE OF THE PRESIDENT, 1944

Mr. CANNON of Missouri. Mr. Speaker, I move that the House resolve itself into the Committee of the Whole House on the state of the Union for the consideration of the bill (H. R. 2968) making appropriations for war agencies in the Executive Office of the President for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1944, and for other purposes; and pending that I ask unanimous consent that general debate continue throughout the day, the time to be equally divided between the gentleman from New York and myself, and that before the Committee rises the first paragraph of the bill be read.

Mr. TABER. Reserving the right to object, the gentleman means that the Committee would rise without attempting to read the bill for amendment?

Mr. CANNON of Missouri. That the bill be read for amendment tomorrow when the House meets at 11.

Mr. TABER. Mr. Speaker, that is satisfactory to me.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Missouri?

There was no objection.

The motion was agreed to.

Accordingly the House resolved itself into the Committee of the Whole House on the state of the Union for the consideration of the bill (H. R. 2968) making appropriations for agencies in the Executive Office of the President, with Mr. SPARKMAN in the chair.

The Clerk read the title of the bill.

The first reading of the bill was dispensed with.

Mr. CANNON of Missouri. Mr. Chairman, I ask to be recognized for such time as I may use.

The CHAIRMAN. The gentleman from Missouri is recognized for such time as he may desire.

Mr. CANNON of Missouri. Mr. Chairman, wars are not won on the battlefield. The success of armies on the field of battle merely registers victories already won in the test tubes of laboratories, on the assembly lines of production plants, in the mobilization of transportation facilities, in the control of critical and strategic materials, in espionage, in counterespionage, in propaganda and counterpropaganda, and in the maintenance or destruction of national morale. These are the materials with which victories are won, long before ambassadors receive their passports or the guns are wheeled into position, and it is the lack of these irreplacable factors that lose a war before it has begun.

Hitler did not win France at the breach of the Maginot line. He won France, and the war, long before hostilities opened, through intrigue and propaganda that lulled patriotism to sleep, that decreased production, that developed antipathies and antagonisms, that undermined morale and rendered France a mere shell which collapsed at the shock of the first onslaught upon her frontiers.

These collateral activities become more important as military strategy develops. Other factors being equal, or anything like equal, these activities mean the difference between victory and defeat in any war—and especially in this war. It is for these activities that the pending bill provides.

They cover the widest range both economically and geographically. They enter every field of human endeavor and traverse every global zone from the Arctic to the Antarctic. There is no area of mind or matter untouched by at least one of the war agencies provided for in this bill.

It follows inevitably that called into being suddenly, unexpectedly; having to recruit personnel, formulate procedure, assemble the machinery of organization from the ground up; inexperienced and untutored, with no blue prints to go by, without compass or chart to guide them in these extraordinary activities, there should not have been some mistakes. It was to be expected that there should be serious mistakes. It is a matter of astonishment that there are so few errors, and that those few have been comparatively minor and inconsequential, and susceptible of correction and adjustment.

The committee has given particular attention to the discovery of defects and mismanagement, errors of judgment, and dereliction of duty—and especially failure of objective. The committee has devoted more time to the consideration of this bill than to any other bill reported by the Committee on Appropriations in my memory and experience. In the hearings on this one bill the committee sat continuously for more than 5 weeks. Every effort was made to sift the merits of the plan of operation, the degree of accomplishment and success in carrying out the purpose for which created, administration or maladministration of the functions and activities of each of these agencies, and we present to you today a report that is deeply gratifying. The record made by these agencies is gratifying to the committee; it should be gratifying to the House; I know it will be gratifying to the American people. It is a record of extraordinary success—a success far in excess of what we felt we had reason to anticipate. These agencies have, without exception, done a wonderful job. There may be some minor defects that can be criticized, miscalculations in the early days of their program, when of necessity they had to proceed largely by a process of trial and error, but one consideration is that they are getting results—extraordinary results—in the face of unexampled obstacles and handicaps.

Mr. CELLER. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. CANNON of Missouri. If the gentleman will permit me to complete my first statement I shall be glad to yield presently.

Mr. Chairman, America did not enter this war voluntarily; she was driven into this war by attacks which rendered it necessary for her to protect herself in self-defense. It is a war of self-preservation and in each of the activities enumerated in this bill we have entered competitive fields long after our enemies had completely exploited them. Even today in every activity in which these agencies are operating our enemies have a larger personnel engaged, working on a broader program, expending more than the United States is expending in either money or personnel and notwithstanding those handicaps, our American agencies are getting results that are winning this war, and will continue to win this war—results that insure victory.

And yet, notwithstanding this remarkable record of achievement, there appears, on every hand in every newspaper, over every radio, in speeches on the floor of this House and elsewhere criticism, continuing criticism. Now we invite criticism; but I want you to examine the charges made against these agencies, and if you do you will observe that not one of those criticisms goes to the fundamental policies or administration of the agencies, and none of these critics can successfully sustain any charge that they are failing in their purpose; that they are not accomplishing the objectives toward which they are directed; that they are not contributing to an all but incredible extent to the successful prosecution of the war, the success of American arms. Possibly we do not always get just the right man here or there; it may be that every dollar has not been spent exactly as some of us think it should have been; it may be that under the classified service some of these men are being paid a little more than they formerly received. But, granting that such instances might be found, every one of them, that would not be sufficient reason, or justification, for opposing the program of these agencies or opposing the recommendations made by this committee for their support.

Every time one of these infinitesimal points of protest and criticism is advanced let me ask you to look beyond the minutiae complained of to the one inescapable fact that every one of these

agencies is rendering great and patriotic service; and, above all other considerations, they are getting results, they are achieving the purpose for which they were created, they are winning the war. It is only necessary to call your attention to the extraordinary record made by the War Production Board. We have there what amounts to a summary of the work of a typical agency, what amounts to a balance sheet of debit and credit, of cost and results secured. You will find there according to the report of Chairman Nelson that our gross national production has expanded from a total of $97,000,000,000 in the calendar year 1940 to a total of $180,000,000,000 for the calendar year 1943. No one, when that board was created, when this agency was established and its work laid out, not even the most optimistic, would have thought that such a result was possible in that space of time. It would have seemed beyond the range of possibility.

In the brief time between 1940 and 1943 the production for war purposes has risen from $2,000,000,000 to $90,000,000,000—4,500 percent increase in war production, and nonwar production has dropped from $95,000,000,000 to $90,000,000,000. We have reached, as he reports, the peak of American capacity; we have reached in this short time the complete utilization of American resources and American facilities. Let us touch briefly each of these agencies—they are just a little short of a score—there are a total of 17 of these agencies for which we provide an aggregate of $2,939,441,504. The Budget estimate was $3,078,933,922, and the committee recommends a direct appropriation and contractual authority which is $139,492,418 less than the total of the Budget estimate.

Mr. Chairman, the Board of Economic Warfare presents one of the most interesting reports of any submitted to the committee. Of course, in the discussion of all these estimates it was inevitable that much of the testimony and much of the discussion should be off the record. We cannot notify the enemy of what action we propose to take or in what direction we propose to proceed, therefore much of the testimony was of such military and naval importance as not to permit its open discussion. That was particularly true of the work of the Board of Economic Warfare. But sufficient has been recorded to justify the recommendations of the committee, and is on the record. I trust the Members of the House will read at least the opening statements on all war agencies. I especially commend to them, if time is short, the statements by Donald M. Nelson, Milo Perkins, Nelson A. Rockefeller, Prentiss M. Brown, Elmer Davis, Admiral Land, and Dillon S. Myer. These are not selected on a basis of personal consideration or importance of activity but merely because most frequently subject to attack. The Board of Economic Warfare is engaged particularly in providing sufficient essential and critical materials required for our production program. We once took great pride in insisting that the United States was self-sufficient, that we could build a wall around the Nation and without contributions from any other country or other section of the globe, live self-sustained and independent; but we have discovered as civilization proceeds and as mechanical development becomes more complex that there are certain elements not produced in the United States which are essential to our war program.

For example, there is more than one item without which we cannot construct certain indispensable military equipment. It may take only a small amount, the amount you could hold in the hollow of your hand, for a great war machine, but, unless that small amount is available, the machine cannot be completed. Through the efforts of the Board of Economic Warfare, we have kept our factories, plants, and our production lines supplied with these essentials. There has never been a time when any of the major production plants have had to close down on account of the lack of critical material, although we have been at times close to the dead line; and the evidence shows that continuous and uninterrupted production has been due wholly and solely to the work and success of this agency.

Although none of the committee was familiar with its record until it presented the facts which were so convincing, the operations of the agency were so successful and so gratifying that no reduction was made in the amount recommended by the Budget for its support.

I want to insert here a letter from Maj. Gen. George V. Strong, Assistant Chief of Staff, United States Army, Military Intelligence Division, concerning the character and value of the service the Board of Economic Warfare is rendering the armed forces:

WAR DEPARTMENT GENERAL STAFF,
MILITARY INTELLIGENCE DIVISION G–2,
Washington, June 12, 1943.

Mr. MILO PERKINS,
Board of Economic Warfare,
Washington, D. C.

MY DEAR MR. PERKINS: I should like to invite your attention to the developments of the past year in the use of reports prepared by the Board of Economic Warfare in connection with the activities both of the Joint Intelligence Committee and the Military Information Division of the General Staff. The economic material, furnished by the Board of Economic Warfare, has been most useful in connection with estimates of Axis capabilities, both in Europe and the Far East. The services performed by the Board of Economic Warfare, particularly in regard to the oil situation, have been outstanding and far more accurate than information received from any other source. As Chairman of the Joint Intelligence Committee of the Joint Chiefs of Staff, I have come to lean heavily upon your Bureau of Economic Warfare representatives on the committee and on its subcommittees, in determining accurate and analytical questions which are of vital importance to sound decisions bearing upon tactical and strategical plans. The reports and analyses submitted to the Joint Intelligence Committee, through your representatives, have been of outstanding value and a material contribution to the over-all picture which is essential to sound intelligence and the basis for sound planning. In addition your organization has been particularly helpful in various problems arising in the estimation of the Axis positions in regard to strategic materials, foodstuffs, industrial capacity, and potentialities of the German and Japanese war machines.

In the Government service we are too often prone to accept services as a matter of course and without any particular recognition. In view of the heavy burden which my organizations have undoubtedly placed upon yours, I desire to take this opportunity to express to you and, through you, to the personnel of your organization my very keen appreciation and heartfelt thanks for the close cooperation and the outstanding services performed by the personnel of the Board of Economic Warfare.

Very sincerely yours,
GEO. V. STRONG,
Major General, A. C. of S., G–2.

The Office of Censorship is rendering a service which compared with the excellent service rendered by a similar agency in the last World War, is complete and satisfactory in every respect. We have had less inquiry, less criticism, and less friction in the operation of censorship than in almost any other agency, in this indispensable agency in modern warfare. Their duties include censorship of international communications such as letters, parcel post, cables, radiograms, and telephone, and a heavy duty in connection with the growing volume of prisoner-of-war mail.

The Office of Price Administration, which has been subject to perhaps more criticism and in many respects justified criticism than any of these agencies, has been continually improving, continually readjusting itself to practical operation and continually bringing about satisfactory readjustments in the administration of its functions until it is today rendering an indispensable service in the conduct of the war. They have practiced a commendable economy, limiting their expenditures during the current year to $120,000,000 although they were authorized to expend $140,000,000. They refrained from expending $20,000,000 which they could have used had they so desired. Credit is due Administrator Prentiss M. Brown for that.

The Budget estimate for the Price Administration for 1944 is $177,335,000. The committee has allowed $165,000,000, which is a decrease of $12,335,000 under the Budget estimate. The O. P. A. requested an increase of 8,340 additional employees for 1944, including in that total an additional 5,189 paid clerks for local boards. The committee allowed the additional clerks for local boards and denied the remaining new personnel of 3,151. In addition, we eliminated 412 of the present personnel in the Washington force. Eight new ration programs are planned for the coming year. No additional personnel is provided for these programs except for local boards. It will be necessary for the O. P. A. to find this personnel within the present authorized strength in Washington, the regional offices, the District and State offices. We believe they can do it by continuing the reorganizations which the present Administrator has undertaken.

The difference between the 1943 appropriation, $120,000,000, and the amount in the bill, $165,000,000, is an increase of $45,000,000. It should be recalled that O. P. A. during a large part of the fiscal year 1943 has been in process of assembling its organization. It required a very much smaller amount in fiscal 1943 to pay the organization on a partial-year basis than it will in 1944 to pay a smaller

organization, except local boards, on a full year's employment. In order that Members may see clearly at a glance how this difference between 1943 and 1944 is accounted for, I am inserting the following table which shows the approximate distribution of the increase of $45,000,000:

Approximate distribution of spread of $45,000,000 between appropriation of $120,000,000 in 1943 and recommended amount of $165,000,000 for fiscal year 1944

[(+) Increase (—) Decrease]

Salaries and all other expenses of local boards (estimated at $37,000,000 for 1943 and $59,500,000 for 1944)—increase due to carrying 1943 local board paid clerks for a full year in 1944 as against a partial year in 1943 and to 5,189 additional local board clerks in 1944 (increase)	+$22,500,000
Payments to banks for ration banking plan (estimated expenditure in 1943, $4,000,000, amount in bill for 1944, $17,500,000)—increase due to fact that this plan was in operation for only part of 1943 and will be in full year in 1944 and affect more commodities (increase)	+13,500,000
Amount required in fiscal year 1944 to carry personnel in Washington, 9 regional offices, 108 district offices, and 279 area rent offices, provided for 1943, less 412 eliminated by committee in Washington, on a full annual basis in 1944 as against a partial year in 1943 (increase)	+13,250,000
Printing of ration books, ration, forms, etc., account old programs and contemplated new programs (8) in 1944 (increase)	+1,000,000
Travel—due to personnel for 1943 being in a travel status in 1944 for a longer period of year than in 1943 (increase)	+750,000
Temporary employees for peak periods (reduction)	—1,250,000
Elimination of 412 personnel from Washington office, authorized for fiscal 1943 (decrease)	—1,250,000
Equipment (decrease)	—1,500,000
All other miscellaneous objects of expenditure (net reduction)	—2,000,000
Net increase	+45,000,000

The Office of Strategic Services, under General Donovan, made its report entirely off the record. It was of such a confidential nature that it was not possible to transcribe the testimony. It may be said that this Office has two purposes. The first is to collect and analyze such strategic information as may be required by the United States Joint Chiefs of Staff, and the second is to plan and operate such special services as may be directed by the United States Joint Chiefs of Staff. It has for its principal duty the planning, developing, and execution of the military program for psychological warfare.

One of the heaviest proportionate cuts was made in the Office of Civilian Defense, not because of an unsatisfactory showing as to administration but because the committee felt that certain of its activities are no longer necessary to the extent heretofore required and others might be safely curtailed.

The Office of Coordinator for Inter-American Affairs, under Nelson Rockefeller, is rendering a particularly valuable service in the cementing and strengthening of our relations with our sister republics in Central and South America. There in particular we came face to face with long-established and heavily entrenched competition by the Axis Powers. They have spent money there to an extent which we cannot duplicate, and they have developed long-range plans of indoctrination through schools, radios, newspapers, and transportation systems which we must combat on short notice and with restricted budgets.

The Office of Defense Transportation is one of the most important of these agencies. Regardless of how much we produce or how rapidly we turn it out, it is of no advantage so far as the war is concerned unless we get it to the front. Although we reduced the amount for this agency in the coming year by $250,000 the Office of Defense Transportation made a very satisfactory report. I wish to note especially one feature of their work that should not be overlooked, that compared with the experience of the First World War, when the Government took over the railroads and operated them, the transport facilities in this war have handled a vastly larger volume of traffic and most expeditiously, considering heavy handicaps in the way of equipment, repair parts, and manpower problems. It has made under Mr. Eastman a very satisfactory record.

The Office of Economic Stabilization has just been established. Director Vinson appeared before the committee a few days after his appointment and before he had had opportunity to organize fully his office and his program. We recommended for him the amount as provided by the Budget estimate, $100,000.

The National War Labor Board under Mr. Davis has made a particularly satisfactory record. They are adjusting labor differences and passing on wage increases and they are securing a cooperation upon the part of labor and industry that is one of the explanations of the remarkable record in production reported by Chairman Nelson of the War Production Board.

The functions of the Board now are, first, settlement of labor disputes upon compliance with the no-strike, no-lockout agreement; and, second, to carry out the national wage-stabilization policy. In the latter function the classes of cases are now confined to those (a) within the Little Steel formula, (b) involving correction of inequalities for key occupations in different labor market areas—bracket cases—and (c) to correct substandards of living.

One of the especially interesting activities, and one on which we were able to print little of the testimony, is the Office of Scientific Research and Development. We are fortunate to have engaged there some of the most eminent scientists in America. We have secured from our greatest educational and industrial institutions selected men of long records of ability, efficiency, and achievement. They are contributing to a remarkable degree through technical and scientific research to our weapons of war.

The Office of War Information, which has been subject to continuous criticism, some of it in the early days of the establishment and its early activities relating to deficiencies which have now been remedied and errors in administration which have now been adjusted, is rendering a service both at home and abroad. It is particularly effective in enemy countries, in enemy-occupied countries, in neutral countries, and in allied countries, and is contributing a service which is indispensable to the successful conduct of the war. In reviewing these criticisms of past performances and possible delinquencies which have now been ironed out, it is only necessary to look back of and beyond these minor deficiencies to the fact that they are in America and especially in Europe, both in occupied countries and in enemy countries, meeting the enemy on their own ground of propaganda and misinformation and beating them at their own game by giving the world the truth.

The Budget estimate for the Office of War Information for the fiscal year 1944 is $47,342,000, in which sum is included a special fund of $10,000,000 contingent upon need in connection with military operations. The funds available for the current fiscal year total $35,847,292 and do not include any such special fund. The amount asked for 1944, therefore, exclusive of the special fund, is $37,342,000, or an increase over the figure for 1943 of $1,494,708.

The committee recommends a total of $34,472,504, which is an apparent decrease of $1,374,788 under 1943 funds and $12,869,496 under the Budget estimates. The amount allowed for 1944, however, includes $5,000,000 for a special fund for use contingent upon military operations and eliminating this from the $34,472,504, the figure becomes $29,472,504, which is $6,374,788 less than the amount for 1943.

The decrease in the Budget estimate of $12,869,496 consists of a cut of $5,000,000 in the $10,000,000 request for a fund for use contingent upon actual or projected military operations, a decrease of $4,503,590 in the amount for the Overseas Operations Branch, and a reduction of $3,365,906 in the request for the Domestic Operations Branch.

The amount requested for the Overseas Operations Branch is $27,003,590, compared with an allocation for 1943 of $25,785,821. The committee has allowed $22,500,000, which is a decrease of $4,503,590 in the Budget allocation. The sum sought for 1944 contains provision for an increase of 763 in personnel whose cost, including salaries and other attendant expenses, amounts to $2,290,000. The allowance eliminates the increase and makes a further reduction of $2,213,590. This sum must be met by curtailments in other directions.

The amount requested for the Domestis Operations Branch is $8,865,906, compared with an allocation of $8,561,199 for the current year. The committee has

provided $5,500,000, which is a decrease of $3,365,906 in the amount of the Budget estimate, or approximately 37 percent. The reduction will require a drastic rearrangement of the domestic program, particularly in the fields of publications, posters, motion pictures, special services, and field operations.

We have a satisfactory report from the Chairman of the Smaller War Plants Corporation, General Johnson; and I want to read just one or two sentences from it. He said:

> We are confident that we now know how to solve the problem. We are confident that it is capable of rapid solution. We are confident that given the right men in the right places we can deliver to Congress the job that we are hired to do. And we believe it is a matter of relative short time, given the right tools, to put the vast majority of the small plants of America to work in the production of weapons or essential civilian needs.

That is their job, that is their objective. He concludes by saying:

> We can keep on top of the job.

All of the evidence adduced before the committee corroborated his conclusion in that respect.

The committee recommends the amount of the Budget estimate which is $12,006,000, payable from the funds of the Corporation. This is an increase of $4,506,000 in the amount made available to the War Production Board for administration of the act in 1943. The Budget calls for increases in personnel in Washington and in the field in numbers approximating 400 more than the like numbers engaged under the organization of the War Production Board on this work in 1943. In the discussions during the hearings it developed that the amount of the Budget estimate is below what the Chairman of the Board believes is necessary to accomplish the task. The committee is not inclined to increase the Budget figure but if results are obtained and can be conclusively demonstrated the committee will later in the year consider supplementing the figure.

The War Relocation Authority has been much discussed in the newspapers in the last 2 or 3 weeks. It has had a tremendous task. There are in the United States 132,000 Japanese or persons of Japanese descent. Many of them are American citizens, born in the United States and under the Constitution entitled to every right of an American citizen. It is an unprecedented and an extraordinary departure abritrarily to take an American citizen and put him in a detention camp and treat him as an enemy alien, but the exigencies of the situation required it and the War Department proceeded early in this war to move all Japanese citizens and aliens from the west coast defense command area and relocate them in areas outside the command area. Originally 14 relocation centers were planned but finally resolved into 10 main centers and one isolation center to which the troublemakers from the 10 main centers are brought.

Recently—and this is the action which has given rise to newspaper discussion—realizing the injustice done many of these people and appreciating the importance of utilizing all available manpower, we have been, from time to time, releasing individuals and sending them out into communities where they are needed and are welcome.

The Director advised the committee that no Japanese is allowed to be relocated if there is anything in his record to indicate that it would be undesirable for him to live outside a relocation center and that the W. R. A. has extensive information concerning each evacuee.

The leave regulations in force provide that persons in the relocation centers, citizen or alien, can make application for leave, first, provided they had a place to go and could take care of themselves outside of the evacuated area; second, provided the War Relocation Authority was reasonably assured that the community they were moving into would accept them; third, provided the War Relocation Authority was reasonably assured they were not dangerous from the standpoint of the internal security of the country; and fourth, provided they would keep the War Relocation Authority informed about their movements. On the last point all aliens are required under the law to report to the United States attorney, but citizens do not have to do so.

The W. R. A. reports that it has received no complaint of disloyalty, sabotage, or espionage, on the part of any man released.

Mr. J. LEROY JOHNSON. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. CANNON of Missouri. I yield to the gentleman from California.

Mr. J. LEROY JOHNSON. Is there any program in contemplation of sending any of these Japanese out to California?

Mr. CANNON of Missouri. Up to this time the plan has been to release them only to communities in which they are desired. It rests entirely upon the considerations I have placed in the RECORD. Of course, California, and the Pacific Coast States, would be in a different category from other States of the Union. It is my understanding that they are released in the West Coast Defense Command area and other Army coastal defense command areas, only upon the advice and consent of the Army in each particular individual case.

Mr. CELLER. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. CANNON of Missouri. I yield to the gentleman from New York.

Mr. CELLER. I think the gentleman will agree that the psychological warfare conducted by the Office of War Information is highly important. The gentleman recognized that in his statement, I think.

Mr. CANNON of Missouri. In response to that I may say that General Marshall told the committee in the beginning of the war that the thing most essential to the success of an army or a nation in war is morale. When you undermine morale you destroy the greatest factor essential to a successful campaign.

Mr. CELLER. And that was exemplified notably in the north African campaign, was it not?

Mr. CANNON of Missouri. That was a remarkable demonstration of the efficacy of morale—and contrariwise to the devastating effect of the destruction of morale.

Mr. CELLER. Why is it then that the committee recommended a total of $34,472,000, an apparent decrease of $1,374,000 under the 1943 funds, and a decrease of $12,869,000 under the Budget estimates for that splendid work being done by the Office of War Information? The Office of War Information asked for $10,000,000 for unforeseen contingencies that might arise in connection with the contemplated invasion of Europe, for example.

Mr. CANNON of Missouri. The European activities of the agency are not greatly affected by these retrenchments. The main retrenchment is the domestic program, in the field of domestic publications, posters, motion pictures, special services, field operations. It was felt by the committee after the examination of some of these publications, that they were not essential, and that they could be dispensed with without in any way prejudicing the work of the agency.

Mr. CELLER. The overseas branch?

Mr. CANNON of Missouri. The overseas branch.

Mr. CELLER. Was there not a reduction in the overseas branch? I believe there was. The committee has given them $5,000,000 for contingencies, and it has deducted $5,000,000 for contingencies for their over-all operations, which include overseas operations. So there has been a substantial reduction.

Mr. CANNON of Missouri. There was a decrease in the Budget estimate of the overseas branch. We cut out new personnel costing $2,290,000 and made a cut in present funds of $2,213,590.

Mr. CELLER. Why was that?

Mr. CANNON of Missouri. It was thought that the amount could be deducted from their budget without materially affecting their work.

Mr. CELLER. Would the gentleman assure me that that will be the case? I have great confidence in the gentleman's judgment.

Mr. CANNON of Missouri. That is, of course, a matter of opinion. Naturally, each member of the committee forms his own opinion after hearing all the evidence pro and con. We must then strike a balance and reach a conclusion to which all members of the committee may subscribe. In this case it was thought possible to make a retrenchment, without materially affecting the service.

Mr. CELLER. I am inclined to most respectfully differ with the gentleman in that regard. I believe it was grievously wrong to reduce the proposed expenditures for the overseas branch, at least.

Mr. CANNON of Missouri. I do not suppose there is an item in the bill, at least there are very few, of major importance, on which there was not a difference of opinion in the committee. Unfortunately the human mind is of such range and trend that no two of us look at a proposition exactly alike. This

committee action is a unanimous report upon the part of the committee. Both the majority and the minority concurred on every item in this bill, with the single exception possibly of the Board of Economic Warfare and with that exception both the majority and the minority members concurred and agreed to support the amount recommended in the bill on the floor. In view of the divergence of opinion to which the gentleman has referred, and of which he himself is a notable example, it was necessary, in order to reach a figure on which all of us could agree to readjust our individual views. It devolved upon some of us to raise our figures, and on some to lower our figures, in order to strike a level on which we could reach concurrence.

Mr. CELLER. I know you have a difficult task before you always, but may I assume that if that contingent fund of $5,000,000 will prove inadequate, the matter can be reviewed?

Mr. CANNON of Missouri. That was one consideration.

Mr. ANGELL. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. CANNON of Missouri. I yield to the gentleman from Oregon.

Mr. ANGELL. I would like to ask the gentleman again with reference to the Japanese situation. In my State of Oregon there were a great many Japanese. My people are very much interested as to what is being done with those Japanese that are being released. How many have been released and what does this program contemplate?

Mr. CANNON of Missouri. We have provided in the hearings a complete tabulation. If the gentleman will look at pages 26 and 27 he will note the appropriation for 1943 was based upon an evacuee population of 132,000, but at no time during the current year has it exceeded 110,000. The 110,000 has been the peak of the evacuees who were in the centers. While the number has gone up to 110,000 as a maximum, it is down now to 98,623. At the end of May, 12,799 were on leave of absence, engaged in outside employment. This is the number to which I referred as being released.

Mr. ANGELL. What does the program contemplate with reference to the release of the others?

Mr. CANNON of Missouri. It is contemplated that if they demonstrate their loyalty and the fact that they are released will in no way interfere with the military program, and they can find work and are self-sustaining, that the program will continue. The committee is very emphatic that the utmost care be exercised as to each person released and that there should be no doubt in any case.

Mr. ANGELL. I understand from what the gentleman has said that it is not contemplated that they will be returned to any State that does not desire them?

Mr. CANNON of Missouri. No; they will not be returned to any community which does not desire them and which objects to receiving them. I will say, however, that we also made allowance for the fact that it might be necessary to return them to the relocation centers, and on that account, instead of reducing the estimate here, as we could have reduced it if the program is successful and is continued, we provided the Budget estimate, so that if it were necessary to maintain the present number in the centers we would have the funds with which to do it.

Mr. ANGELL. Are those who are being released going into agricultural districts?

Mr. CANNON of Missouri. Into the cities and the country. About half of them are going into agriculture, because they have been drawn from agricultural occupations.

Mr. ANGELL. But they are not being placed anywhere where they are not desired?

Mr. CANNON of Missouri. They are not being placed where not desired. It is about 50–50 as between agricultural workers and others. I might say that I had occasion to note from an objective point of view, the operation of testing the sentiment of a community. A prospective employer in Missouri asked for a man and his wife. Thereupon the authorities submitted questionnaires, and when it developed that the replies to the questionnaires were adverse, they canceled the proposed release.

Mr. ANGELL. Does the record show that there have been three attacks by Japanese in the State of Oregon already, two incendiary attacks, where attempts were made to set fire to our forests?

Mr. CANNON of Missouri. Reports were made and estimates submitted, both to this subcommittee and the subcommittee on the Department of Agriculture appropriation bill, to provide facilities to combat forest fires, which might have incendiary origin. There seemed to be some question as to the authenticity of enemy origin, but, as I recall it, one committee made provision for fire protection so that in such event—that is, if such sabotage should develop, we would be in a position to combat it.

Mr. ANGELL. That is one reason why the people are very much concerned over the Japanese not being permitted to return to the State, by reason of the possibility that they might engage with outside Japanese, if attack is contemplated, resulting in the destruction of our forests.

Mr. CANNON of Missouri. Their wishes will be observed and every precaution will be taken to keep in touch with these men after they leave. Upon evidence of any overt act they will be promptly returned to the centers.

Mr. WELCH. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. CANNON of Missouri. I yield to the gentleman from California.

Mr. WELCH. Did the testimony adduced before your committee show where Japanese had hoisted their flag over some of the encampments in Arizona?

Mr. CANNON of Missouri. It is to be expected that where large numbers of men and women are suddenly removed from their homes, separated from their property, summarily transported to a detention camp, you would find among 100,000 individuals some recalcitrants. That has been the case in a few instances. There have been instances of insubordination and of troublemakers organizing disturbances, but every such case has been promptly disposed of, and in order to meet that situation they have established an isolation center. There are 10 of the main centers, and whenever one of the evacuees becomes unruly or gives any evidence of insubordination he is quietly removed to this isolation center where he is subject to control.

Mr. WELCH. Does the gentleman think that Japanese who continue their loyalty to the Japanese Government to the extent of hoisting their flag over a concentration camp in this country should be permitted to run at large and return to the Pacific coast?

Mr. CANNON of Missouri. No. We are not advised of any instances in which that has happened. I hope it has not. I do not think that we have any occasion to expect all Japanese to prove loyal to the United States any more than we would expect any 100,000 Americans who might be suddenly apprehended in Japan and thrust into a concentration camp over there to be loyal to the Japanese, even though they had been there for many years.

We must face that situation. It is inevitable, but we are providing in every way possible to handle it, and where such incident occurs as the gentleman relates, the perpetrators are properly apprehended and placed under control.

Mr. NORRELL. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. CANNON of Missouri. I yield to the gentleman from Arkansas.

Mr. NORRELL. Mr. Chairman, I just want the record to show that while we in Arkansas were not advised by the War Department—that is, our consent was not asked that we receive the Japanese—I do understand that definite assurance has been given to the State by the War Department that after the emergency is over—during the emergency the arrangement which the gentleman has outlined of course, will prevail—but after the emergency is over, the War Department has assured us and we are expecting the War Department to carry out its contracts, that the Japanese will be taken out of the State and sent back to the homes from which they have come.

Mr. CANNON of Missouri. It is my understanding that while there may have been no publicity of the fact, that before the camp was located in Arkansas steps were taken to ascertain whether or not it would be agreeable to the State and local authorities.

The following is a letter from the Director of the War Relocation Authority with respect to the leave regulations concerning the relocation of Japanese outside the relocation centers and a statement of the policy concerning them:

WAR RELOCATION AUTHORITY,
Washington, June 15, 1943.

Hon. CLARENCE CANNON,
Chairman, House Appropriations Committee, Washington, D. C.

DEAR MR. CANNON: Because misunderstanding may arise from misinformation recently appearing in the press regarding the relocation policies of this Authority and how they were developed, I am submitting to you

a brief summary of their historical development.

The leave policy now in effect developed from leave policies applied to assembly centers under the jurisdiction of the War Department and to early relocation centers under the jurisdiction of this agency.

About the middle of May 1942 a demand from farmers for labor to assist in farm work throughout the irrigated area of the West resulted in a plan worked out between the War Relocation Authority and the Western Defense Command of the United States Army. Under this plan, labor was recruited from assembly centers under the jurisdiction of the War Department and from relocation centers under the jurisdiction of the War Relocation Authority, for work on farms in specified areas to the east of the evacuated military zones.

The first group of seasonal workers left the centers sometime during the latter part of May 1942—about 1,700 were recruited during the late spring and early summer. By the time harvest season arrived, approximately 9,800 evacuees from assembly centers and war relocation centers had been recruited and were harvesting sugar beets and other crops in the Western States outside of the evacuated area.

At about the same time this policy of recruiting group labor for farm work was established, a policy was developed by the War Relocation Authority and approved by the War Department permitting college students with good records to continue their college work, if they desired to do so, in institutions located outside the evacuated area.

On July 20, 1942, the first general leave procedure was issued by the War Relocation Authority. At that time leave was limited to citizens of the United States who were interested in locating outside the Western Defense Command. Leave was given only after thorough investigation by the War Relocation Authority. In developing this program we worked out with the War Department a gentlemen's agreement to the effect that leave would not be granted to anyone wishing to settle in the Eastern Defense Command and certain coastal areas without prior approval of each individual person by the War Department. This phase of the policy is still in effect; those who are given leave to resettle directly within the Eastern Defense Command are approved by a joint board consisting of representatives of the Military Intelligence, the Office of Naval Intelligence, the Provost Marshal's office of the War Department, and the War Relocation Authority.

Leave regulations have always provided that evacuees may not return to the evacuated area without approval of the War Department. They have also always provided that those applying for leave to relocate within the Eastern Defense Command are cleared before leave is granted by the War Department. Only recently this function has been assumed by the Japanese-American Joint Board mentioned in the previous paragraph. This Board was established in January of this year.

On October 1, 1942, revised leave regulations and procedures were published in the Federal Register after the policy was approved by the War Department from the standpoint of military safety to the country and by other interested agencies of the Government.

Before putting into effect the leave regulations established October 1, 1942, the policy was thoroughly discussed with Attorney General Biddle and with the Director of the Federal Bureau of Investigation. The general policy was approved in writing as of September 25, 1942, in a letter signed by Attorney General Biddle, copy of which is attached.

Shortly after the publication of the general regulations in the Federal Register, the policy was discussed with the War Manpower Commission. In a letter to me dated November 27, 1942, the Chairman of the War Manpower Commission endorsed the policy and offered continued cooperation in the recruitment and placement program. A copy of the letter signed by the Chairman is attached. In a letter dated May 28, 1943, Mr. Chester Davis, Administrator of the War Food Administration, urged the use of persons residing in relocation centers who are released by the War Relocation Authority to work on farms. A copy of this letter is attached.

There has been much misunderstanding concerning the services rendered by the Federal Bureau of Investigation in connection with the relocation program. It is not and has never been the policy of the Federal Bureau of Investigation to recommend anyone for leave. The Federal Bureau of Investigation has cooperated with the War Relocation Authority in providing available information from their files regarding individuals when requested. It has been the responsibility of the War Relocation Authority to secure this information and any other that might be available for its use in determining who should or should not be released from the centers.

I am attaching a copy of a statement recently issued setting forth the general relocation policy and our procedures in making such investigations.

A review of Executive Order 9102, issued March 18, 1942, will reveal that the leave policies of the War Relocation Authority are thoroughly in accord with the purposes this agency was established to accomplish.

Sincerely yours,

D. S. MYER,
Director.

POLICIES GOVERNING INDEFINITE LEAVE

In accordance with the directives in the Presidential Executive order which created the agency, the War Relocation Authority has developed procedures which are aimed at bringing about the relocation into normal communities of the largest possible number of the evacuated people consistent with the national security.

Any resident of a relocation center may apply for permission to leave the center. Permission is granted only if the following conditions are met:

a. There is nothing in the record of the person to indicate that he would be dangerous to society or to the national security.

b. He has a place to go and means of supporting himself.

c. There is evidence that his presence in the community to which he proposes to go would not cause a disturbance.

d. The evacuee agrees to keep the War Relocation Authority informed of his address at all times.

The War Relocation Authority has basic records on every evacuee 17 years of age and over who is eligible for consideration for leave. These records provide information on the evacuee's education, affiliations, foreign travel, employment, religion, and other pertinent facts, in addition to his own statement on the matter of allegiance to the United States. These records are carefully checked when the evacuee applies for a permit to leave. If there is any question about the desirability of granting the permit, the records, if any, of the Federal Bureau of Investigation and other intelligence agencies are secured before a determination is made.

Leave permits are not being issued to persons who have applied for repatriation or expatriation to Japan, those who have not pledged unqualified loyalty to the United States, or any others whose records indicate reason to question the advisability of their living outside the centers in normal communities during the war. Provision is made when requested for review of cases in which leave permits are denied. This is regarded as being necessary in fairness to those who, because of mistakes, misinformation, misunderstanding, or because of pressure from family or associates, may have given negative or qualified answers on questions of loyalty.

The leave procedures of the War Relocation Authority were checked with the Department of Justice and with the War Department before they were instituted.

It is the policy of the agency to consider each individual case carefully, and if there is reason to believe an evacuee would endanger national safety if released, no leave permit is granted.

The leave regulations of the War Relocation Authority apply only to persons of Japanese ancestry who were living in California, a coastal area in Oregon and Washington, and the southern third of Arizona, on a certain date in the spring of 1942. Only these persons of Japanese ancestry were evacuated and subsequently provided emergency places of residence in relocation centers. Some 20,000 persons of Japanese ancestry were living in other parts of the United States in the spring of 1942 and have never been in relocation centers. Japanese aliens, like other aliens of enemy nationality, considered to be of potential danger to internal security, are apprehended by the Department of Justice and confined in internment camps which are not under the jurisdiction of the War Relocation Authority.

The CHAIRMAN. The gentleman from Missouri, has consumed 1 hour.

Mr. CANNON of Missouri. Mr. Chairman, I yield to the gentleman from New York [Mr. TABER].

Mr. TABER. Mr. Chairman, I yield myself 30 minutes.

We have here before us an appropriation bill calling for $2,921,000,000. All of it is supposed to be for the war effort. Some of it is working directly against the war effort. Some of it is a refuge for the employment of all sorts of New Deal political derelicts at high salaries, and, on the other hand, once in a while you strike an agency that is trying, in spite of the handicaps of the administration, to do a decent job.

The Board of Economic Warfare is the first agency involved. The Domestic Branch calls for an increase from $7,500,000 this year, to $11,815,000 next year. In spite of the fact that lease-lend will represent 70 percent of our exports next year as against 30 percent this year, the B. E. W. Export Division in the United States comes before us with a proposal to increase their personnel by 100 and the amount of money that they shall spend by upward of a million dollars. They propose 1,092 people with an average salary of $2,500—a perfectly ridiculous set-up.

Then we have an Imports Division to regulate the imports that may come into this country, and on that they have 738 employees at an average salary of $3,500. They have a total of 850 economic analysts on their pay roll and of 66 lawyers. What there is for these people to do is beyond understanding, but the worst thing about it is the attitude that the Board takes.

Mr. Richard D. Quinan, Chief of the Coffee Section of the Procurement Branch of this Board, on February 13, 1943, stated:

The Board of Economic Warfare feels very strongly that neither its hands nor those of Commodity Credit Corporation should be tied in any way whatsoever in the disposition of any commodities which may be accumu-

lated in store in foreign countries. I am thinking particularly of the disposition of such accumulated stocks of commodities after hostilities cease. We may wish to sell, barter, lend-lease, or give away all or part of such stocks and disposition will probably reach into many parts of the world.

This clearly indicates that the attitude of this outfit is to regiment all of our economy, not only now but after the war, and that they are making cockeyed plans for that purpose, and that that is the reason for the enormous number of employees of that type.

There is also covered up in this unit several of the employees of O. W. I. who were dumped out a couple of months ago because they were so communistic that they could not get along with that outfit and so this organization is a haven of refuge for the derelicts.

I am advised that people who wish to know things about the trade situation are accustomed to contact the British office in London, rather than this outfit, because of the failure of this organization to function efficiently, and to have dependable information. There has been a turmoil between the B. E. W. and the R. F. C. most of the time. In the New York Times for the 16th of January this year, there is an article indicating that from 25 to 40 percent of the export licenses that they have already issued are expected to lapse because of failure to get the goods to export.

They have another set-up on a foreign cost-of-living study. Why should this be in the Import Section, or anywhere else in this Bureau? What do they have to do with this? Anything of that kind should properly come from the State Department.

Another outlandish set-up is that 16 percent of this estimate goes in one way or another for administration and detail costs such as looking after pay roll and looking after their expenditures. This is a far higher percentage than we run into in regular departmental work, and indicates a poor management of their operations. It is perfectly apparent that this organization would be much healthier if its appropriations were properly trimmed.

And I might say that the committee made no trim on that item.

Mr. MILLER of Connecticut. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. TABER. I yield to the gentleman from Connecticut.

Mr. MILLER of Connecticut. Was any testimony given the committee as to the way the employees of the B. E. W. spend their money abroad? I have been told by at least two responsible career men in the State Department that the Bureau of Economic Warface operating in foreign lands, to use his expression, was playing the duce with the State Department's employees; that they are spending money like drunken sailors in many parts of the world, while the State Department employees, as the gentleman well knows, is pretty carefully restricted in its expense allowance.

Mr. TABER. I understand that is correct, and the worst part of the picture is not presented. I will get to that in detail when I get to the motion that I hope to be able to make tomorrow to put the B. E. W. house in order. One of the worst items involved is the travel item. The estimate for 1944 involves, for the foreign branch, $2,789,217, as against an expenditure down to the 30th of April of $482,936, and a probable expenditure of not over $125,000 since that date, indicating an increase of five times in the amount of traveling expense.

Mr. MILLER of Connecticut. Which suggests that it might be cheaper to buy a battleship for their cruises.

Mr. TABER. Perhaps it might, but perhaps it would be better if some of these men went to work in a defense factory for the actual production of something for the war effort instead of going around spending money. Some of those factors have made rather a disagreeable impression upon me and I have felt that we ought to make it a war agency and let them make sacrifices like the rest of the folks are making.

Mr. CASE. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield

Mr. TABER. I yield to the gentleman.

Mr. CASE. Did the committee get any definition of duties between the Board of Economic Warfare, the Bureau of Foreign and Domestic Commerce, the Foreign Agriculture Section of the Department of Agriculture, the United States Tariff Commission, the Office of War Information, the Federal Communications Commission, the Office of Strategic Services, and the Intelligence section of the Army and the Intelligence section of the Navy? A demarcation, a definition of the duties between them with respect to the gathering of information on economic situations in other countries?

Mr. TABER. The situation is utterly confused. There is this to be said: The Board of Economic Warfare, the State Department, and the O. W. I. all have representatives in London where they go to the British communications organization and receive the releases they put out to the United Nations as to the broadcasts that have come out of the Axis Powers on the European continent; in other words, the O. W. I. and the B. E. W. and the rest of them are not content to let one unit do it; they have to have three. The whole thing has operated in a way to gum everything up; there is just no coordination; there is no sifting out of duplicating activities in any respect anywhere.

Mr. CASE. When the Tariff Commission was before the Independent Offices Subcommittee of the Committee on Appropriations one of the large points they attempted to make in justification of their requests was the economic information they were called upon to furnish to the war effort; then we found the same thing was being advocated by the Bureau of Foreign and Domestic Commerce and all these other agencies. It seems to me that somewhere somebody should say that it is somebody's job and we should not make appropriations on the same picture for eight or nine different agencies.

Mr. STEFAN. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield at that point?

Mr. TABER. In a moment.

Perhaps the gentleman will remember that the War Department came before us and told us they were trying to locate targets in foreign countries by getting in touch with engineers and others who had been employed in those places; and they told us that in the strictest confidence, admonished us that we should not let it out; then there appeared in the newspapers on the 5th of April this year an article by Jack Beall, a feature writer, on information given to him by the B. E. W. telling all about the same thing that the Appropriations Committee was given in confidence.

The management of our governmental press releases is very evidently on a disjointed basis and on a basis that is not contributing to the war effort, and these people ought to be put in their place.

Mr. Chairman, I now yield to the gentleman from Nebraska.

Mr. STEFAN. Right along the line of the matter discussed by the gentleman from South Dakota: When we considered the bill making appropriations for the Departments—State, Justice, and Commerce—we were assured that all the functions of B. E. W., O. W. I., and others were synchronized with the work of the Bureau of Foreign and Domestic Commerce. We were assured that nothing was done without close coordination with the ambassador or minister in the country in which the operation was taking place. Does that answer the gentleman's question?

Mr. CASE. I think it rather adds to the perplexity I have, unless somebody can assure me that they do make a differentiation between the work of the different agencies.

Mr. STEFAN. We were assured that there was absolutely no duplication whatsoever.

Mr. CASE. No agency can say there is no duplication, for when it comes to sifting things down we find that in many instances several agencies are doing the same thing.

Mr. TABER. The duplication is so thick that it is absolutely impenetrable.

The Office of Price Administration has been cut from $177,000,000 to $165,000,000, but it is still $45,000,000 above last year. There is much question of course as to whether the cut is deep enough.

The original Price Control Act was passed with the deliberate purpose of wrecking the small merchant and the small businessman. The second Price Control Act was passed with the deliberate purpose of wrecking the farmer. I do not mean that this was the purpose of Congress, but I mean that this was the purpose of the gang that was then in control of O. P. A. Just as long as Mr. Leon Henderson stayed in the position of chief of the Price Administration the activities of O. P. A. were carried on with the deliberate purpose of carrying out the intention of those who were behind the act.

Mr. ROBSION of Kentucky. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. TABER. I yield.

Mr. ROBSION of Kentucky. I find on page 10 of the report a statement from Mr. Brown who does not seem to agree with the gentleman on the effectiveness

of the Price Control Act because Mr. Brown states:

By the end of 1943 these savings to the Government will amount to over $70,000,000,000 if prices are held at current levels.

What does the gentleman think of that?

Mr. TABER. That is perfectly ridiculous, of course; there is no foundation for it whatever.

With the advent of Prentiss Brown, there came a new philosophy, but Mr. Brown did not have the courage to immediately fire the lawyers who thought they were being paid by the yard for drawing regulations designed to involve the whole picture and to destroy the effectiveness of all rationing and pricing. Long-haired professors, even now, are in key positions making decisions. Our food situation is further complicated by a requirement that the rationing and pricing go through the Food Administrato as well as the Office of Price Administration. These long-haired professors will take 3 months to decide a question which should be decided in an hour. After they have admitted that they are wrong and that they should give up on something, they will insist on further study for weeks and months when they know it will produce no results.

These long-haired professors never should be permitted to make decisions. Competent businessmen of experience should be in those positions, or lawyers of long experience in connection with business law. A group of green lawyers with no practical experience have been a menace to the operations of the Price Enforcement Act. Enormous sums have been wasted, but worst of all, the Price Administration and Mr. Brown, himself, has fallen for this, and has attempted, in violation of the law, to institute a subsidy system. A subsidy system was authorized by the Price Control Act to be paid to the producers. Nothing of that kind has been established. On the other hand, it has either paid or promised to pay a subsidy to processors or retailers.

The Office of Price Administration itself has fostered and promoted the black market in meats by fixing the price at so low a level that the packers could not butcher and conduct the marketing operations without a loss. At the present time they have been required to reduce prices and they have been told that a subsidy would be forthcoming. The result is no meat. Farmers who have been accustomed to butcher large quantities of pork and lamb and whose facilities have been ample for that purpose are no longer allowed to do it unless they carry the meat 50 to 75 miles at an enormous expense, for an inspection, and this has contributed to the fact that we have no meat.

The Office of Price Administration was not permitted, under the law, to establish a price which does not give the processor and the retailer a fair profit. They have attempted to do this and the result has been the black market.

Unless all of these long-haired professors are fired out and a new man with practical experience and training in food and in business is put in charge of the entire food-production situation, and we get rid of the foolish things that have been done, we are going to face starvation next winter. The situation is becoming hourly more serious.

As a result of the ridiculous operations, the price of corn and the price of meat animals is so out of line that the farmers are unable to obtain corn for feeding dairy cows and poultry. This is going to result in the shortage of milk and poultry and eggs and complicate and embarrass our war effort. Never in the history has there been such a collosal administrative failure as the present administration's mussing up of the food situation. The minute you begin to pay subsidies, the deluge of inflation starts. Twenty billion dollars would be a low estimate for the subsidies that would be required. If we pay a subsidy on food to keep the cost of living down, we have got to pay a subsidy upon coal to keep the cost of living down, and before we get through, there will be no bottom left in the Treasury and the confidence of our people in our Government's financial structure will be lost. These ignorant and foolish operations inspired, I believe, directly by the President, are the cause of our difficulty. Is it not about time for him to surrender these ideas; put someone in charge of the food situation with authority; and clean it up? That is the least that we can ask.

The O. W. I.—this outfit and its overseas branch—two-thirds of whom are in New York City—had a total of 2,571 employees and they are asking for 3,742—an increase of 50 percent. In its Domestic Branch on May 17 it had a total of 517, and they are asking for 1,446—a 300-percent increase. They have too many now. They are spending their time spreading false stories issued by the departments of the Government—stories that tend to create disunity and make trouble in this country and discredit the war effort.

Just the other day their main release was a story to the effect that the gasoline shortage for farmers had been taken care of and that the farmers were going to have the gasoline to plow. On that same day I received a dozen telephone calls and 30 or 40 telegrams from people in my district telling me there was no gasoline for the farmers to plow.

Our domestic newspapers are fully equipped to take care of this situation. This outfit is loaded up with derelicts—derelicts who have been taken over by the O. W. I. from other organizations and who are without the capacity to do a decent job. A moderate cut has been made by the committee. There certainly is no question but what the domestic branch should be eliminated. The publications that they have been putting out are so perfectly ridiculous and inane that they do not justify any public confidence, and it is about time that they were brought up short.

Elmer Davis is a total failure as an administrator. He has not the courage or the character to fire people who have not made good.

Now I want to speak for just a moment of the total incapacity of our Government to function intelligently.

As absolute proof of this, I want to call attention to the fact that we have war industries operating over 350 regional offices throughout the country, and that does not include the O. W. I. In the same town we have as high as 11 separate offices.

Mr. REES of Kansas. Will the gentleman yield?

Mr. TABER. I yield to the gentleman from Kansas.

Mr. REES of Kansas. The gentleman just referred to the director of the O. W. I. I wonder if the gentleman has some information in reference to his background, his experience, his qualifications and political views?

Mr. TABER. Well, he was an active member of the American Labor Party. There seems to be a dispute between him and the gentleman from New York [Mr. MARCANTONIO] as to whether he was in the radical wing or not. I do not know. He was a radio broadcaster and I think he has been author of several publications of one kind or another, but without any experience whatsoever as an administrator.

Mr. REES of Kansas. What I had in mind is whether or not he had experience to qualify him as an administrator for this particular job.

Mr. TABER. No; not in the least.

At the present time we have war agencies operating over 350 regional offices throughout the country. In the same towns you will find the O. D. T. and the Petroleum Administration for War; you will find the O. P. A. and the W. P. B.; you will find the W. L. B. and the Wage and Hour Division; you will find the W. M. C. and the United States Employment Service. It is perfectly clear that there should be a consolidation and a working down of the number of these outfits. What few small cuts have been made by the Budget, by the committee, and by the Congress should be a warning to the Budget to get rid of this terrific waste of manpower. The biggest part of this waste of manpower is in the Government itself. Private industry is functioning to much better advantage; and if it were not so hampered by Government operations, it would do much better.

I am in hopes that the House will give this bill its most earnest and careful consideration and when we are through with it some more of the waste and uselessness will be out of it.

I am not going to use a lot more time now, because there will be a number of items which will require the attention of the House as the bill is read, and I intend to bring them up at that time.

Miss SUMNER of Illinois. Will the gentleman yield?

Mr. TABER. I yield to the gentlewoman from Illinois.

Miss SUMNER of Illinois. As I see food gradually decreasing, and realizing that it is going to decrease in the future at an accelerated pace on account of the O. P. A. ceilings, I have about reached the conclusion that O. P. A. should be totally eliminated so that Congress may pass a law putting the administration of this matter into other hands. Has the gentleman given any consideration to this? I would like to have his views on

the matter in case I offer an amendment.

Mr. TABER. Let me give you a picture to show you how impossible it is to get anywhere. The O. P. A., the Food Administrator, the Office of Civilian Supply, and the War Production Board have authority under the law and conflicting Executive orders, concurrent authority, to ration and price food. An appeal may then be taken by anybody aggrieved to the Director of Economic Stabilization. I suppose an appeal might be taken to Mr. Justice Byrnes, the head of the War Management Organization, and to the President on top of that. Anyone who has a problem of that kind has to contend with all this voluminous picture. I have myself struggled for 2 or 3 months before professors and that type of people in the Food Administration and the Price Administration, and, after they had admitted that they were wrong, instead of quitting right there and getting out gracefully, I have known them to hang on for a couple of months so that they could study it some more. You know, it would be too bad if they did not study it more because they might get themselves out of a job if they did anything and made a decision.

Miss SUMNER of Illinois. How does the gentleman feel about eliminating them, liquidating them altogether?

Mr. TABER. They might kill the job if they did the job.

Miss SUMNER of Illinois. They are cutting the supply lines.

Mr. TABER. They are cutting the supply lines, yes. I do not know what the remedy is. I know we are in a terrible situation. There is no question but what we need intelligent price control and intelligent rationing. We are getting neither. We are getting a program designed to wreck our food and civilian supply situation.

I am going to give you an illustration of the kind of job they are doing along some other line than food. You remember they put out a rule that destroyed the branded lines of rayon hosiery.

What they did was this: they cut the price for the small retail merchant who carries the branded lines, but raised the price for the big chain stores with offices and stores all over the country. That is the intelligence with which they have operated. They say they are controlling the price in that way. I wonder if anybody believes that that is price control or what the Congress had in mind when it passed that bill. It is just an attempt to muss up and destroy our methods of distribution.

Mr. KEEFE. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. TABER. I yield to the gentleman from Wisconsin.

Mr. KEEFE. In connection with the statement the gentleman just made, I wonder if the gentleman was not in error when in connection with this handling of branded lines of rayon hosiery he indicated that they raised the price to the large chains and lowered it to the small merchant. Is it not a fact that it is just the other way around?

Mr. TABER. No. They did allow a differential to the small merchant, but the branded lines, which are supposed to be better and which have for many years carried a larger price, were wiped out, and the people who had made the branded lines were obliged to put out hosiery without the brands and were obliged to lower the price they had previously received for the branded lines. While the small merchant was given a differential, it resulted in raising the price in the chain stores.

Mr. KEEFE. I do not know whether or not the gentleman has touched upon this proposition, but in examining this report I note that the committee has recommended $45,000,000 additional appropriation for the Office of Price Administration. It is true that the committee report indicates a $12,335,000 cut below the Budget estimates, but the recommendation of the committee is that this agency have $45,000,000 more for the next fiscal year than it has in the current year.

May I ask the gentleman whether or not the hearings and justifications for that item involve additional funds for the O. P. A. to enable them to handle the matter of subsidies and the subsidy program, and whether or not, in view of the fact that the Congress has indicated quite definitely its opposition to this program of subsidies, the normal activities of the O. P. A. in conducting a fair, decent price-control administration could not be accomplished for even less than the amount they had last year, rather than give them an additional appropriation of $45,000,000?

Mr. TABER. I think there are a great many activities in the O. P. A. where they would do a better job if they had less money. I think the rent-control item is very much of that character. I think, however, there is one instance where it is fair they should have more money. There is a situation where the clerks in the local offices have been paid locally by the local people. I question if that is the proper thing. I am inclined to believe that it is fair that the Government should pay these clerks rather than expect them either to donate their time or be paid by the locality.

The CHAIRMAN. The time of the gentleman from New York has again expired.

Mr. TABER. Mr. Chairman, I yield myself 5 additional minutes.

Mr. KEEFE. Do I correctly understand that as part of the justification for this increase of $45,000,000 the justifications indicate the necessity for paying salaries to all of the non-paid clerical help in the local rationing offices?

Mr. TABER. Very largely.

Mr. KEEFE. Is that the justification which is given?

Mr. TABER. That is the only item that had any merit that came before us in connection with a request for an increase.

Mr. KEEFE. Was there anything in the hearings that would justify or indicate the possibility of a reduction in the number of attorneys and employees at the Washington level so as to reduce this appropriation rather than increase it?

Mr. TABER. There was, and there was a reduction made by the committee in connection with those items and with all of their overhead. They have altogether too much of that at the present time, and it must be weeded out. They should get rid of these people about whom I have talked, the professors, and get somebody who is competent to make the decisions.

Mr. KEEFE. The gentleman has not answered my question to this extent. Is there money provided in this $45,000,000 increase to take care of additional personnel that it is contemplated will be necessary to carry out this program of subsidizing food products?

Mr. TABER. I do not believe we have added any personnel that could operate along that line. I do not believe the increases come along that line. On the other hand, they have the program all set up for that purpose, and their program is very largely in violation of the law and beyond the law. They claimed when they were before us that they had authority to pay subsidies. May I read you the statute:

> Or make subsidy payments to domestic producers of such commodities in such amounts and in such manner and upon such terms and conditions as he determines to be necessary to obtain the maximum necessary production.

That is the only provision with reference to the paying of a subsidy. They have currently announced the payment of 3 cents a pound or 36 cents a year, to reduce the cost of living to each workingman in the United States 36 cents a year, and that has been done by subsidy upon coffee. The wholesale price of coffee was 13 cents a pound in New York a year ago, and it is 13 cents a pound today.

Mr. VURSELL. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. TABER. I yield to the gentleman from Illinois.

Mr. VURSELL. I think I might make an observation that might clear up the question of the gentleman from Wisconsin. He asked whether or not this additional $45,000,000 might go to subsidies. I think it is quite evident that they have no idea of using this for subsidies because the President and others are talking about a subsidy program of $2,000,000,000, and naturally they would not stop to fool with $45,000,000.

I will tell you what I think this $45,000,000 is for. I think it is nothing but a political grab bag to put more people on the political pay roll for the fourth term. This is evidenced by the fact that nobody in the great State of Illinois who pays considerable taxes to run this Government can have a job on the O. P. A. in any county anywhere unless he has the absolute political endorsement of the politicians in control.

The CHAIRMAN. The time of the gentleman from New York has again expired.

Mr. TABER. Mr. Chairman, I yield myself 5 additional minutes.

Mr. KEEFE. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield on that point to clarify that issue?

Mr. TABER. Yes.

Mr. KEEFE. I may say to the gentleman in connection with my question that I had no idea of suggesting that the

$45,000,000 was for the purpose of paying subsidies. The question I asked was whether or not any portion of this $45,000,000 was to be used for paying the administrative expenses in the Office of Price Administration incident to the paying of subsidies.

Mr. TABER. I understood the gentleman's question that way. I think it was perfectly clear. There will be no subsidies paid out of whatever is carried in this bill. They would have authority to pay the money out for help to provide the operation of a subsidy unless Congress should in its wisdom write a limitation upon this item in the bill which would prevent that kind of an operation. For my own part, I should feel that that would be a desirable thing to do.

Mr. KEEFE. The gentleman has indicated that included in this general total of requested appropriations of $165,000,000 there is a sum allocated for the Office of Rent Control, but I do not have available the break-down of that $165,000,000 appropriation which would indicate the amount that was requested of the committee for the purpose of enforcing rent control and how much was allowed by the committee to this division which has charge of rent control. I know many Members of the House are exceedingly interested in that particular question, and I know that I am, to know whether they are going to be able to carry on this expanded rent control in areas where it is not needed, and throwing money away.

Mr. TABER. They should not be allowed to do so, and I am going to see to it that the figures are made available to the House. I shall put into the RECORD at this point a break-down of the request, and of the items that are contained in this bill as it stands.

Mr. KEEFE. Was the amount requested by the Office of Rent Control reduced by the committee?

Mr. TABER. That is my recollection.

Mr. WOODRUM of Virginia. The committee reduced that $700,000.

Mr. KEEFE. How much was the amount that they requested?

Mr. WOODRUM of Virginia. The amount carried in the bill for salaries is $5,363,390. That is $700,000 less than the amount used this year.

Mr. KEEFE. Then I understand that the amount which has been allocated in the break-down, if the gentleman will permit me, is $700,000 for the next fiscal year less than was expended by that division in the Office of Price Control during the present current year?

Mr. WOODRUM of Virginia. Mr. Prentiss Brown made that reduction himself.

Mr. KEEFE. The committee made no reduction beyond what Mr. Brown suggested?

Mr. WOODRUM of Virginia. Not on that figure. Substantial reductions were made in the Budget estimates.

Mr. KEEFE. I am speaking particularly of the operation of rent control. The committee itself simply accepted the reduction that Mr. Brown himself thought possibly might be made of $700,000? Is that right?

Mr. WOODRUM of Virginia. That is substantially correct. It seemed to be a reasonable reduction, a reasonable effort made to curtail the expense.

Mr. CLASON. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. TABER. Yes.

Mr. CLASON. I was interested in the discussion about rayon hosiery. In my district is the McCallum Co., which makes one of the finest grades of hosiery, and has for a number of years. Dr. Bernard F. Haley, of the Office of Price Administration, testified before the Smith congressional committee investigating this subject. He testified that he heads the Textile Clothing and Leather Price Division, including hosiery. He testified, and this is quoted in the press dispatch to which I am referring:

> I have had no business experience whatever.

It appears that he is connected with the department of economics of Stanford University in California, and has been since 1924. What I would like to know is whether the gentleman's committee takes into consideration the salaries that are being paid to the heads of large divisions down in the O. P. A., who are handling these matters, and who have had no business experience.

Mr. TABER. I certainly do for one, and I am very much dissatisfied with that situation. That is one of the causes of the utter confusion, and the utter failure of the price-administration law, and that is exactly what you could expect with the set-up that was organized and put into effect by Mr. Leon Henderson.

Mr. CLASON. This Dr. Haley went on to further state and testify that these big manufacturers were putting new items on the market, which are selling for higher prices than those specified in O. P. A.'s general maximum price order of last year. In other words, he accuses the manufacturers of avoiding ceilings. The next day the gentleman from Ohio [Mr. BROWN] in the committee asked him to name the manufacturers. He said that he could not name a single manufacturer and retracted his statement. It seems to me that is a situation which is very serious. I have 600 persons employed in a factory who might find themselves out of employment, because this man has been bypassing the provisions of the O. P. A. Act.

Mr. TABER. The gentleman is going to find situations where every single thing they touch produces just the same result, unless there is a drastic change in their method of operation.

Mr. CLASON. Can the gentleman's committee help at all in that?

Mr. TABER. The only thing that we can do is to stifle appropriations. That is all the House can do at the moment.

Mr. MILLER of Connecticut. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. TABER. Yes.

Mr. MILLER of Connecticut. I agree with the committee that there is a lot of deadwood in the O. P. A., but I also believe the committee should provide funds so that there can be an employed clerk in these local boards. I have in mind now a city of 165,000 people, with 1 office of O. P. A. The people stood in line for 2 or 3 hours to get an answer to some questions. Some of these voluntary workers are doing a fine job, and some are just feeling their authority, and in 1 case a voluntary worker told a claimant for replacement for a lost ration book that because she had had the audacity, to use the word that was used, to complain to her Congressman, that she would have to wait 60 days. I think there should be someone in every office that is an employee of the Government and responsible and I hope that $45,000,000 will enable them to do that.

Mr. TABER. I think that statement is correct.

Mr. WHITTINGTON. Mr. Chairman, is it not true that most of these employees without practical experience, to use the same language, were employed by the predecessor of Mr. Brown as Price Administrator, and is it not also true that a good many of those impractical people as they are called have been weeded out during Mr. Brown's administration?

Mr. TABER. I suggest that perhaps 10 percent have been weeded out, and 90 percent have been left, and that that 90 percent has absolutely ruined to date the Office of Price Administration and the rationing program and that unless that situation is immediately and effectively corrected, we are in for terrible distress in America. He is not moving fast enough, and unless he moves a little faster there is going to be no hope of straightening the thing out. We are going to be in for disaster unless the thing improves. The trouble is he does not move fast enough. He ought to take 1 day and fire that whole bunch.

Mr. WHITTINGTON. It is fair to say, at least, that there has been some improvement in the situation.

Mr. TABER. Oh, it does not smell quite so bad. That is about all anybody can say about it.

Mr. BROWN of Ohio. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. TABER. I yield.

Mr. BROWN of Ohio. If I could interpose to answer the query of the gentleman from Mississippi, I have been sitting on a subcommittee for the last 4 or 5 weeks which has been investigating some of the activities of O. P. A. The evidence that has been produced before that committee shows that many of the divisions are still being operated and controlled almost entirely by college professors, by theorists and men who have had not 1 minute of practical experience in the field which they are trying to control and over which they are placing price regulations and other restrictions. I want to agree with the gentleman from New York [Mr. TABER], in the position that he has taken, that in my opinion, from the experience I have had in this investigation, it is necessary that there be a thorough and complete housecleaning in O. P. A., and that in place of impractical men, these theorists, these college professors who openly admit that they have no knowledge whatsoever of the subject which they are endeavoring to control, we should have men of prac-

tical business experience, men who know something about industry, men who will bring to the task that they have some real, hard-headed common sense.

Mr. TABER. And the situation cries out loud for immediate action. That is what I figure on that situation.

Mr. BROWN of Ohio. I do not believe there is a single individual in this Congress who can read, who could read the testimony that has been taken in our committee and not come to the conclusion that some vital changes are necessary in that organization.

Mr. KEEFE. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. TABER. I yield.

Mr. KEEFE. I call the gentleman's attention to the fact that this Budget estimate makes provision for the sum of $17,503,110 for payment to the banks of this country to handle the bank plan, under which these purchase authorizations are handled in the rationing coupons. Can the gentleman give us any information as to just how the banks are to be compensated under this appropriation for handling this so-called bank plan of purchase authorizations?

Mr. TABER. The understanding of that was that it was a reimbursement proposition.

Mr. KEEFE. Who determines the amount that the bank is going to get and how is it to be paid to the banks of this country?

Mr. TABER. As I understand, it has been determined as the result of some experiments that they have brought out in connection with handling these things. How well it is going to work I do not know when it gets spread out abroad. I hope they will be able to handle it. On the other hand, it is a difficult job and a messy job, and I do not know how they are going to manage. When they were before us they spoke about weighing the coupons, but how they could do it I could not see, and I understand they have abandoned that idea.

The CHAIRMAN. The time of the gentleman has again expired.

Mr. TABER. Mr. Chairman, I yield myself 5 additional minutes.

Mr. KEEFE. May I suggest to the gentleman that I am definitely interested in this particular item because I am very familiar with the work that the banks have done without compensation, in handling this particular program and the magnificent effort which they have put forth to accommodate people who have established these rationing bank credits in the various banks of the country, but I am interested to know if the facts disclose just how O. P. A. proposes to disburse this money to the banks which have heretofore rendered this service gratuitously, and an explanation of it.

Mr. TABER. It is supposed to be upon a reimbursement basis of what it actually cost the banks, and there is just as much profit in this for the banks as there is in the handling of the War bonds and that sort of thing, and no more.

Mr. WOODRUM of Virginia. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. TABER. I yield.

Mr. WOODRUM of Virginia. The whole schedule of disbursement is worked out and put in the hearings.

Mr. KEEFE. Will the gentleman indicate where I can find that report?

Mr. WOODRUM of Virginia. I will get it for the gentleman. I do not have it just at the moment. It is an average of about $1,100 per bank, purely on a reimbursable basis and only to take care of the amount of additional cost that they will have incurred in employing extra clerks to take care of this work. The gentleman will find a very satisfactory statement of the whole proposition.

Mr. McCORMACK. Will the gentleman yield?

Mr. TABER. I yield.

Mr. McCORMACK. I was much interested in the statement made by the distinguished gentleman from New York and also the distinguished gentleman from Ohio about getting rid of those who failed to grasp the problems of price control. This question is not for the purpose of embarrassment, I assure my friend, but if this appropriation goes through and there is a general exodus of such individuals, I am sure the gentleman from New York would not holler politics and will not take the floor and attack Prentiss Brown or anyone else for carrying out the very able and constructive suggestions that the gentleman from New York and the gentleman from Ohio have made today.

Mr. TABER. I would trust a Democrat much quicker than I would some of these daydreamers.

Mr. BROWN of Ohio. Will the gentleman yield?

Mr. TABER. I yield.

Mr. BROWN of Ohio. I am not certain whether the gentleman from Massachusetts was referring to me or not, but I would like to say to the gentleman from Massachusetts that if he had been sitting in our committee and had heard some of the testimony given by business men and business interests of the city of Boston, from which he hails, he would agree with me that a change in O. P. A. is badly needed, and also, incidentally, agree with them, your constituents.

Mr. McCORMACK. Did the gentleman understand I was challenging his statement or did the gentleman understand that if that does take place, in the future will the gentleman then attack Prentiss Brown for terminating the services of some of these people?

Mr. BROWN of Ohio. I hope the gentleman would not disagree, because it happens that some of the leaders of your party, Cabinet members and others, have agreed with us that a vital change is needed; that the system of rationing in O. P. A. is not being conducted properly, and therefore I would hate to see the gentleman from Massachusetts disagree with the members of his own party.

Mr. McCORMACK. My question is, That if that does take place, will you then accuse Prentiss Brown of engaging in politics?

Mr. BROWN of Ohio. I would not think so, because my experience, from what I have learned in this investigation, is that the gentlemen in O. P. A. have no politics.

Mr. McCORMACK. I am just asking these questions seriously because the todays become tomorrows, and if when the time does arrive to terminate some of the services of these men that my friend from New York and the other two gentlemen are ably advocating, I hope they will not criticize the act of termination.

Mr. BROWN of Ohio. May I say to the gentleman from Massachusetts that if they will replace these crackpot theorists in the O. P. A. and put in some old-line Democrats, I not only will not criticize, but will heartily support him.

Mr. McCORMACK. That is what I like to hear.

Mr. TABER. May I say in answer to the gentleman from Massachusetts that I shall not criticize the changes, but I hope they will do the job at once, and that you will get after them and get it done, and I will judge them by the job they are doing.

(Mr. BROWN of Ohio and Mr. CLASON asked and were given permission to revise and extend their remarks.)

Mr. WOODRUM of Virginia. Mr. Chairman, I yield 15 minutes to the gentleman from New York [Mr. CELLER].

Mr. CELLER. Mr. Chairman, I think it is unfortunate that there has been a reduction of something like $3,000,000 alone in the activities of the Overseas Branch of the Office of War Information, a branch that has been doing a splendid job, rendering yeoman service in psychological warfare and in preparation of ultimate victory.

If you wish proof as to the value of the Overseas Branch in the Office of War Information, we have but to look at recent history to see what it did with reference to softening up the native population in Morocco, Algiers, and Tunisia in preparation for the splendid victory that was ours in north Africa.

The O. W. I. Overseas Branch is rendering similar service at the present moment in Bulgaria and other Balkan countries and in Italy in preparation for the victory which ultimately again will be ours.

Charges are flung about this Chamber and on the outside of this Chamber that the O. W. I. is a nest of adherents to and propagandists of the fourth term of our President, and that it is a nest of political activity. I think those charges are unfair, highly inequitable and place the O. W. I. in a deplorable light. I think the time has come that the House knew something of the real situation of the O. W. I. The charges of political activity are utterly false. On pages 842 to 848, inclusive, of the hearings on the bill, you will read a list of the splendid gentlemen who formulate the policy of the O. W. I. I made inquiries as to the political complexion of these men, and beyond peradventure of a doubt, I will say, although I have not as yet exhausted my research in that regard, that half the men in the policy-making positions of O. W. I. are Republicans. Certainly, therefore, if these extravagant charges are true, then the sins of politics must be laid in part at the door of Republicans.

Let me give you a few names of the men who are Republicans in the O. W. I. The first one you will note is M. S. Eisenhower, associate director, who is about to go from O. W. I. to the presidency of the Kansas State College, and if he were not a Republican he could not be appointed to the presidency of the official State college of Kansas, a thoroughgoing Republican State. He is second in command, or was second in command, and will be for sometime, with O. W. I.; a thoroughgoing Republican, who held high office in the Hoover administration and held high office in the Coolidge administration, in the Department of Agriculture; he is a Republican, but indeed an enlightened Republican.

Mr. PLOESER. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. CELLER. In just a moment.

Then we have Joseph Barnes, deputy director of Atlantic operations, formerly head of the Moscow Bureau of the New York Herald Tribune, certainly not a Democratic newspaper; assuredly a Republican paper. He is very close to Mr. Wendell Willkie, a Republican, and accompanied him upon his tour around the world and was given great credit by Mr. Willkie when writing the book called One World.

Then there is another high-ranking Republican, Mr. James A. Linen, whose family is very closely connected with the Republican national committeemen of the State of Pennsylvania; he is connected with Time, Inc., which in turn owns Time, Life, and Fortune, certainly papers or magazines that could not be put in the Democratic column. These are publications which have been avowedly and will continue to be avowedly anti-Roosevelt.

Then we have Maurice English, an Italian expert, European correspondent of the Chicago Tribune, a paper one would not very well rate as a Democratic paper, a paper one would not very well rate as pro-administration or pro-Roosevelt. Let me continue.

You have as director a Republican, Gardiner Cowles, Jr., who will remain in Office of War Information for a few months and who will, incidentally, be succeeded by another Republican whose name I will mention in a moment. What is the background of Director Gardiner Cowles, Jr.? He is a stout, stanch Republican, a very well-known Republican who is the publisher of the Des Moines Register, a Republican journal. He is the publisher of the Minneapolis Journal, a Republican paper; he is the publisher of the magazine Look—a Republican publication; and he is soon to be replaced by another well-known Republican, Palmer Hoyt, a prominent Republican on the West coast and publisher of the Republican paper called the Portland Oregonian.

Mr. WOODRUM of Virginia. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. CELLER. I yield to the distinguished gentleman from Virginia.

Mr. WOODRUM of Virginia. I may say to the gentleman from New York that the committee was very much impressed with Mr. Cowles who appeared before our committee personally and who had been in close touch with the operations of Office of War Information. We asked him his political persuasion and he said he had been a Republican and is now a Republican but very whole-heartedly endorsed the operations of Office of War Information under Mr. Elmer Davis.

Mr. CELLER. I thank the gentleman for his contribution.

Mr. PLOESER. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. CELLER. I want to give just one more name, then I will yield. I could give dozens of names of Republicans to indicate the bipartisan complexion of Office of War Information. The new presentation of these names should vitiate all charges of political Roosevelt-Democratic activity.

Mr. RABAUT. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield while he is on Mr. Cowles?

Mr. CELLER. I yield.

Mr. RABAUT. I merely wanted to say that he made the trip with Willkie around the world. He is frequently mentioned in Willkie's book One World and he hopes to leave shortly to work in Willkie's campaign. I am just wondering whether the controversy we got into over the domestic policies of Office of War Information was not a fight between Willkieites and regular Republicans?

Mr. CELLER. I cannot see how in the world anyone can charge that politics is being played by Office of War Information, and that charge is leveled by gentlemen on the Republican side of the aisle yet we have the admission now that these gentlemen occupying these high and important key positions are Republicans.

Let me mention one more name: The deputy to the director is Nicholas Roosevelt, from my State, a very, very important Republican and an important contributor to the Republican campaign fund, former United States Minister to Hungary under a Republican administration. If time permitted I could, as I said before, give the names of scores of high-ranking Republicans who have been employed by the O. W. I.

In addition to the splendid personnel I have mentioned, there are numerous others whose political affiliations I know not of, but who are outstanding in the professions and callings and who are giving of their "all" to the O. W. I. I refer to the following:

Ferdinand Kuhn, deputy director. He was formerly chief of the London Bureau of the New York Times, and until December 1942, was assistant to the Secretary of the Treasury.

Owen Lattimore, Deputy Director of Pacific Operations. He is an expert on Chinese affairs. He is on leave of absence from the staff of Generalissimo Chiang Kai-shek. He has spent considerable time in China as well as in India, the Middle East, and Africa.

Edward W. Barrett, chief of the News and Features Bureau. He is associate editor of Newsweek—by no means a Democrat weekly.

Edd Johnson, chief of the New York Control Office. He is assistant managing editor of Colliers—also by no means a Democrat magazine. He was formerly with the Columbia Broadcasting System.

Robert Riskin, chief of the Bureau of Motion Pictures. He sacrificed a salary of $120,000 a year to take $8,000 a year with O. W. I. He has been affiliated with Columbia Pictures, Inc., and Metro-Goldwyn-Mayer Studios.

Percy Winner, regional chief of Latin Europe. He was chief correspondent for north Africa for the Havas News Agency. He was manager of the Rome Bureau for International News Service. He accompanied the American Expeditionary Forces in landings in north Africa.

Douglas P. Miller, regional chief of middle Europe. He was formerly commercial attaché at the American Embassy in Berlin and is author of the book You Can't Do Business With Hitler.

Reuben H. Markham, regional chief for the Balkans. He formerly was foreign correspondent for the Christian Science Monitor—by no means a Democrat paper. He was also employed by the London Times and the London News Chronicle.

George Taylor, regional chief in the Far East. He is an expect on China. He lectured on international relations at the London University and was a professor at Yenching University, Peking.

C. D. Jackson, Deputy Director of the Overseas Branch. He was administrative vice president of Time, Inc. Time controls Life, Time, and Fortune magazines, and they are by no means even benevolently neutral to Roosevelt.

Robert Parker, special representative in charge of Balkan propaganda. He was formerly with the Associated Press.

Wallace J. Carroll, chief of the London outpost of the O. W. I. He was formerly with the United Press.

Francis M. Fisher, Chungking representative. He was formerly with the United Press.

James G. Rogers, Jr., Deputy Director. He was formerly general manager of Benton & Bowles as well as Lord & Thomas.

Donald D. Stauffer, Chief of the Radio Bureau. He was formerly vice president in charge of radio of Ruthrauth & Ryan, Inc., an advertising agency.

H. Andrew Dudly, Chief of the Office of Program Coordination. He was formerly sales manager of William Wrigley, Jr., Co.

Commander Price Gilbert, of the Bureau of Graphics and Printing. He was formerly vice president of the Coca-Cola Co., in Atlanta, Ga.

You will note that there are comparatively few professors. Judging from Republican criticism, professors are always in the doghouse. To my mind, professors are just as valuable as businessmen. It matters not where the good man comes from—college or business—the test should always be, Is he efficient, intelligent, and equitable?

I could go on with a list of good men connected with the O. W. I. Most of them are distinguished Americans, coming from all climes, of every shade of politics, race, and religion, covering various economic, governmental, and philosophical viewpoints. It is idle to take potshots at these men for no reason except politics.

The charge has been made that many of the newspapermen come from PM. A mere glance at the roster would dissipate such an idea. The charge should never have been made. It is utterly false. Any paper of any consequence throughout the land is represented on O. W. I.

Mr. PLOESER. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. CELLER. I yield.

Mr. PLOESER. I think it would be interesting for the gentleman to tell the House something about Elmer Davis.

Mr. CELLER. Elmer Davis is a Democrat, and I am glad he is a Democrat. He is doing a splendid job, splendid particularly since he does not draw the political line when he hires important members of his staff.

Mr. PLOESER. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield further?

Mr. CELLER. In a moment.

Elmer Davis issued this order, which you would all do well to consider, a most persuasive order, as follows:

Lately this office has been accused of partisan political activity. For this accusation no evidence has been adduced. However such attacks may be expected to continue and—

Consider the political astuteness of Mr. Davis—

However, such attacks may be expected to continue until the election of 1944. It is the duty of staff members to continue so to conduct themselves that there shall never be any basis for such criticism in the judgment of fair and intelligent observers.

The criticism that has been unfortunately heaped upon Mr. Davis in this Chamber I will say advisedly has not been intelligent and has not been fair.

Mr. O'HARA. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. CELLER. I yield to the distinguished gentleman from Minnesota.

Mr. O'HARA. The gentleman has discussed a few names whom he classifies as Republicans in addition to my friend Mr. Gardiner Cowles, of Minneapolis. I do not know any of the other gentlemen, but have any of them so far as the gentleman knows ever run for public office on the Republican ticket?

Mr. CELLER. Oh, yes; they may have.

Mr. O'HARA. Which ones?

Mr. CELLER. I shall be glad to continue my research and discover the names of those who have run for public office. Of course, their running for office is immaterial. I have just given a sketchy résumé of some. What I have given is only a modicum of what there is to give. I shall be pleased to put more information in the RECORD.

Mr. O'HARA. Offhand, does the gentleman know of any who has been a candidate for public office on the Republican ticket?

Mr. CELLER. I can give the gentleman that information, but I cannot give it to him one way or the other at the moment.

Mr. O'HARA. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. CELLER. I must decline to yield further.

Mr. O'HARA. While the gentleman is about it can he tell us which of those classed as Democrats may have run for office on the Democratic ticket?

Mr. CELLER. I do not know of any members who are on the Democratic side who have also run for public office. I did not examine into that. But it would be worth while to check on it likewise in order to get all the possible information. Elmer Davis is willing to have focused upon his activities the searchlight of inquiry. He is unafraid. He wants us to be relentless in our inquiries, because he has nothing to hide. He is doing a good job. But we put a broomstick between his legs when we cut off something like $3,000,000 for the administration of the Overseas Branch of the Office of War Information. By doing that we cut off our nose to spite our face. It is a penny-wise, pound-foolish policy. The more money we put into the Overseas Branch the more precious lives of our boys we might save, the shorter we may make the war.

Mr. JACKSON. Will the gentleman yield?

Mr. CELLER. I yield to the gentleman from Washington.

Mr. JACKSON. I would like to make the observation that it might be pointed out the personal sacrifices that are being made by a substantial number of men in O. W. I., including men such as Elmer Davis, who have given up substantial salaries for much smaller salaries here in Washington.

Mr. CELLER. Oh, there are scores of such men. There is Robert E. Sherwood, distinguished playwright and thrice recipient of the Pulitzer prize, who could earn over a hundred thousand dollars a year if he resigned from the O. W. I. tomorrow. His salary with O. W. I. is only $9,000 a year. There is James P. Warburg, who could earn a hundred thousand dollars a year. He gets $7,500. There is Douglas P. Miller, author of the book, You Cannot Do Business With Hitler, who could earn a vast sum of money but is willing to make the sacrifice and take the job as regional chief of the Middle Europe Division of O. W. I. I could give you any number of men who are sacrificing vast sums of money in this patriotic work of the O. W. I.

Mr. PLOESER. Will the gentleman yield?

Mr. CELLER. I yield to the gentleman from Missouri.

Mr. PLOESER. When the gentleman continues his brilliant research on the political affiliation of the people in O. W. I., will he be kind enough to put in the RECORD for the benefit of the Members of the House the background of socialism and his connection with the American Labor Party?

Mr. CELLER. To whom is the gentleman referring?

Mr. PLOESER. To Elmer Davis, so that the record is complete. Maybe your party will not claim him as a Democrat.

Mr. CELLER. We are happy to claim him as a Democrat. As for the American Labor Party, I am perfectly willing to operate under the aegis of and the endorsement of the American Labor Party as a Democrat. I got their endorsement as a Democrat. Many Members likewise from New York City could not be in this House unless they had secured that endorsement. Many Republicans in New York City would lick the boots of the American Labor Party to get its endorsement.

The CHAIRMAN. The time of the gentleman has expired.

Mr. WOODRUM of Virginia. Mr. Chairman, I yield the gentleman 3 additional minutes.

Mr. CELLER. Mr. Chairman, I may say that a number of the officials of the O. W. I. are for Roosevelt. Some of them are against Roosevelt. They have expressed themselves as being against the President. Some of them are for the New Deal; some of them are possibly against the New Deal, but all are united in their desire to win the war so that victory may descend upon us as quickly as possible. None of them, however, underestimate the value of psychological warfare.

Mr. Chairman, I am afraid that the members of the very distinguished Appropriations Committee have been too niggardly in their approach to this problem. In their endeavor to be economical, they have rendered a disservice, in part, to the country for failing to uphold the hand of and give proper support to Elmer Davis in the fine work he is doing. Remember, his work will increase in importance as the war goes on. I have the highest admiration for him. As somebody said, this snow-haired gentleman may be characterized as having snow on his roof, but there is lots of fire in his furnace. I thoroughly agree with that. He is fearless; he is willing to stand up and be counted and he is willing to face his adversaries because he has the answers. He is resourceful, of sound sense and thoroughly sincere, and honest.

With reference to this niggardly approach, I want to direct your attention to an article that appeared in Life recently wherein it was indicated that the United States may be losing the war of words, due, in part, to lack of funds, and, among other things, Life said:

Nobody in Washington knew better than Office of War Information Director Davis that he was still running a puny pushcart compared to the high-powered propaganda machine operated by the Nazis. The overseas branch of the Office of War Information is spending less than $26,000,000 a year.

Now, we cut that by $2,213,590. Dr. Goebbels spends between $250,000,000 and $500,000,000 a year in this war for men's minds.

Some months ago, the O. W. I. issued the magazine, Victory. Charges were made that it was an attempt to enfold President Roosevelt in an American flag for the purposes of a fourth term. These charges, to my mind, are ridiculous. The accusers of Elmer Davis utterly failed to realize that the enemy funnels its psychological warfare around its dictators and its heroes. We cannot retaliate unless we personalize our propaganda. To neutral and Axis people, Roosevelt is the United States, and

the United States is Roosevelt. He is, therefore, our greatest propaganda asset. It would be asinine not to capitalize such an asset. When it is charged that Elmer Davis is furthering a fourth term for Roosevelt by publishing and distributing pamphlets, like the one Franklin Delano Roosevelt, showing episodes in the life of Roosevelt by pictures and cartoons, such charge is just balderdash. It must be remembered that none of these publications circulate in America; they do not circulate among our soldiers. They are for foreign consumption. Pedro in Portugal, Olaf in Sweden, Batista in Spain, Luigi in Italy, Hans in Germany, Ala in Arabia, Pierre in France just cannot vote for Roosevelt.

The current appropriations are woefully insufficient for overseas work and now they are to be cut down by $2,213,000. We are hampering still further our effort in the war of words. We need to give to our propaganda real pungency so that in turn, it can give to Axis people and those benevolently neutral to the Axis a powerful sock, mentally. Remember, in the last war, the Allied propaganda was so effective that it broke down German morale. We must repeat that performance.

Although we are the world's masters of advertising and publicity, we do not like propaganda and we do not take kindly to propaganda by the Government. But we have no choice. It is a necessary weapon of political warfare. O. W. I. is the entity to wield this weapon. But the Appropriations Committee is setting up handicaps by way of curtailing of funds.

Hundreds and hundreds of Axis magazines, newspapers, radio broadcasts flood and pour into Europe from Rome, Tokyo, and Berlin. Signal, Der Adler, Spectator, All Set for the Final Fight, Vox, Freedom, Nippon, Jap Photo-News, The Second Hunger Blockade, The Pictorial Orient, Beaute du Travail, En Allemagne—In Germany, La Famille, are but a few of the vast number of publications of poisoned propaganda flowing into Europe. In comparison our propaganda effort is a mere trickle, due to lack of funds. The Axis is far ahead of us. Why? Because it has unlimited funds. We are just as talented and just as clever as they if not more talented and cleverer. With the limited funds he has, Elmer Davis is doing a magnificent job.

For goodness' sake, do not let politics, petty politics, picayune politics hamper the efforts of the O. W. I. for lack of funds.

The CHAIRMAN. The time of the gentleman from New York has again expired.

Mr. TABER. Mr. Chairman, I yield 30 minutes to the gentleman from Massachusetts [Mr. WIGGLESWORTH].

(Mr. WIGGLESWORTH asked and was given permission to revise and extend his own remarks in the RECORD.)

Mr. WIGGLESWORTH. Mr. Chairman, this bill, as has been pointed out, carries a total, including contract authorizations, of $2,940,000,000 or roughly $139,500,000 less than the Budget estimate. It deals with 18 so-called national war agencies and carries in respect to those agencies as compared with funds for the current fiscal year an increase of $1,114,000,000 on thereabouts.

It covers a tremendous field. The committee has taken upward of 6 weeks in respect to the hearings on this bill. It is impossible to deal with each and every one of the agencies in any detail in the time available. I propose, therefore, to confine myself to certain observations in reference to several of the agencies which seem to me to most require the consideration of the committee at this time.

OFFICE OF PRICE ADMINISTRATION

First, in reference to O. P. A., the request as approved by the Budget amounted to something over $177,000,000 as compared with $120,000,000 for the current fiscal year. The request contemplated additional personnel of 8,340, the placing of 1943 personnel on a full annual basis, and $17,500,000 for the so-called ration banking plan.

The committee recommends $165,000,000, or $12,335,000 less than the Budget estimate, but some $45,000,000 over and above what this agency has had for the current year. The increase is based on allowing $17,500,000 for the ration banking plan, on allowing the local boards an increase in personnel of 5,189, on denying all other increases in personnel, on rolling back the Washington office personnel to where it was on May 31, and on what amounts to a direction to the agency to apply a cut of $1,335,000 in its discretion. Personally, I think the request might well be further and substantially reduced.

Mr. O'HARA. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. WIGGLESWORTH. I yield to the gentleman from Minnesota.

Mr. O'HARA. I appreciate the problems the committee has had upon this appropriation bill. May I call the attention of the gentleman and the committee to a situation which exists as to rationing offices that are established in various places in the country. Oftentimes O. P. A. will establish only one in a rural county, and some additional offices must be established by the scattered towns themselves in order to expedite and help the rationing program. I had this situation arise in the last few months, where the attempt was made to get some help to finance the small upkeep of these offices. The O. P. A. has taken the position that there are not sufficient funds available to aid the smaller suboffices. I appreciate that that may not have been called to the gentleman's attention when the committee was considering this bill, but I do feel that some consideration should be given to these suboffices in the rural sections where they are needed. The counties, or the villages, or the individual merchants of a town have had to finance these offices themselves. I wonder if the committee received any testimony on the matter while it was in session.

Mr. WIGGLESWORTH. I do not know that I can answer the gentleman's question specifically. The record indicates, in addition to nearly 69,000 paid personnel contemplated for the coming fiscal year about 92,000 volunteers, giving an over-all force, including volunteers, of approximately 161,350 people. It indicates also as I have already stated, an increase in paid personnel for the local offices in the field amounting to 5,189.

Mr. O'HARA. Five thousand one hundred and eighty-nine additional employees?

Mr. WIGGLESWORTH. Yes.

Mr. O'HARA. I thank the gentleman.

Mr. WIGGLESWORTH. Mr. Chairman, we could talk all day on this one agency.

As we know, the O. P. A. has been charged with the flagrant violation of that provision of the law whereby it is required to consult with responsible members of industries affected before any change is put into effect. It has been charged with flagrantly exceeding its authority under that provision of the law which states that its power shall not be used to compel changes in business practices or business methods except for the purpose of preventing circumvention or evasion. It has been charged that O. P. A. has been fostering monopoly at the expense of independent and small business. It has been charged that O. P. A. has been rationing while other departments of the Federal Government have been hoarding essential foodstuffs needed by the people.

All of us have had bitter complaints from many sources. Personally, I have received them from the dairy-cattle man, the milkman, the poultry man, the market man, the druggist, the hosiery man, the shoe man, the general retailer, the tenant, the landlord, labor, management, and others that do not occur to me at this time.

I have always believed that the underlying law under which this agency operates has been faulty. I think we are trying to regulate the price of every hairpin and every collar button in this country. I do not think it can be done. I think we should have followed Mr. Baruch's advice or concentrated on fundamental commodities with a fair percentage for the middleman and the retailer, and shot at a 90 percent job with 10 percent of the headaches.

Whether or not the law is faulty, it seems manifest that its administration has been made difficult if not impossible by the absurd division of authority which this administration has insisted upon, which we have seen in respect of fuel oil, in respect of foodstuffs, in respect of other commodities.

I join also in what has already been said in reference to the character of personnel in responsible positions in this agency at this time. If O. P. A. is going to function, the situation demands that these positions be filled by men with practical experience. Administrator Brown gave us a list of 943 important positions. Out of these 943 important positions, 478 he testified were filled by economists, with little or no business experience. No administration like O. P. A. with tremendous influence over our entire national economy can in my judgment function on any such basis. I believe Prentiss Brown can do this Nation a tremendous service, if he is permitted

to do it, by an immediate overhauling and housecleaning of O. P. A. which will serve to substitute for the theorists in important positions men of practical experience and sound judgment.

OFFICE OF WAR INFORMATION

I want to say a word about O. W. I. The request in this instance was for $47,342,000, compared with $35,847,000 for the present year. The committee recommendation amounts to $34,472,000, or $12,800,000 less than the Budget estimate.

The recommendation of $34,472,000 compares with a total of $4,500,000 expended by George Creel in the operation of his agency engaged in similar, though less extensive work, during the whole of World War No. 1.

There has been very widespread and very severe criticism of the work of O. W. I., both in respect to its overseas field of operations and in respect of its domestic field of operations. Some of that criticism seems to me to be clearly justified.

It is difficult to pass judgment with accuracy on the work in the overseas field. Much of the broadcasting that is done in that field is in foreign languages. The committee has not been provided with transcripts of that broadcasting, which have been requested. We do know, however, that serious criticism has been leveled at the Hungarian desk, at the Italian desk, at the Polish desk, and at the Yugoslav desk. It has been rumored that in Army circles there has been criticism of the work done in the overseas field. It has been stated that persons in position to know have severely criticized broadcasts going to neutral or Allied nations on the ground that they included sheer communism.

Mr. VORYS of Ohio. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. WIGGLESWORTH. I yield to the gentleman from Ohio.

Mr. VORYS of Ohio. Did I correctly understand the gentleman to say that the committee had not had translations of foreign broadcasts, although they had been requested?

Mr. WIGGLESWORTH. I understand that the gentleman from New York made a request for certain of these broadcasts and that they have not been made available by the agency.

Mr. VORYS of Ohio. Certainly there can be nothing of a military secret about these broadcasts. Some of us are relying upon the committee to advise us as to the nature of them. I cannot conceive of that request being refused.

Mr. WIGGLESWORTH. When we deal with the work in the domestic field it seems to be much easier to assess the criticism that has been leveled. Personally I feel that much of that criticism is more than justified.

I understand that the O. W. I. was set up to operate in the domestic field primarily as the coordinator of governmental information. It is perfectly evident from the testimony before the committee that the agency has gone far beyond that function, that in fact it has engaged in propaganda here at home in the domestic field through radio programs, through moving pictures, through pamphlets dealing with controversial matters having little or nothing to do with the war effort, through materials furnished to some 17,000 libraries, to colleges, and to schools, and through material furnished to O. C. D. to be used in the contemplated block system. O. W. I. has itself admitted that publications have been gotten up that were unwise and a mistake, as, for instance, Overseas Victory No. 1 and Battle Stations for All.

In my judgment there is absolutely no reason for O. W. I. to engage in propaganda work in the domestic field. Only recently it was brought out that there were no less than 35,000 paid publicity workers or propagandists on the Federal pay roll, at a cost to the taxpayers of some $27,000,000, and that no less than 3,000,000,000 pieces of Government penalty mail were handled by the Post Office in a single year. O. W. I. was supposed to curtail, not to increase this publicity. O. W. I. should deal in facts not in domestic propaganda.

Mr. MOTT. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. WIGGLESWORTH. Yes.

Mr. MOTT. What assurance has the gentleman that if the appropriation is cut, that propaganda of the O. W. I. would be decreased? Would it not be possible for O. W. I. to make its cut in some legitimate work, and spend just as much money as ever on so-called propaganda?

Mr. WIGGLESWORTH. I would say to the gentleman that at the proper time I think we should incorporate limiting language, to be sure that the purpose of the House is carried out, if that is the purpose of the House.

Mr. VURSELL. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. WIGGLESWORTH. Yes.

Mr. VURSELL. Following the gentleman's thought a moment ago when the first big broadcast on the radio on hosiery was put out by O. P. A.—I think all Members probably got the same broadcast—led off with the propaganda from the Office of War Information in which they seemed to have joined in praising this article, that would save the women of the Nation $50,000,000 on hosiery. I thought at the time that this was hardly fair to the small merchants, as they were cut out from the field. The gentleman will probably remember that propaganda coming out from the O. W. I. I thought it was out of place at the time.

Mr. WIGGLESWORTH. I do not happen to remember the particular broadcast to which the gentleman refers, but it is apparently in line with other broadcasting with which I am familiar.

I want to read in this general connection just two or three paragraphs from an article by Mr. David Lawrence, an able and fine Democrat, which will be found in the hearings at page 985. The article is entitled "New Dealism Colors New Office of War Information Booklet—Public Funds Used to Take Sides in Controversial Issues." It reads, in part, as follows:

NEW DEALISM COLORS NEW OFFICE OF WAR INFORMATION BOOKLET—PUBLIC FUNDS USED TO TAKE SIDES ON CONTROVERSIAL ISSUES

(By David Lawrence)

Elmer Davis is a nonpolitical person trying to do his duty in the Office of War Information, but the job is so big and the possibilities of misuse of his office are so numerous that to protect his own good name and the distribution of really important war information he ought to forbid at once the writing of all books and pamphlets on domestic questions by his staff and rely wholly on the newspapers, the radio, and the movies for dissemination of official material.

No more flagrant case of abuse of power and misuse of public funds could be found than in the amazing book of 120 pages called Battle Stations for All, of which 140,000 copies have just been distributed.

* * * * *

The book is supposed to be the story of the fight to control living costs, but while containing certain factual data, it envelops much of this in a series of chapters which are highly controversial and can hardly be justified as pieces of war information.

Thus, what difference does it make whether the Treasury did or did not get its way in the controversy about mandatory income-tax returns? What business is it of the Office of War Information whether this is or is not a loophole for avoidance of taxes? Why should Congress be criticized by inference and be made to appear as against national policy when it sidetracks the plan for incentive payments sponsored by Secretary Wickard?

He goes along at some length, and winds up with this statement:

The time has come to amend the appropriation laws so that the funds of Office of War Information cannot be used for any such purposes again. Evidently the New Dealers who write the above type of pamphlets are too slick for Mr. Davis, for he can't read all their copy and devious writings. So the safest thing from the people's standpoint is to stop it all and confine the Office of War Information to news releases such as those to which the Committee of Public Information confined itself primarily in the last war.

I agree with this conclusion.

Mr. WOODRUM of Virginia. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. WIGGLESWORTH. Yes.

Mr. WOODRUM of Virginia. The gentleman, of course, will be fair enough to say that Mr. Davis readily said that the book the gentleman mentioned was one of the mistakes made by the Office of War Information and should not have been published.

Mr. WIGGLESWORTH. He did as to that publication and at least one other.

Mr. Chairman, there is one other matter I want to mention in this connection, and that is this. Whether rightly or wrongly, it has been charged, and repeatedly charged, that this particular agency has included in its ranks a great many people of extremely radical points of view. So extensive was this criticism and so much was brought to me specifically in the nature of charges, that I felt it my duty to inquire to some extent into the matter as far as the O. W. I. is concerned. Much of the inquiry was deleted from the hearings upon what seemed to be a fair showing upon the part of O. W. I., but the balance will be found in pages 1291 to 1310 of the hearings, which the Members have before

them. I just want to point out in this connection that the record shows 417 aliens on the rolls of the agency, many of them presumably secured through a private agency known as the Short Wave Research, Inc., set up apparently for the purpose of helping refugees from abroad to enter America and secure employment. It also shows no less than 1,235 cases in respect to which investigations with regard to character and loyalty have not been completed.

I think an examination will indicate to any Member who reads it the degree of care or rather lack of care which this agency has been employing with reference to its personnel.

I just want to quote one excerpt from that examination, appearing at page 1292 of the hearings:

Mr. DAVIS. We feel that the test of the Communist is his behavior between August 22, 1939, when Germany and Russia signed their treaty, and June 22, 1941, when Germany attacked Russia. We feel that there were a good many people who may have been more or less sympathetic in some degree with communism before that time in the years when the Communists were the chief advocates of collective security, but if those people immediately turned against the Communists' line on August 22, 1939, and were against them during the subsequent year and 10 months when the Communists were in favor of neutrality in Europe and were against the war both in Europe and in this country, then we feel that they have established the fact that they are not members of the Communist Party and not followers of the Communist Party line.

Mr. WIGGLESWORTH. Do you think that that is a safe test to rely on for those in confidential positions?

Mr. DAVIS. I think it is a safe test, because I may say that the people who were mildly pink in the earlier years before August 22, 1939, if they definitely opposed the policy of the party from then on until June 1941, I think it is pretty good proof because those people had to take a lot of hammering from their former comrades.

In my judgment, Mr. Chairman, the test apparently accepted by Mr. Davis is not a safe one for those in confidential positions. It would appear from his statement that Mr. Davis is not in any way interested in the convictions or activities of any O. W. I. employee prior to the date specified.

If I had my way in respect to O. W. I.—based on such information as came to this committee—I would place its overseas work entirely under the jurisdiction of the Army and the Navy and perhaps in the hands of O. S. S. I would limit its domestic work here at home strictly, first, to eliminating other Government publicity agencies insofar as they can be eliminated; second, to coordinating activities of those that remain; third, to serving through its news room as a place where representatives of the press can obtain their information from day to day.

The most dangerous thing to our form of government, in my judgment, is the threat to freedom of speech. I would eliminate all domestic propaganda through this agency, relying exclusively on the normal channels, such as the press, the radio, and moving pictures for the dissemination of information. I believe this would eliminate danger to the war effort, would increase efficiency, and insure economy.

Mr. MICHENER. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. WIGGLESWORTH. I yield.

Mr. MICHENER. I was especially interested in the gentleman's statement as to the large number of aliens in the employ of this particular agency and the indication that those were aliens, not of long residence in this country, but refugees who had recently arrived. Can the gentleman elaborate any upon that matter?

Mr. WIGGLESWORTH. I would say to the gentleman from Michigan that it developed in the course of the hearings that this private organization, to which I have heretofore referred, furnished to O. W. I., either directly or indirectly, a large part of its personnel from countries overseas—many of them refugees. I asked Mr. Davis for a list of those furnished, the positions to which they were appointed, and the salaries which they were awarded. That list I received yesterday with a covering letter from Mr. Davis. The total number of persons on the list, I think, was somewhere between 250 and 300. So that if there are 417 aliens on the rolls all told, it would seem to follow that between 250 and 300 of them were probably furnished through this private agency to which I have referred.

Mr. MICHENER. Is there any objection, from the standpoint of military information, to the gentleman including this list of aliens who are helping in the furnishing, making, and distributing of propaganda which our people are supposed to listen to, and be guided and controlled by?

Mr. WIGGLESWORTH. So far as I know, there is nothing confidential about the list. I had rather thought it would be put in the hearings. It was not put in the hearings but was furnished subsequently.

Mr. MICHENER. Will the gentleman include that list?

Mr. WIGGLESWORTH. I shall be glad to comply with the gentleman's request.

OFFICE OF WAR INFORMATION,
Washington, June 1, 1943.

The Honorable CLARENCE CANNON,
Chairman, House Appropriations Committee, House of Representatives, Washington, D. C.

DEAR MR. CANNON: During the hearing before the committee on 1944 estimates for the Office of War Information, Congressman WIGGLESWORTH requested a list of employees who had been transferred from the former Short-Wave Research, Inc., into positions in the Office of War Information. The list is attached. It will be noted that the list includes also employees whose services are used on a part-time or when-actually-employed basis. Such employees are designated in the list by the symbol "WAE."

Cordially,

ELMER DAVIS, *Director.*

Radio Program Bureau

Name	Title	Grade	Salary	Entered on duties
Adams, Paul	Program director	CAF-11	[1]$3,800	Sept. 3, 1942
Adgate, Carla	Announcer	CAF-11	[1]3,800	Feb. 20, 1943
Allen, Judith	do	CAF-11	[1]3,800	Mar. 2, 1943
Allison, Robert	do	CAF-11	[1]3,800	Feb. 20, 1943
Amato, Mario	do	CAF-11	[1]3,800	Do.
Antonanzas, Mateo	Assistant announcer	CAF-7	2,600	Do.
Arida, Naseeb	Script editor	CAF-11	3,800	Nov. 2, 1942
Arons, Lilli	Clerk-stenographer	CAF-4	1,800	Do.
Baccanelli, Elma D.	Senior translator	CAF-5	2,000	July 1, 1942
Bachman, Ida	Assistant script editor	CAF-7	2,600	Do.
Baker, Millicent	Special events clerk	CAF-4	1,800	Aug. 19, 1942
Bam, Frederick	Announcer	CAF-11	3,800	July 1, 1942
Baral, Lillian	Senior translator	CAF-5	2,000	Do.
Baumann, Edouard	Announcer	CAF-11	3,800	Aug. 16, 1942
Beaucaire, Roger S.	Assistant script editor	CAF-7	2,600	Nov. 27, 1942
Beique, Edward W.	do	CAF-9	3,200	Oct. 1, 1942
Berlau, Ruth	do	CAF-7	2,600	Oct. 30, 1942
Berry, Charles B.	Program director	CAF-11	3,800	Aug. 16, 1942
Berry, John	Announcer	CAF-11	[1]3,800	Do.
Berry, Sidney N.	Assistant program director.	CAF-7	2,600	Jan. 26, 1943
Bingham, Robert	Program director	CAF-11	3,800	July 1, 1942
Pollack, Martin	Announcer	CAF-11	3,800	Do.
Blatt, Marianne	Senior translator	CAF-5	2,000	Do.
Blok, Nils C.	Associate script editor	CAF-9	3,200	Do.
Blumenthal, Stella	Senior program schedule clerk.	CAF-5	2,000	Do.
Boegler, Magdalene A.	Assistant clerk-typist	CAF-3	1,620	Oct. 31, 1942
Boley, Joseph A.	Announcer	CAF-11	3,800	Aug. 10, 1942
Boorman, Eleanor F.	Assistant clerk-typist	CAF-3	1,620	July 1, 1942
Bordes, Frederick	Announcer	CAF-11	3,800	Do.
Borgida, Tibor	Assistant program director.	CAF-7	2,600	Oct. 16, 1942
Bowman, Sidney R.	Announcer	CAF-11	[1]$3,800	Feb. 20, 1943
Brandao, Joao S.	Associate announcer	CAF-9	3,200	Dec. 30, 1942
Brandt, Martin B.	Assistant announcer	CAF-7	2,600	Mar. 12, 1943
Breton, Andre R.	Announcer	CAF-11	3,800	July 1, 1942
Brock, Charles	Associate program director.	CAF-9	3,200	Feb. 20, 1943
Broder, Jane	Announcer	CAF-11	[1]3,800	Do.
Brown, Thomas K.	Associate announcer	CAF-9	3,200	Aug. 16, 1942
Bryner, Youl	Announcer	CAF-11	[1]3,800	Feb. 20, 1943
Buckley, Floyd	do	CAF-11	[1]3,800	Aug. 10, 1942
Bunce, Alan	do	CAF-11	[1]3,800	Mar. 12, 1943
Butler, Frank	do	CAF-11	[1]3,800	Aug. 10, 1942
Bendix, Hans J.	Script editor	CAF-11	3,800	Sept. 25, 1942
Bing, Juliau	Associate program director.	CAF-9	3,200	Jan. 23, 1943
Bellaver, Harry	Announcer	CAF-11	[1]3,800	Feb. 20, 1943
Campbell, William	do	CAF-11	[1]3,800	Mar. 1, 1943
Caporale, Stefano	Associate script editor	CAF-9	3,200	Nov. 3, 1942
Carbajal, Frank	Associate announcer	CAF-9	3,200	July 1, 1942
Cartwright, Lowell	Announcer	CAF-10	3,500	Oct. 3, 1942
Carvalhido, Joseph	Senior translator	CAF-5	2,000	Aug. 20, 1942
Chamiec, Wanda J.	do	CAF-5	2,000	Oct. 16, 1942
Charles, Lewis	Announcer	CAF-11	[1]3,800	Apr. 30, 1943
Cillie, Francois	Senior script editor	CAF-12	4,600	Aug. 16, 1942
Citron, Wolfgang	Associate script editor	CAF-9	3,200	Oct. 29, 1942
Clark, Harry B.	Announcer	CAF-11	[1]3,800	Feb. 20, 1943
Clay, Edwin (Dassori)	do	CAF-11	[1]3,800	Do.
Coen, Guido	Assistant announcer	CAF-7	2,600	Oct. 30, 1942
Corning, Tip	Announcer		[2]	Mar. 25, 1943
Costa, Riccardo F.	Associate announcer	CAF-9	3,200	July 1, 1942
Crohn-Perret, Denise	Assistant clerk-typist	CAF-3	1,620	Nov. 2, 1942
Crosby, Everett	Associate program director	CAF-9	3,200	Sept. 26, 1942
Cullen, Edward	Announcer	CAF-11	3,800	July 1, 1942

Footnotes at end of table.

Radio Program Bureau—Continued

Name	Title	Grade	Salary	Entered on duties
Crocetti, Mary C	Senior translator	CAF-5	$2,000	Apr. 1, 1943
Correa, Carmen	Clerk-stenographer	CAF-4	1,800	Nov. 13, 1942
Coto, Primeitbo	Announcer	CAF-11	[1] 3,800	Feb. 20, 1943
D'Allesandro, Aldo	Program director	CAF-10	3,500	Sept 25, 1942
Dal Piaz, Guy H	Assistant announcer	CAF-7	2,600	Feb. 20, 1943
Dangelzer, Joan	Senior translator	CAF-5	2,000	Oct. 17, 1942
D'Athayde, Alvaro	Assistant script editor	CAF-7	2,600	Nov. 16, 1942
Davis, Tatiana	Translator	CAF-4	1,800	Nov. 13, 1942
De La Vega, Jose	Associate announcer	CAF-9	3,200	Oct. 23, 1942
Della Guistina, Mary	Assistant clerk-typist	CAF-3	1,620	July 1, 1942
D'Esaguy, Augusto	Script editor	CAF-11	3,800	Oct. 7, 1942
Deseife, Marguerito	Junior clerk-typist	CAF-2	1,440	Jan. 23, 1943
Deutsch, Julius	Consultant	----------	[8]	Apr. 19, 1943
D'Hellocourt, Jean	Announcer	CAF-11	[1] 3,800	Mar. 17, 1943
Diaz, Elisa	Clerk-stenographer	CAF-4	1,800	July 1, 1942
Dorsay, Elmer	Assistant announcer	CAF-7	2,600	Feb. 20, 1943
Williamson, Jess	Announcer	CAF-11	[1] 3,800	Mar. 2, 1943
Dreyfus, Adolphe	Assistant script editor	CAF-7	2,600	Oct. 30, 1942
Dufetel, Lucien	Announcer	CAF-11	[1] 3,800	Mar. 1, 1943
Dunlop, Helen	Assistant program directer	CAF-7	2,600	Apr. 1, 1943
Echols, J. Randolpb	Announcer	CAF-11	[1] 3,800	Aug. 10, 1942
Corris, Allyn E	Associate announcer	CAF-9	3,200	Oct. 28, 1942
Elliott, Melvin	Announcer	CAF-11	[1] 3,800	Mar. 3, 1943
Embretsen, Jon E	Script editor	CAF-11	3,800	Sept. 25, 1942
Errante, Anne Marie	Senior translator	CAF-5	2,000	Oct. 1, 1942
Kasses, Zakeya Esa	do	CAF-5	2,000	Nov. 12, 1942
Escuder, Josepb	Script editor	CAF-11	3,800	July 1, 1942
Schachman Esseze Emmanuel.	Assistant announcer	CAF-7	2,600	Feb. 20, 1943
Everett, Etbel	Announcer	CAF-11	[1] 3,800	Do.
Ellis, Ruth	Associate casting director	CAF-9	3,200	Aug. 16, 1942
Fagrell, Gunnar	Senior script editor	CAF-12	4,600	May 26, 1942
Falco, Emma	Assistant clerk-typist	CAF-3	1,620	Oct. 16, 1942
Fernandez, Victor	Assistant announcer	CAF-7	2,600	Feb. 20, 1943
Ferreira, Mario F	Script editor	CAF-11	3,800	July 1, 1942
Fiscber, Marcel	Assistant announcer	CAF-7	2,600	Feb. 20, 1943
Foy, Louis	Assistant script editor	CAF-7	2,600	Oct. 30, 1942
Franc, Robert	Announcer	CAF-11	3,800	Feb. 20, 1943
Frank, Carl	Consultant	----------	[2]	Mar. 30, 1943
Fray, Jacques	Announcer	CAF-11	3,800	July 1, 1942
Freiderick, Jens	Associate announcer	CAF-9	3,200	Do.
Fuchs, Martin	Assistant language editor	CAF-7	2,600	Oct. 26, 1942
Ferrer, Leonardo T	Associate script editor	CAF-9	3,200	Aug. 16, 1942
Faris, Nabib Amin	Senior script editor	CAF-12	4,600	Sept. 25, 1942
Fiorvanti, Vincenzo	Announcer	CAF-11	[1] 3,800	Feb. 20, 1943
Gebrovsky, Vsevolod	Assistant announcer	CAF-7	2,600	Do.
Gerbi, Guliano	Announcer	CAF-11	3,800	Aug. 16, 1942
Ginsberg, Vida	Junior program director	CAF-5	2,000	Oct. 23, 1942
Giovanola, Luigi	Script editor	CAF-11	3,800	July 1, 1942
Godos, Salvador	Assistant language editor	CAF-7	2,600	Oct. 7, 1942
Goldsmith, Lawrence	Associate script editor	CAF-9	3,200	Sept. 25, 1942
Goll, Yvon	Assistant script editor	CAF-7	2,600	Oct. 30, 1942
Gonzales, Josc F	Associate script editor	CAF-9	3,200	July 1, 1942
Gonzales, Enrique	Assistant announcer	CAF-7	2,600	Feb. 20, 1943
Gould, Elizabeth	Associate program directer	CAF-9	3,200	Oct. 16, 1942
Granata, Yole L	Junior script editor	CAF-5	2,000	Nov. 10, 1942
Green, Julian	Script editor	CAF-11	3,800	Jan. 23, 1943
Greenberg, Dorotby	Clerk-stenographer	CAF-4	1,800	July 1, 1942
Greenstein, Florence	Junior administrative aide	CAF-5	2,000	Do.
Griggs, John M	Announcer	CAF-11	3,800	Do.
Grunt, Olav Paus	Assistant language editor	CAF-7	[1] 2,600	Mar. 4, 1943
Guerard, Albert L	Announcer	CAF-11	3,800	Sept. 25, 1942
Gugliotta, Vincent	Script editor	CAF-11	3,800	Aug. 18, 1942
Gunzbourg, Jules	Senior translator	CAF-5	2,000	Oct. 19, 1942
Guyot, Yvette	Assistant script editor	CAF-7	2,600	Nov. 14, 1942
Grobe, Albert	Announcer	CAF-11	3,800	Sept. 1, 1942
Goorin, Samuel J	Associate script editor	CAF-9	3,200	Nov. 14, 1942
Haas, Dorothy G	Announcer	CAF-11	[1] 3,800	Feb. 22, 1943
Haas, Hugo	do	CAF-11	[1] 3,800	Nov. 10, 1942
Halasz, Piroska C	Senior translator	CAF-5	2,000	Aug. 16, 1942
Halle, Dexter D	Announcer	CAF-11	3,800	Feb. 20, 1943
Harper, Loren E. B	Associate announcer	CAF-9	3,200	Aug. 16, 1942
Harper, Frederick T	Announcer	CAF-11	3,800	Do.
Hart, Giovanna	Clerk-stenographer	CAF-4	1,800	Sept. 25, 1942
Hausenball, Rene	Announcer	CAF-11	[1] 3,800	Apr. 20, 1943
Heinowitz, Jeanette	Assistant clerk-typist	CAF-3	1,620	July 1, 1942
Hendrik, John	Assistant announcer	CAF-7	2,600	Feb. 20, 1943
Hermann, Gary G	do	CAF-7	2,600	Do.
Herzog, Milan	Associate script editor	CAF-9	3,200	Mar. 30, 1943
Heymann, Lotte	Assistant clerk-typist	CAF-3	1,620	Nov. 3, 1942
Hoffberr, Fred	Announcer	CAF-11	[1] 3,800	Feb. 20, 1943
Hoffmeister, Adolpb	Assistant announcer	CAF-7	2,600	Oct. 28, 1942
Hotcbner, Howard	Associate program director.	CAF-9	3,200	Aug. 28, 1942
Houston, George F	Program director	CAF-10	3,500	July 1, 1943
Hudes, Tadeusz N	Script editor	CAF-11	3,800	Do.
Human, Cornelia	Associate announcer	CAF-9	3,200	Nov. 13, 1942
Hertz, Alexander	Script editor	CAF-11	3,800	Aug. 31, 1942
Jameson, House	Announcer	CAF-11	3,800	Sept. 26, 1942
Januskis, Vera	Assistant clerk-typist	CAF-3	1,620	Nov. 3, 1942
Jones, Russell (Johns)	Announcer	CAF-11	[1] 3,800	Nov. 27, 1942
Jungeblut, Rolf	Script editor	CAF-11	3,800	Nov. 16, 1942
Jurist, Edward	Announcer	CAF-11	[1] 3,800	Feb. 20, 1943
Kac Uszer	Assistant script editor	CAF-7	2,600	Mar. 10, 1943
Kahn, Amalia L	Assistant clerk-typist	CAF-3	1,620	Sept. 18, 1942
Kallin, Alexandra	Clerk-typist	CAF-4	[1] 1,800	Feb. 4, 1943
Kalser, Erwin	Announcer	CAF-11	[1] 3,800	Feb. 20, 1943
Karlstedt, Reuben	Associate script editor	CAF-9	3,200	July 1, 1942
Kayaalp, Ali	Associate announcer	CAF-9	3,200	Oct. 19, 1942
Khalidi, Ismail	Assistant announcer	CAF-7	2,600	Oct. 30, 1942
Kochnitsky, Leon	Annouhcer	CAF-11	3,800	July 1, 1942
Kouindjy, Leon	Associate script edltor	CAF-9	3,200	Sept. 26, 1942
Kraber, Tony	Announcer	CAF-11	[1] 3,800	Aug. 10, 1942
Kramer, Harry	do	CAF-11	3,800	Oct. 1, 1942
Katibah, Habib	Script editor	CAF-11	3,800	Sept. 25, 1942
Lamport, Sara	Assistant script edltor	CAF-7	2,600	July 1, 1942
Lange, Robert E	Associate script edltor	CAF-9	3,200	Feb. 20, 1943
Lebel, Robert	Associate announcer	CAF-9	$3,200	July 1, 1942
Lederman, Lilliane	Junior clerk-typist	CAF-2	1,440	Oct. 30, 1942
Leeds, David	Announcer	CAF-11	[1] 3,800	Sept. 25, 1942
Leeser, Paulus	Associate announcer	CAF-9	3,200	Aug. 16, 1942
Lert, Wolfgang	Assistant script editor	CAF-7	2,600	June 8, 1942
Levi, Mario	do	CAF-7	2,600	Feb. 20, 1943
Levi-Straass, Claude	Announcer	CAF-11	[1] 3,800	Aug. 16, 1942
Lewis, Helen	do	CAF-11	[1] 3,800	Feb. 20, 1943
Lewis, Joseph W., Jr	do	CAF-11	3,800	July 1, 1942
Lindenberg, Paul	Associate announcer	CAF-9	3,200	Do.
Lindon, Lucien	Announcer	CAF-11	[1] 3,800	Feb. 20, 1943
Lissim, Benedict	Consultant	----------	[2]	Apr. 16, 1943
Llona, Victor	Assistant script editor	CAF-7	2,600	Oct. 19, 1942
Lloyd, Norman	Announcer	CAF-11	3,800	Aug. 16, 1942
Lomax, Bess	Junior research asslstant	CAF-5	2,000	Dec. 16, 1942
Lopez, Robert	Script editor	CAF-11	3,800	Aug. 16, 1942
Lowe, David	Announcer	CAF-11	[1] 3,800	Feb. 20, 1943
Lupis, Giuseppe	do	CAF-11	[1] 3,800	Mar. 8, 1943
Luzzato, Ermano	Assistant announcer	CAF-7	2,600	Nov. 21, 1942
Lyons, Roger	Announcer	CAF-10	3,500	Aug. 16, 1942
Lurie, Walter	Program director	CAF-11	3,800	Do.
Lyon, Peter C	Script editor	CAF-11	[1] 3,800	Sept. 25, 1942
Loupas, Stathis	Associate script editor	CAF-9	3,200	Nov. 20, 1942
Laurent, Robert	Announcer	CAF-11	[1] 3,800	Feb. 20, 1943
Leps, Bernard	do	CAF-11	[1] 3,800	Do.
Mack, Gilbert	do	CAF-11	[1] 3,800	Aug. 10, 1942
Malgor, Mario M	Assistant announcer	CAF-7	2,600	Feb. 20, 1943
Malley, Elaine	Clerk-stenograpber	CAF-4	1,800	Oct. 27, 1942
Malten, William	Announcer	CAF-11	3,800	July 1, 1942
Yisrol Libman (Mann).	do	CAF-11	[1] 3,800	Feb. 20, 1943
Marais, Josef	Script editor	CAF-11	3,800	July 1, 1942
March Mills (Tittler)	Announcer	CAF-11	[1] 3,800	Mar. 2, 1943
Maril, Konrad	Senior translator	CAF-5	2,000	July 1, 1942
Markiewicz, Helmut	Program director	CAF-11	[1] 3,800	Feb. 20, 1943
Marcov, Alexander	Associated script editor	CAF-9	3,200	Oct. 23, 1942
Markowski, Wladyslaw.	Assistant announcer	CAF-7	2,600	Aug. 16, 1942
Marx, Montague	do	CAF-7	2,600	Feb. 20, 1943
Mazel, Kaarel	do	CAF-7	2,600	Sept. 25, 1942
Mendoza, Martin	Assistant script editor	CAF-7	2,600	Mar. 10, 1942
Mercie, Helene	Announcer	CAF-11	[1] 3,800	Mar. 3, 1943
Meyer, Hans	Script editor	CAF-11	3,800	July 1, 1942
Michaelis, Karin	do	CAF-11	[1] 3,800	Mar. 24, 1943
Minciotti, Silvio	Announcer	CAF-11	3,800	July 1, 1942
de Miranda, Rosa R	Senior translator	CAF-5	2,000	Aug. 16, 1942
Misch, Gerda	Assistant clerk-typist	CAF-3	1,620	Sept. 25, 1942
Monteforte, Toledo Mario.	Assistant script editor	CAF-7	2,600	Mar. 9, 1943
Morenoff, Sam	Assistant announcer	CAF-7	2,600	Feb. 20, 1943
Morgan, Raymond	Announcer	CAF-11	3,800	July 1, 1942
Maron, Margarita R	Clerk-typist	CAF-4	1,800	Mar. 16, 1943
Mulaine, Maria	Senior translator	CAF-5	2,000	July 1, 1942
Marrow, Macklin	Program director	CAF-11	3,800	Sept. 29, 1942
Mellner, Sylvia	Junior program director	CAF-5	2,000	Nov. 10, 1942
MacLaughlin, Don	Announcer	CAF-11	[1] 3,800	Mar. 3, 1943
McCormick, Myron	do	CAF-11	[1] 3,800	Feb. 20, 1943
McGrath, Byron	do	CAF-11	[1] 3,800	Aug. 16, 1942
MacRorie, Janet	Senior script editor	CAF-12	4,600	Sept. 25, 1942
Natban, Reuben S	Associate scrlpt editor	CAF-9	3,200	Oct. 30, 1942
Navarra, Louis	Assistant script editor	CAF-7	2,600	July 1, 1942
Neagoe, Peter	Announcer	CAF-11	[1] 3,800	Jan. 23, 1943
Nicoll, Oliver	Program director	CAF-11	3,800	Aug. 16, 1942
Nitzscbke, Renec V	Junior script editor	CAF-5	2,000	Nov. 4, 1942
Nizan, Henrietta	Assistant script editor	CAF-7	2,600	Aug. 16, 1942
O'Connell, William	Announcer	CAF-11	[1] 3,800	Feb. 20, 1943
O'Neill, Charles E	Associate announcer	CAF-9	3,200	Aug. 16, 942
Ozenfant, Amedee	do	CAF-9	3,200	Sept. 26, 1942
Paeehter, Hedwig	Script clerk	CAF-4	1,800	July 1, 1942
Pabmer, Marcel	Assistant announcer	CAF-7	2,600	Feb. 20, 1943
Palmer, Philip Keith	Announcer	CAF-11	[1] 3,800	Do.
Parks, Paul	do	CAF-11	3,800	July 1, 1942
Passante, Dominic	Associate program director.	CAF-9	3,200	Sept. 26, 1942
Pertscbuk, Marie	Clerk-stenograpber	CAF-4	1,800	Oct. 30, 1942
Peters, Brandon	Announcer	CAF-11	[1] 3,800	Feb. 20 1943
Petroff, Boris	Assistant announcer	CAF-7	2,600	Do.
Pierre, Jules	do	CAF-7	2,600	Do.
Schapira, Gisella (Pieri).	Announcer	CAF-11	[1] 3,800	Do.
Pillois, Raymond	Assistant announcer	CAF-7	2,600	Do.
Piernie, Duncan	Announcer	CAF-11	[1] 3,800	Mar. 5, 1943
Pitoeff, Georges	do	CAF-11	[1] 3,800	Mar. 11, 1943
Polselver, Juditb	Clerk-stenographer	CAF-4	1,800	Nov. 13, 1942
Pollon, Michael	Announcer	CAF-11	[1] 3,800	Feb. 20, 1943
Puhan, Alfred	Program director	CAF-11	3,800	Aug. 10, 1942
Pusta, Kaarel	Assistant announcer	CAF-7	2,600	Feb. 20, 1943
Pardo, Nester	Associate announcer	CAF-9	3,200	Jan. 1, 1943
Rado, Otto	Assistant announcer	CAF-7	2,600	Aug. 10, 1942
Ramstein, Simone	Clerk-stenographer	CAF-4	1,800	July 1, 1942
Raquello, Edward	Program director	CAF-11	3,800	Aug. 16, 1942
Rava, Ettore	Associate announcer	CAF-9	3,200	Oct. 19, 1942
Ravel, Tony	Associate program director.	CAF-8	3,200	Feb. 20, 1943
Ray, Nick	Program director	CAF-11	3,800	July 1, 1942
Reed, John A	Junior script editor	CAF-5	2,000	Feb. 20, 1943
Reivo, William	Script editor	CAF-11	3,800	May 25, 1942
Barjansky, Rehand	Senior translator	CAF-5	2,000	Nov. 13, 1942
Revey, E. Lewis	Associate script editor	CAF-9	3,200	Aug. 16, 1942
Riwkin, Ester	Assistant script editor	CAF-7	2,600	May 28, 1942
Riza, Said	Announcer	CAF-11	[1] 3,800	July 16, 1942
Roberti, Renee	do	CAF-11	[1] 3,800	Feb. 20, 1943
Robinson, Allin	do	CAF-11	3,800	Do.
Rose, Ernest W	Associate announcer	CAF-9	3,200	Sept. 25, 1942
Oscar Rose	Assistant announcer	CAF-7	2,600	Feb. 20, 1943
Ross, Robert	Assistant script editor	CAF-7	2,600	Nov. 16, 1942

Footnotes at end of table.

Radio Program Bureau—Continued

Name	Title	Grade	Salary	Entered on duties
Rossi, Mario	Script editor	CAF-11	$3,800	Nov. 2, 1942
Rothier, Leon	Associate announcer	CAF-9	3,200	Feb. 20, 1943
de Rougement, Denis	Script editor	CAF-11	3,800	Nov. 28, 1942
Rourke, John F	Announcer	CAF-11	[1] 3,800	Sept. 5, 1942
Roussel, Georges	Assistant announcer	CAF-7	2,600	Feb. 20, 1943
Rubinstein, Nina	Senior translator	CAF-5	2,000	July 1, 1942
Ruf, George	Assistant script editor	CAF-7	2,600	Oct. 30, 1942
Rabasa, William P	do	CAF-7	2,600	Nov. 20, 1942
Rasooli-Sa'eed, Joseph	Associate script editor	CAF-9	3,200	Oct. 22, 1942
Sacerdoti, Renzo	Announcer	CAF-11	3,800	Aug. 1, 1942
Salomon, Herbert J	Senior translator	CAF-5	2,000	Nov 3, 1942
Santon, Chester	Announcer	CAF-11	[1] 3,800	Feb. 20, 1943
Sargent, Herbert C	do	CAF-11	3,800	July 1, 1942
Saucier, Celestine	Senior clerk-stenographer	CAF-5	2,000	May 28, 1942
Schapiro, Eleanora	Assistant clerk-typist	CAF-3	1,620	Nov 16, 1942
Schenke, Carolus	Associate announcer	CAF-9	3,200	July 1, 1942
Scherer, Jacques	Associate script editor	CAF-9	3,200	Aug 16, 1942
Schever, Rose	Assistant clerk typist	CAF-3	1,620	July 1, 1942
Schlesinger, Frieda	Clerk-stenographer	CAF-4	1,800	Nov. 2, 1942
Segnitz, Paul	Announcer	CAF-11	3,800	Feb. 20, 1943
Seitelman, Sophie	Junior clerk-typist	CAF-2	1,440	July 1, 1942
Sequerra, Jacob	Associate announcer	CAF-9	3,200	Do.
Seiffert, Peter	Assistant script editor	CAF-7	2,600	Nov. 13, 1942
Sbarf, Eli	Announcer	CAF-11	3,800	July 1, 1942
Sbasbabani, Riza	Associate script editor	CAF-9	3,200	Oct. 27, 1942
Shepard, Robert	Announcer	CAF-11	[1] 3,800	Aug. 16, 1942
Shilton, Robert E	Associate announcer	CAF-9	3,200	Feb. 20, 1943
Siemsen, Hans	Script editor	CAF-11	3,800	May 29, 1942
Silverman, Stanley	do	CAF-11	3,800	Aug. 29, 1942
Singer, Diana	Assistant clerk-stenographer.	CAF-3	1,620	July 1, 1942
Slon, Sydney	Program director	CAF-11	3,800	Do.
Smith, Charles E	Associate script editor	CAF-9	3,200	Aug. 16, 1942
Smith, Isabella	Assistant program director.	CAF-7	2,600	Oct. 1, 1942
Smith, Sydney	Announcer	CAF-11	[1] 3,800	Aug. 10, 1942
Sonnenthal, Aunamarie.	Clerk-stenographer	CAF-4	1,800	July 1, 1942
Statlander, Robert	Associate announcer	CAF-9	3,200	Feb. 20, 1943
Stein, Emanuel	Announcer	CAF-11	[1] 3,800	Do.
Sterbini, Pio	Assistant language editor.	CAF-7	2,600	Jan. 13, 1943
Stewart, Paul	Senior program director	CAF-12	4,600	Aug. 16, 1942
Stoinoff, Stoin	Announcer	CAF-11	[1] 3,800	Feb. 20, 1943
Mauduit, Alexander (Strong).	Program director	CAF-11	3,800	July 1, 1942
Surmagne, Jaques	Assistant script editor	CAF-7	2,600	Nov. 23, 1942
Swanger, Ludmilla	do	CAF-7	2,600	July 1, 1942
Santo, Marie	Junior clerk-typist	CAF-2	1,440	Sept. 18, 1942
Scheuing, Edwin	Associate program director.	CAF-9	3,200	Oct. 29, 1942
Segal, Sonya	Junior clerk-typist	CAF-2	1,440	Jan. 16, 1942
Stokvis, Paul	Announcer	CAF-11	[1] 3,800	Mar. 6, 1943
Tamim-Ollivand, Marie.	Assistant script editor	CAF-7	$2,600	Feb. 20, 1943
Terebessy, John	Associate announcer	CAF-9	3,200	Oct. 5, 1942
Tesoro, Vittorio	Assistant announcer	CAF-7	2,600	Oct. 16, 1942
Thorn, Georgette	Assistant clerk-typist	CAF-3	1,620	Oct. 30, 1942
Thurman, Beverly	Announcer	CAF-11	[1] 3,800	Aug. 16, 1942
Tiplady, George	do	CAF-11	3,800	July 1, 1942
Tobin Joseph	do	CAF-10	3,500	Sept. 26, 1942
Tobler	Script editor	CAF-11	3,800	Dec. 18, 1942
Todes, Jules	Assistant announcer	CAF-7	2,600	Feb. 20, 1943
Torczyner, Harry	Associate announcer	CAF-9	3,200	Do.
Takal, Alfonse	Announcer	CAF-11	[1] 3,800	Mar. 2, 1943
Vacirca, Corrado	do	CAF-11	3,800	July 1, 1942
Van Doren, Anne	Assistant script editor	CAF-7	2,600	Do.
Van Doren, Dorothy	Senior script editor	CAF-12	4,600	Aug. 16, 1942
Van Schaik, Jan	Associate script editor	CAF-9	3,200	Aug. 29, 1942
Vatis, Anastasios	Assistant announcer	CAF-7	2,600	Jan. 13, 1943
Vergara, Edouardo	Announcer	CAF-11	3,800	May 12, 1942
Vicente, Esteban	do	CAF-11	[1] 3,800	Feb. 20, 1943
Volski, Sophia	Assistant file clerk	CAF-3	1,620	Oct. 30, 1942
Von Mendelsohn, Eleonora.	Announcer	CAF-11	[1] 3,800	Feb. 20, 1943
Von Wasserman	Senior translator	CAF-5	2,000	Nov. 2, 1942
Voskovec, George	Script editor	CAF-11	3,800	Aug. 16, 1942
Vallin, Antonio	Announcer	CAF-11	[1] 3,800	Feb. 20, 1943
Waldrop, James	Associate announcer	CAF-9	3,200	Do.
Wale, May (Mamorek).	Assistant casting director	CAF-7	2,600	July 2, 1942
Wallner, Mimi	Junior research assistant	CAF-5	2,000	Feb. 22, 1943
Weil, Georges	Assistant announcer	CAF-7	2,600	Feb. 20, 1943
Weiss, Rudolf	Associate announcer	CAF-9	3,200	Oct. 1, 1942
Weissman, Ingeborg	Senior clerk-stenographer	CAF-5	2,000	Aug. 1, 1942
Welch, Niles	Program director	CAF-11	3,800	Sept. 3, 9142
Welch, Edgar	Announcer	CAF-11	[1] 3,800	Mar. 2, 1943
Werich, Jan	Script editor	CAF-11	3,800	Sept. 30, 1942
Wertler, Carol	Associate script editor	CAF-9	3,200	Sept. 25, 1942
Wesley, Jay	Announcer	CAF-11	3,800	Nov. 4, 1942
Winternitz, Edward	do	CAF-11	[1] 3,800	Feb. 20, 1943
Winternitz, Robert	do	CAF-11	[1] 3,800	Mar. 18, 1943
Wolfson, Martin	do	CAF-11	[1] 3,800	Aug. 16, 1942
Wang, Zaren	Assistant script editor	CAF-7	2,600	Nov. 21, 1942
Ward, George	Announcer	CAF-11	[1] 3,800	Feb. 20, 1943
Wiener, Francis	do	CAF-11	[1] 3,800	Mar. 6, 1943
Yenice, Humerya	Assistant announcer	CAF-7	2,600	Nov. 24, 1942
Yorck, Ruth	Announcer	CAF-11	[1] 3,800	Feb. 20, 1943
Zanirato, Serafina	do	CAF-11	[1] 3,800	Do.
Zatkin, Nathan	Special events promoter	CAF-11	3,800	Sept. 28, 1942
Zeider, Mira	Senior translator	CAF-5	2,000	Oct. 20, 1942
Zlotowski, Mira	Assistant script editor	CAF-7	2,600	Oct. 16, 1942
Zoylner, Christian	Associate script editor	CAF-9	3,200	Aug. 16, 1942

[1] When actually employed. [2] Without compensation. [3] Per day.

Mr. HANCOCK. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. WIGGLESWORTH. I yield.

Mr. HANCOCK. Is there any evidence before the committee as to the amount of investigation that was made into the political background of these alien employees, whether they were fellow travelers or members of any subversive political party?

Mr. WIGGLESWORTH. I will say to the gentleman from New York that I indicated a little earlier that I conducted some inquiry along that line, which will be found at pages 1291 to 1310 of the hearings. I think anyone who will examine these pages will at least have a very substantial query in his mind as to whether a proper degree of care has been exercised by the agency in considering the background of those who are now on its rolls.

Mr. PRIEST. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. WIGGLESWORTH. I yield.

Mr. PRIEST. The gentleman from Michigan [Mr. MICHENER] very rightly referred to the preparation of propaganda by those persons who are aliens. The O. W. I., of course, is divided into the Overseas Division and the Domestic Division, as far as the preparation of propaganda is concerned. I wonder if the distinguished gentleman could give the committee some idea of how many of those are in the Domestic Division. That is, in the preparation of propaganda, if we wish to call it that, for domestic readers, and how many in the Overseas Division?

Mr. WIGGLESWORTH. I am sorry I cannot give the answer to the gentleman specifically. My impression is that the larger proportion were in the overseas branch of the work.

Mr. WOODRUM of Virginia. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. WIGGLESWORTH. I yield to the gentleman from Virginia.

Mr. WOODRUM of Virginia. The matter is also discussed at page 757 of the hearings. Mr. Sherwood explained the situation, as well Mr. Eisenhower, that in the Foreign Service they had to get people who are familiar with the language of the people of the land where they were and it was absolutely impossible to get American citizens who know the language, that they have exercised a very high degree of care and deliberation in picking the people who are sympathetic to the cause, that it was not possible for them to go out and get American citizens who could speak over these broadcasts; and that they have even employed some Japanese to speak over the broadcasts because there was no one else they could get.

Mr. WIGGLESWORTH. I think a certain percentage is necessary for the reasons indicated, but whatever the percentage it is vital that the agency be assured of the absolute loyalty of each and every person on the pay roll.

Mr. DEWEY. Will the gentleman yield?

Mr. WIGGLESWORTH. I yield.

Mr. DEWEY. Has the gentleman any indication as to the general range of salaries paid to these individuals; do they compare in any way to similar salaries that are paid under civil service?

Mr. WIGGLESWORTH. I think the shortest answer to the gentleman's

question would be to insert, as the gentleman from Michigan has suggested, the list which Mr. Davis has furnished.

Mr. DEWEY. That will include the salaries?

Mr. WIGGLESWORTH. It will show the salaries as well as the positions.

Mr. DEWEY. I think we should have that.

Mr. WASIELEWSKI. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. WIGGLESWORTH. I yield to the gentleman from Wisconsin.

Mr. WASIELEWSKI. I merely want to call the gentleman's attention to the fact that I have had a number of complaints from some Polish-language newspapers and radio stations in my State about the type of remarks that have been received from the O. W. I., advising me that they are written in such poor language they could not even be used but had to be completely rewritten, and some of it did not make any sense at all.

Mr. WIGGLESWORTH. I thank the gentleman for his contribution.

Mr. BROOKS. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. WIGGLESWORTH. I yield to the gentleman from Louisiana.

Mr. BROOKS. I appeared before a committee on which the gentleman is serving to protest against the spending of Government funds for domestic propaganda. Can the gentleman tell me whether or not there has been a reduction in the amount of money for domestic propaganda, or whether the committee has been able to eliminate it entirely from this bill?

Mr. WIGGLESWORTH. There has been a cut in the funds requested for the Domestic Operations Branch from $8,800,000 to $5,500,000, but I think if we are to insure the elimination of propaganda to which the gentleman refers, that an amendment should be adopted with limiting language.

Mr. BROOKS. Is there any restriction on the use of that fund for domestic propaganda purposes?

Mr. WIGGLESWORTH. I think there is no restriction in the bill at present. I think an amendment should be adopted to meet your suggestion.

Mr. ANGELL. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. WIGGLESWORTH. I yield to the gentleman from Oregon.

Mr. ANGELL. I notice from a recent press report that a program is in contemplation to propagandize the political contest for the President of the United States, in foreign parts, and this article went on to state that this propaganda would not only be in the interest of the Democratic candidate but in the interest of the Republican candidate as well, whoever he might be.

Does the gentleman have any information on that subject, or was anything stated to the committee regarding it?

Mr. WIGGLESWORTH. I think the article probably resulted from remarks by Mr. Sherwood, who is in charge of the Overseas Branch, to the effect that it was the intention of that Branch to treat equally and to play up equally both candidates whoever they might be in the next election.

Mr. ANGELL. May I ask the gentleman's views whether he thinks the Government taxes, or American taxpayers' dollars, should be expended for propaganda regardless of what political party, and spent in foreign countries.

Mr. WIGGLESWORTH. I am against any propaganda by O. W. I., except overseas, where it may be helpful in psychological warfare.

The CHAIRMAN. The time of the gentleman has expired.

Mr. TABER. I yield to the gentleman 5 additional minutes.

OFFICE OF CIVILIAN DEFENSE

Mr. WIGGLESWORTH. Mr. Chairman, I want to say just a word in reference to the Office of Civilian Defense. The request for this agency, as you will note, was $5,746,000 as compared with $7,447,000. The amount recommended by the committee is $4,000,000.

Under the act approved January 27, 1942, the Office of Civilian Defense was directed—

> To provide facilities, supplies, and services to include research and development for the adequate protection of persons and property from bombing attacks, sabotage, and other war hazards.

Every dollar essential for that purpose should, in my judgment and in the judgment of the committee, be made available to O. C. D.

It appears, however, from the testimony that O. C. D. has embarked, or is about to embark, upon various other activities which seem to have little or nothing to do with the protective functions with which it was originally entrusted. It appears that under the general heading of aiding the individual to cooperate better in the war effort, the agency plans to embark upon a program of 100,000 or more speakers, with material to be provided by the O. W. I., on a program for local discussion groups with material to be provided by the O. W. I., and on a Nation-wide program, known as the block system, a system which has been in effect in Germany for some time with a block leader in every block of the country, headed up through the various superiors into State offices, designed as a medium of transmisison of information from Washington, we will say, to the blocks and from the blocks back to Washington in reference to matters lying outside the field of protection.

Criticism has apparently already manifested itself in reference to this proposed program and the committee has been reluctant to believe that the regimentation and the expense in connection with it is necessary under present conditions. The committee has felt that the Congress would not wish in the name of air raid defense to set up a gigantic organization reaching into every local organization, every group, and every home in the country.

Mr. DEWEY. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. WIGGLESWORTH. I yield to the gentleman from Illinois.

Mr. DEWEY. I did not hear quite clearly in regard to the block official. Did the gentleman say a precinct captain or a block captain?

Mr. WIGGLESWORTH. There is to be a block leader in every block and over him is to be a sector leader who will have possibly half a dozen block leaders under him: then there will be a zone leader and over the zone leader will come a chief of the block leader service and the local defense council or the State headquarters.

Mr. DEWEY. That is similar to the German scheme; is it not?

Mr. WIGGLESWORTH. I understand that if it was not invented in Germany, it has been in effect in Germany under the Hitler regime for a considerable period.

Mr. DEWEY. What is the purpose of these people—political or what?

Mr. WIGGLESWORTH. The purpose, according to the sponsors, is to help the individual citizen cooperate better in the war effort.

Mr. DEWEY. Are they paid, or is this volunteer work?

Mr. WIGGLESWORTH. Certain funds are involved for the preparation of the information which O. W. I. is to make available. Just what will be the over-all cost either to the Federal Government or to the States and communities I am unable to state at the moment.

Mr. DEWEY. They would not have anything to do with political matters, I presume, or political propaganda?

Mr. WIGGLESWORTH. The gentleman's judgment in that respect is as good as mine.

The CHAIRMAN. The time of the gentleman from Massachusetts has expired.

Mr. TABER. I yield 5 additional minutes, Mr. Chairman, to the gentleman from Massachusetts.

Mr. BUSBEY. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. WIGGLESWORTH. I yield.

Mr. BUSBEY. For the sake of the record I wish to make a statement of fact. In the city of Chicago when the civilian defense organization was set up, Mayor Kelly, who is the chief coordinator of the Chicago metropolitan area, issued orders that the Democratic precinct captains were to recommend the names of block organizers in every ward and every precinct in the city of Chicago. If this is not politics I do not know the meaning of politics. Another thing, Mayor Kelly was the metropolitan chief of O. C. D. up until a couple of weeks before the last election, at which time he resigned, but immediately upon being reelected as mayor of Chicago he resumed his duty as chief coordinator of that district.

For the sake of unity, and the future welfare of the Office of Civilian Defense I ask that all politics be removed from this agency.

Mr. WIGGLESWORTH. I think the general view of the committee is summed up in an editorial appearing in the New York Times entitled "What Is Civilian Defense?" It reads as follows:

[From the New York Times of May 5, 1943]

WHAT IS "CIVILIAN DEFENSE"?

Most of us have assumed that the purpose of the Office of Civilian Defense and of the various organizations affiliated with it is to

prepare for civilian protection against enemy bombing and other forms of enemy action against the home front. But some odd things seem to be happening. We have before us, for example, a Consumers Wartime Digest, published under the imprint of the Civilian Defense Volunteer Office (Consumers Service Division, Manhattan). It opens with a campaign in behalf of grade labeling. Grade labeling is a cause that has been suddenly taken up very ardently by a number of left-wing groups. Our purpose here is not to enter into the merits or defects of grade labeling but to raise a few questions. Just what have "consumers" got to do with preparations against the bombing of New York? What has grade labeling got to do with the protection of the public against bombing? What right has any group in this national wartime agency to use the Civilian Defense Volunteer Office as a means of promoting its own economic ideas?

Mr. BUSBEY. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. WIGGLESWORTH. I yield.

Mr. BUSBEY. Did I understand the gentleman to say in the opening of his remarks that the O. C. D. was about to embark upon this program?

Mr. WIGGLESWORTH. I believe the program has not been fully developed. It may have been started in places, but this is the first time it has been considered by the Congress.

Mr. BUSBEY. I wish to call attention to the fact that I hold in my hand more than 20 bulletins I secured from the Chicago Office of Civilian Defense, including various bulletins put out by O. W. I. As far as I can determine, a great deal of this is nothing but propaganda of a political nature for a fourth term.

Mr. WIGGLESWORTH. I thank the gentleman.

PETROLEUM ADMINISTRATION FOR WAR

Mr. Chairman, I want to refer to the testimony of the Petroleum Administration for War for just a minute. This office requested $5,473,000, which request is recommended in full by the committee.

Let me emphasize that the agency states that all functions in respect to the fuel-oil and gasoline problem have not yet been concentrated in the hands of the Administrator, that the rationing function is still in the hands of at least three agencies, that the price function is in the hands of another agency, and that in the opinion of those testifying before the committee the present critical gasoline situation could have been avoided if the Administration had permitted centralization of all these functions and not insisted upon division of authority.

The agency points out that so far as the eastern seaboard is concerned there has been an increase from 100,000 barrels a day to about 1,250,000 barrels a day as of May 15 last; that the new 24-inch pipe line should add 180,000 barrels a day net as of August 1 next; that the new 20-inch pipe line should add another 165,000 barrels as of January 1 next; and that the agency states that in the light of foreseeable military demands and on the basis of the elimination of nonessential driving it both hopes and expects to make available next winter as much fuel oil as was available last winter—that is, 25 percent less than the normal unrestricted demand.

BOARD OF ECONOMIC WARFARE

Mr. Chairman, I intended to say something in reference to B. E. W., but I think I will withhold what I had in mind to say until the reading of the bill for amendment. I may simply observe, Mr. Chairman, that I concur in the conclusion reached by the gentleman from New York [Mr. TABER]. I believe a substantial reduction in the amount recommended by the committee should be made.

Mr. PLOESER. Will the gentleman yield?

Mr. WIGGLESWORTH. I yield to the gentleman from Missouri.

Mr. PLOESER. Before the gentleman leaves entirely the subject of the Petroleum Administrator for War, I would like to add, it is not only a tremendous weakness in the administrative ability of the administration not to have a centralization of authority but the record between the Petroleum Administrator for War and the Office of Price Administration shows one of complete failure when it comes to cooperation. The Office of Price Administration has taken upon its shoulders the full responsibility for any oil shortage that may occur in the future because of their refusal to cooperate with the Petroleum Administrator for War and for their insistence upon vetoing his program for continued and increased exploration for discovery.

WAR PRODUCTION BOARD

Mr. WIGGLESWORTH. The division of authority has been inexcusable. Now, Mr. Chairman, may I close by saying a word in reference to the War Production Board. The request in this instance is $89,950,000, as compared with $80,791,000 for the current year. The amount recommended is $88,200,000, or $1,750,000 less than the Budget estimate. The W. P. B. is an agency which all of us, I am sure, hesitate to reduce insofar as appropriations are concerned, because of its immense importance in the war effort; yet it does seem as though further reduction should be possible, particularly as time goes on.

It was only a few weeks ago that Mr. Nelson himself, appearing before the deficiency subcommittee, indicated in response to a question which I asked him, that in his judgment if this agency were to be run on a business basis for profit as distinguished from a Government agency for war purposes he could probably get along with a 25-percent reduction in personnel. I hope as time goes on that the progress he has already made in reducing from about 23,000 to 19,000 may continue and that we may realize somewhere near the basis that he suggested from a business standpoint.

The committee will be interested in testimony in reference to the new office for civilian requirements and the testimony by Mr. Jeffers in reference to synthetic rubber. Mr. Nelson states that friction has been largely eliminated and that in his opinion in 6 months everything from that standpoint will be on a 95-percent basis as distinguished from a 75-percent basis a few months ago. He points out that of the $246,000,000,000 appropriated for the war effort to date, $110,000,000,000 have been spent and $120,000,000,000 obligated, leaving only $16,000,000,000 unobligated as of the end of this fiscal year. He points out also the enormous increase in national production in this country from about $97,000,000,000 to $180,000,000,000 in 1943—war production has increased from $2,000,000,000 to $90,000,000,000. Nonwar production has fallen from $95,000,000,000 to $90,000,000,000. Mr. Nelson indicates that we are approaching the limit both in terms of production and in terms of the proportion of production which we can devote to the war effort.

Mr. Chairman, I think this record is unparalleled in the history of the world. It is the greatest possible tribute both to labor and to management throughout this great Nation of ours.

The CHAIRMAN. The time of the gentleman has expired.

Mr. WOODRUM of Virginia. Mr. Chairman, I yield 20 minutes to the gentleman from Michigan [Mr. LESINSKI].

(Mr. LESINSKI asked and was given permission to revise and extend his own remarks in the RECORD.)

Mr. LESINSKI. Mr. Chairman, the appropriation bill under consideration has in it an item for the Office of War Information.

The Members of the House will recall that the Office for Emergency Management was established by an Executive order of May 25, 1940, and there was established within the Office for Emergency Management, under Executive Order 9182, on June 13, 1942, the Office of War Information, consolidating into one agency the war information functions of the Government—both foreign and domestic. There was transferred to the Office of War Information the Office of Facts and Figures, the Office of Government Reports, the Division of Information in the Office for Emergency Management, with the exception to functions relating to the provisions of press and publication services dealing with specific activities of the constituent agencies of the Office for Emergency Management. There was also transferred to the Office of War Information the Foreign Information Service, Outpost, Publication, and Pictorial Branches of the Coordinator of Information.

The Executive Order also established within the Office of War Information a committee on war-information policy to formulate basic policies and plans on war information and to advise with respect to the development of coordinated war-information programs. The policies of this committee to any casual observer became that of war interference—instead of disseminating war information. The Executive order authorized the Director to formulate and carry out through the use of the press, radio, motion picture, and other facilities, information programs designed to facilitate the development of an informed and intelligent understanding—at home and abroad—of the status and progress of the war effort and of the war policies, activities, and aims of the Government. By reason of the transfer under the provisions of the Executive order of June 13, 1942, the several agencies I have here-

tofore enumerated gave to the newly created Office of War Information the personnel nucleus to carry on the activities of this very important Government agency.

Thus, the newly appointed Director of the Office of War Information—Mr. Elmer Davis, for whom I personally have the highest regard—a man who has reached the top of his chosen profession and who has an unquestionable reputation for integrity and reliability as a newspaperman and radio commentator—found himself surrounded by a group of assistants and so-called experts who were not of his own choosing, but that of the personnel officers who were charged with the responsibility of securing efficient personnel in the several agencies which were absorbed by the Office of War Information. In his chosen fields of endeavor, Elmer Davis is undoubtedly a man of unsurpassed ability, but a good newspaperman and a good radio commentator is not necessarily a good administrator, and as an administrator, in my opinion, Elmer Davis has been a complete failure.

Mr. Elmer Davis, as Director of the Office of War Information, is responsible for the official activities of his personnel. It would be but logical to assume that a person employed as an expert—for instance, as a foreign linguist or translator—should, at least, understand the language and have a thorough knowledge of the history and traditions, as well as a political and economic background of the people of the foreign country to which they are supposed to disseminate information as to the aims of the Government with reference to the war effort.

For instance, the Chief of the Foreign Section of the Office of War Information is a 28-year-old genius—one Matt Gordon—who has spent his entire lifetime on the lower side of New York prior to accepting his very responsible position in Washington, and I have been reliably informed that this young man does not speak any foreign language—yet he has the final word on releasing or supressing all foreign news. I do not know whether or not Mr. Gordon is a Communist, but from what I have learned of his activities—both past and present—and his public utterances and private conversations, he goes the whole way for the Soviet political set-up—in fact, anyone who dares to disagree with him is classified as a Fascist. Mr. Gordon's assistants are of the same class.

They have a child wonder down there in O. W. I.—aged 23 years—George Michanowski—the Russian expert—who probably started to read and write before he cut his baby teeth.

The Foreign Language Division of the O. W. I. is under the direction of Alan Cranston. His myterious role in the Tresca affair has never been explained. The result of his costly efforts in the Office of War Information—pardon me, War Interference—is such that none of his press releases contain any mention concerning the activities of the exiled governments—even though they are our Allies and signatories to the Atlantic Charter. Insofar as Mr. Cranston is concerned these exiled governments do not exist—nor do they exist so far as Soviet Russia is concerned.

I was amazed to learn from a reliable source that in the O. W. I. short-wave broadcast beamed to Europe, the mention of the name of that great Yugoslav patriot, General Draja Michajlowicz, was taboo, and that no reference could be made of him or of the great work he and his army are doing for the Allied cause because the O. W. I. feared that they might offend our ally, Russia, because General Michajlowicz is not in their good graces and they do not look with favor on the great work he is doing not only for his country but all of our Allies.

Take for instance, the expert in charge of the Polish language broadcasts directed to Europe—he is a certain person by the name of Hudes. This man, Hudes, was born in Poland, and his birthright is the only thing he has in common with the ideals of Poland. He left Poland as a very young man, lived for 15 years in Paris, France, where he was a notorious Communist associated with the most important French Communistic writers and his writings were linked with the Communistic French newspapers.

Mr. SMITH of Ohio. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. LESINSKI. I yield to the gentleman from Ohio.

Mr. SMITH of Ohio. I wonder if the gentleman can tell us how these men got the positions they are holding in this office?

Mr. LESINSKI. That is one question I cannot answer. I do not know how they go there. They are brought in through some agency, but how they are brought in I do not know.

He lost all ties with his native country of Poland and finally even lost his Polish citizenship. He remained in France after its collapse, and as Russia was at that time still Germany's faithful ally, he associated with the most fervent Vichyites. Finally, he left France, came here, and became, after a few weeks' stay in this country, the O. W. I.'s expert for teaching the Polish people the meaning of American democracy. How this Communist who lost his Polish citizenship and is not even now an American citizen and has not been in the land of his birth for more than 18 years can tell the people of Poland about American democracy and the American war aims is beyond the comprehension of any intelligent person.

As further evidence that Hudes is not qualified to disseminate information as to American democracy and the freedoms as outlined in the United Nations Pact, I give you this startling fact: Since Pearl Harbor the Office of War Information has by short wave been beaming programs to the occupied countries of Europe disseminating pertinent war information and encouraging the nations of those countries to keep up the fight and aid and assist the United Nations in their efforts to restore their rights and liberties. It has been the uniform practice—and fittingly so—that at the end of each of these programs to play the national anthem of the particular country to which the program was directed. That practice is still in force as to programs to the occupied countries, with the exception of Poland. For the past few weeks Mr. Hudes has substituted in lieu of the Polish national anthem a Polish song.

Evidently Mr. Hudes does not like the opening stanza of the Polish National Anthem which is, "Poland is not yet lost," but prefers a song which he has substituted and which is used almost exclusively by Red Quislings of Polish descent now in Moscow and who are now endeavoring with Stalin's aid to overthrow the legitimate Polish Government in exile. I submit to the Members of the House that this communistic-tainted man without a country is not a fit person to have charge of the Polish language broadcasts directed to Europe. Such rank discrimination against one of our brave allies should certainly not come from one who is on the pay roll of the Office of War Information and whose foremost thoughts and actions should be in behalf of the efforts of the United Nations and not be communistically inspired as it is in this instance.

My personal opinion is that people in charge of disseminating American propaganda for each particular foreign country should be American born, American educated, and American indoctrinated, and belonging to that particular national group, and they should be qualified to speak fluently the language of their forebears and have a comprehensive knowledge of the traditions, history, politics, economics, and national aims of the people to which they direct the information.

There is no difficulty at all to find such persons in our great country—there are plenty of young Americans of Greek, Yugoslav, Czech, Rumanian, Hungarian, Latvian, Estonian, Lithuanian, and Polish descent. There are plenty of Americans of Polish descent who are highly educated and entrusted with responsible positions in our Government and in our armed forces who have a deep and lasting affection for the land of their forefathers and the principles for which the United Nations are fighting. You can find such young men in every walk of life—they are doctors, lawyers, and are in other chosen professions in civilian life—and in our armed forces you can find Americans of Polish descent from the general in the Army down to the buck private—and from high-ranking officers in the Navy to seamen.

It is indeed regrettable that those charged with the responsibility of securing trained and efficient personnel to disseminate information to our allies in foreign countries that cannot go afield and secure men of the high caliber and training that is required to efficiently maintain our close relations and cooperation so necessary to present a united front in a common cause.

Instead of securing trained American personnel with a thorough knowledge of the background of the countries of our allies, they have employed so-called experts whose whole philosophy of government and purposes are aimed at helping

the strong and mighty and ignoring the weak and exiled governments which include the countries of Latvia, Estonia, Lithuania, Norway, Belgium, Netherlands, Czechoslovakia, Greece, Yugoslavia, and Poland. These Office of War Information experts are endeavoring to tell the people in the occupied countries all about the greatness of Russia and the privileges and freedoms that Russia permits her people to have—that propaganda is false and misleading because there is no difference between Hitler's freedom and Stalin's freedom and their forms of government are despised by the peoples of the smaller nations—especially those who have been harshly and inhumanly treated and subjugated to the German and Russian yokes.

I would advise the O. W. I. experts to read very carefully the columns of the brilliant American writer, Mr. Raymond Clapper, who is now, and has been for the past few weeks, in Sweden. This trained and sharp-eyed observer informs us most authoritatively how deeply afraid the European nations are to fall under Stalin's yoke.

The O. W. I. should interpret to the peoples of occupied Europe the policy of the Government of the United States—the policy stated in the United Nations Pact and evidenced by these three words, "no territorial aggrandizement"—instead of interpreting the Russian policy. Being an American governmental agency, the O. W. I. should comply with the plans and strategy of the United States, and one of these plans is to secure the most efficient help of the European fighting underground for the American and British invasion armies. The German propaganda is trying to soften these underground fighters by telling them that in case of an Allied victory they will be sold to Russia. We must hearten these fighters against Goebbels' propaganda—and tell them that we will never give them to Russia. This is the duty of the O. W. I.

Personally, I am of the opinion that this Office of War Information should be dissolved and its functions transferred to the State Department, where capable and efficient career men—thoroughly trained in Foreign Service work—would be able to handle the functions in a much more satisfactory and diplomatic manner insofar as they concern war information and our relationship with foreign countries. I am also of the opinion that the State Department could do this work in a much more efficient and economical manner. As it seems to be the aim of the Government to spend money, let us use the difference between what it would actually take to do this work in an efficient manner in the State Department and what is now being spent under the bungling methods of the Office of War Information and appropriate it to the small American country press to carry on a great educational campaign as to the aims of our Government insofar as it concerns this global war.

The American press is doing an excellent job and could do an even better one if it were not for the censorship imposed by the hand-picked personnel of the Office of War Information—take, for instance, the story as to what happened to the thousands of Polish officers who were murdered in the Katyn Forest. The story was completely quashed despite the fact that this same story came from neutral sources. Statements of representatives of the Polish Government were put under the blotter, while the Soviet declarations were given space on the first page at the direction of the Office of War Information. As for presenting the Polish standpoint, the newspapers of the United States were told by the Office of War Information to lay off the story.

The Soviet-Japanese fishing agreement, by direction of the Office of War Information, was modestly hidden behind local news—it was given in a few lines without any comment, as it might create an unfavorable reaction among the American people.

These are the methods of the O. W. I. with reference to disseminating war information.

Take the story of the cold-blooded murder of Henryk Ehrlich and Victor Alter, two Polish labor leaders, and leaders of the Jewish Social-Democratic parties. For convenience the Soviets charged them with being German spies and by a magic stroke of the pen they made these two venerable Polish citizens into Soviet citizens overnight. After the Soviets murdered Ehrlich and Alter they made a blunder—or should we say, a bureaucratic mistake? The Polish Ambassador at Moscow, a few weeks before his departure, received a bill from the Soviet Government for hotel expenses for the two murdered men amounting to 1,600 rubles—the unfortunate men did not have a chance to pay their bill after their arrest, and so the Soviet Government wanted to collect the bill from the Poles because it was stated that Ehrlich and Alter were Polish citizens while they were alive and Soviet citizens when they were executed. The O. W. I. has not given one line of this affair to the press nor have they taken the trouble to explain the true facts. Do the child wonders and so-called experts of the O. W. I. think for 1 minute that anyone in the United States—or, for that matter, in the entire world—will give credence to the dastardly Soviet lie that these two labor leaders of Jewish faith were agents of Hitler?

The leaders of the great labor organizations of this country did not believe the Soviet lie because the American Federation of Labor and the Congress of Industrial Organizations joined in a memorial and indignation meeting at Mecca Temple at New York City, on Tuesday, March 30, 1943, and denounced the execution by the Soviet Government of Ehrlich and Alter, Polish-Jewish labor leaders, who, according to the Soviets, were defeatists and advocates of a separate peace. The meeting was presided over by David Dubinsky, president of the International Ladies' Garment Workers Union. Mayor LaGuardia participated in the meeting; William Green, president of the American Federation of Labor, and James B. Carey, secretary-treasurer of the Congress of Industrial Organizations, delivered speeches. This meeting was held under the auspices of the committee of 250 representing the A. F. of L. and C. I. O. unions, and Senator JAMES M. MEAD, of New York, addressed the meeting by telephone from Washington.

This was the first meeting of this character in this country involving a member of the United Nations, but it is reported that all the speakers maintained that the execution by the Soviet Government of Ehrlich and Alter was a blow to the principles and purposes for which the United Nations are fighting this global war.

Mr. Green and Mr. Carey stressed the injury to the cause of the world solidarity of labor by the Russian Government. During his address, Mr. Green stated that—

> Because of our dependence upon Russia's aid in this war and because of our natural reluctance to arouse division and friction among the United Nations, there is a disposition in some quarters to accept all the acts of the Soviet Government as sacred and beyond the sphere of debate. We in the American labor movement recognize no such compulsion. We, who reserve the right to criticize the leaders of our own Government when our views differ, will not relinquish that right with respect to the leaders of other governments. We do not believe it is wise or healthy to suppress freedom of thought or freedom of expression even in the midst of a war. These fundamental rights must be preserved at any cost. When we are confronted with an act which we consider unjust, we cannot stop our ears, blind our eyes, or silence our protests. In America, now and forevermore, we can and we will speak out against injustice anywhere.
>
> In this spirit we meet here tonight to consider the case of two men who were executed by the Soviet Government last December. Their names were Henryk Ehrlich and Victor Alter. The news of their death has just reached us and we are immeasurably shocked by it. Henryk Ehrlich and Victor Alter were our friends. We knew and loved them and respected them, as did many thousands of our fellow trade-unionists in this country, in Great Britain, and in every other nation where freedom is revered.

During his remarks he told of his efforts in cooperation with British labor leaders to obtain information as to the fate of Ehrlich and Alter, and he said that—

> He was confronted with an unsurmountable obstacle for although the Russian Government in the past has evidenced a lively interest in the internal affairs of other nations, it does not recognize the right of another government to intercede or seek information concerning aliens held in Russia. Since Ehrlich and Alter were not American citizens, the authorities in Russia firmly declined to give us any information about them.
>
> Further alarmed by this development, I joined with the friends of Erhlich and Alter in this country and in Great Britain in appealing to the Russian Government for the release of the two Polish labor leaders so that they might be brought to America. These efforts continued for some time with no definite results until we received formal notification from representatives of the Russian Government only a few weeks ago that Ehrlich and Alter had been executed by that Government.
>
> This notification gave us, for the first time, even the faintest inkling of the official charges against Ehrlich and Alter. It declared that they had been found guilty of hostile activities against the Soviet Government, including appeals to the Soviet troops to stop bloodshed and to conclude peace with Germany.

These were the charges. What facts and what evidence were produced in support of these charges we do not know. We do know this—that the lives and records and characters of Ehrlich and Alter thoroughly belie these charges.

During the course of his remarks, he referred to the fact that communistic publications in this country had dared to condemn David Dubinsky as a pro-Hitlerite because he had the courage to protest against what he considered an injustice.

Mr. Green concluded his remarks with the following statement:

We must be patient. We must wait. But when the time comes, when victory is won, we will move heaven and earth to expose the hidden facts, to clear their names, and to give them their rightful place in history as heroic martyrs in the cause of progress.

His complete speech can be found in the Appendix of the CONGRESSIONAL RECORD of April 8, 1943—pages A1850–51.

Mr. James B. Carey, secretary-treasurer of the Congress of Industrial Organizations, made a brilliant address and during his remarks, stated that—

The execution of Alter and Ehrlich has been a grave blow to our vision of world labor unity.

He defended the right of labor to protest against the execution of these two leaders as follows:

One can only feel a sense of tragedy about the words we are called upon to speak.

But the tragedy would be even greater if we remained silent. To us in the labor movement, this war is not merely a negative crusade against the evils of fascism. It is a struggle to affirm those principles of justice, and the dignity of individual human life, which have been symbols of the labor movement in all times in the past.

He further stated that—

While recognizing the debt all people owe to the Soviet workers for their heroic resistance against nazi-ism, there can be no true unity achieved unless the Soviet Government acknowledges its responsibility to the workers of other countries. There can be no true unity without recognition that we are equals; that American workers and Polish workers and workers everywhere have a right to choose their own leaders; that any attempt by anyone to dictate their choice can only shatter the unity we seek. There can be no real unity if only those labor leaders who have blindly worshipped the emissaries of the Communist International are welcomed by the Soviet Government at the international council tables. And when two great leaders of labor are executed, we have the right to demand the truth about the execution and to air the case in the court of international conscience.

I know that there are forces within our country and abroad which still dream of an anti-Soviet front in Europe. We in the Congress of Industrial Organizations have challenged these forces and resisted their actions. It is perhaps inevitable that the Soviet Government should still look with suspicion at the continued presence of some of these men in high places. But these men are not Americans any more than Alter and Ehrlich can be confused with the Pro-Fascist landlords of Poland. The Soviet Government can dismiss the crocodile tears spilled by the Hearst press and other traditional foes of labor over the execution of these two men. But it cannot dismiss the questions and the fears stirring in the minds of millions of workers all over the world who knew the records of Alter and Ehrlich. Their questions, their fears, must be answered if world unity is to be won.

In asking that the Soviet Government respond to these questions, I am not presenting issues of internal Russian politics. I note here for the record—whatever my private opinions—that I did not publicly discuss the Moscow trials, or other acts of the Russian Government which created widespread controversy here. But the Alter-Ehrlich case extends far beyond national boundaries. It cuts deep into the whole future of world labor. The victims were Poles, not Russians; many people looked to them as the leaders of a great democratic reconstruction in Poland; their fate carries an implied threat to the integrity of labor leaders in other countries.

He continued his remarks by stating:

I know of no men of independent thought who have been persuaded that Alter and Ehrlich were guilty. I have read and reread the explanation submitted by Ambassador Litvinoff, and each time the explanation appears less convincing. These men were leaders of labor. They were anti-Fascists. They were Socialists. They were Jews. Their lives were a record of uncompromising resistance to the intellectual and physical barbarism which reached its climax under Hitler. All that they stood for was endangered by the Nazi advance.

He concluded his remarks by stating:

We have been fully told one side of the story—the story of political rigidity and suppression—but we have been told little of the other side—of economic change and enlarged opportunity. But it would be foolish to believe that this is the sole reason for our misunderstanding. The other key fact is that the Communist Parties operating in this and other countries have proclaimed themselves the only true representative of the Russian workers. It is my considered opinion that the activities of the Communist Party in this country, with its savage vilification of all who refuse to follow the party line, with its sudden reversals of policy and its ideological twists and turns, with its totalitarian habits of mind and ways of action, remains a major barrier to true American-Russian understanding. As long as the Soviet Government lives in the delusion that the Communist Party represents American workers, it cannot conceivably appreciate the problems that divide the workers of our countries.

This is a time that requires frankness, and I have spoken in that spirit. I have spoken in the belief that we fight a war not only for survival but for the liberation of the human spirit; and that the workers of all countries must make common cause now to lay the foundation for a bright new era in human history.

Mr. Carey's entire speech is in the Appendix of the CONGRESSIONAL RECORD of April 6, 1943—pages A1790–A1791.

Mr. David Dubinsky, chairman of the protest meeting in Mecca Temple, and president of the International Ladies' Garment Workers' Union, opened his remarks with the following statement:

Friends, fellow trade-unionists, 6 years ago, in 1937, Henryk Ehrlich spoke from this platform, in Mecca Temple, at a meeting at which I was the chairman. Ehrlich spoke about the great menace of nazi-ism and called upon us in America to help combat that menace.

Tonight we meet in Mecca Temple again. We meet to honor the memory of two fallen leaders, two of the noblest souls in the ranks of world-wide labor—Henryk Ehrlich and Victor Alter. * * *

Ehrlich and Alter are no strangers to us in America. They were close to our labor movement, we worked with them, we cooperated with them, and we loved them for their idealism and for their high integrity.

During his remarks he referred to the appeals that had been made for the release of Ehrlich and Alter in the following words:

They were executed in defiance of appeals for their release from president William Green, of the American Federation of Labor, president Philip Murray, of the Congress of Industrial Organizations, Mrs. Eleanor Roosevelt, Wendell Willkie, Dr. Albert Einstein, and many other outstanding representatives of democratic and labor opinion here and in England, including the British labor party and Sir Stafford Cripps. Both the State Department and the British Foreign Office, as well as the Polish Government in exile have taken a deep interest in the case.

They were executed because they were democratic socialists, champions of trade-unionism, and opponents of all dictatorship, including the Communist dictatorship.

He further stated:

Nor can we, American labor men and Democrats, accept the cold-blooded alibi that the execution of Ehrlich and Alter was a matter of Soviet domestic policy and does not concern us. If the Soviet Government expects to be taken seriously as a collaborator with the democratic countries in the establishment of a new world order based upon justice, decency, and respect for human rights it should show respect for these principles in its own policies and actions at home.

He concluded his remarks as follows:

Friends and comrades, no power on earth can bring Henryk Ehrlich and Victor Alter back to life; how well we recognize this in this moment of great sorrow. But no power on earth, we declare, shall succeed in besmirching the nobility of their lives, their reputations, or their characters. As free American citizens, as workers, and as democrats, in registering our fiery protest against their execution, we shall assert and reassert to the end of time our unshakable belief in their innocence and their stainless idealism. Ehrlich and Alter died as martyrs. They died because even at the price of life itself they would not renounce their convictions, the principles of a free democratic world. This is our tragedy, this is our loss, this is their undying glory.

Mr. Dubinsky's entire speech is in the Appendix of the CONGRESSIONAL RECORD of April 8, 1943, page A1832.

It is indeed a brilliant and masterful protest as to the activities of the Communists.

Mr. Thomas J. Lyons, president of the New York State Federation of Labor with a membership of 1,500,000 addressed the following message to Mr. Dubinsky:

The American people are in the midst of a great struggle for self-preservation, for the survival on this continent and everywhere in this world of the undying principles of humanity without which life is worthless.

We in America do not intend to dictate domestic policies to any of our friends or allies, but we cannot fail in our duty to protest from the depth of our hearts when we see the principles of humanity for which we are fighting trampled under foot by those with whom we are engaged in a struggle against a common enemy.

That is why I join with you in this protest against the execution by the Soviet authorities of Henryk Ehrlich and Victor Alter. They were men with unblemished lives devoted to labor. Their memory will remain unsoiled and clean in the hearts of all lovers of liberty and humanity.

Mr. Gustav Strebel, president of the Congress of Industrial Organizations for New York State, declared that the killing of the two Polish labor leaders "was not execution but political assassination, dictated by party considerations, without justice or legal reasons."

Another pillar in the labor movement of New York is James C. Quinn, secretary of the Central Trades and Labor Council, who said:

> Together with the overwhelming majority of labor in our country, I reject the absurd charge that these two self-sacrificing fighters for freedom and against nazi-ism and all other kinds of dictatorship were guilty of advocating among Red Army soldiers a separate peace between Russia and Nazi Germany.

Other speakers who addressed the rally included M. Mendelson, representing the Labor Union of Poland; Victor Ehrepreis of the same organization; and J. B. S. Hardman, editor of the Advance, official organ of the Amalgamated Clothing Workers.

It is indeed fortunate that here in America we have at the helm of our labor movement tried and true friends of the laboring class who are unafraid and who so ably presented the united front of the labor movement in their protest of communistic Russia's execution of two great labor leaders, Alter and Ehrlich.

So long as men of the caliber who spoke at the meeting at Mecca Temple on March 30 are entrusted with guiding the destinies of our labor organizations and holding aloft the torch of freedom, the subjugated, oppressed people of the world can be assured that they will have champions ever ready to defend and plead their cause.

The propaganda machine of the Soviet Government has been working overtime, and they have been able to secure the aid of influential persons here in the United States. They have been able to even invade the magazine field, and on March 29, 1943, there was issued a special issue of Life magazine on the Soviet Union. The data contained in this Life issue was misleading and inaccurate in many places, and the Polish Ambassador here in Washington, Mr. Ciechanowski, addressed a letter to the editor of Life magazine, where he pointed out inaccurate statements contained in the article entitled "The Soviets and the Post-War," by Hon. Joseph E. Davies, former United States Ambassador to the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics, and I inserted a complete copy of the Polish Ambassador's letter in the Appendix of the CONGRESSIONAL RECORD of April 17, 1943, pages A2043–A2044.

Another recent example of glorified propaganda is the film, Mission to Moscow, produced by Warner Bros.' Pictures, Inc., and based on a book of the same name written by Joseph E. Davies. The current news informs us that the film was produced with Mr. Davies' assistance. This film has produced a stream of protest here in America and has been recently criticized in a letter signed by 52 editors, writers, and union leaders as "the first full-dress example of the kind of propaganda movie hitherto confined to the totalitarian countries." Among those who signed this protest letter were George R. Counts, of Columbia University, State chairman of the American Labor Party; Norman Thomas, leader of the Socialist Party; Charles W. Ervin and Joseph Schlossberg, of the Amalgamated Clothing Workers; Max Danish, editor of Justice, official organ of the International Ladies' Garment Workers. It is the considered opinion of the signers of this letter that—

> The film version of Mission to Moscow is a political event to which no thoughtful American can remain indifferent.

This film falsifies history and glorifies dictatorship and will lead millions of Americans to believe that Stalin's methods of dictatorship are nowise incompatible with genuine democracy. It places the White House and the Kremlin practically under the same roof, and the Congress of the United States is slanderously portrayed.

In a letter to the editor of the New York Times, printed in that newspaper May 9, 1943, Prof. John Dewey and Susan La Follette deal with the film in detail, and they state that the motion picture is "totalitarian propaganda for mass consumption," and charge that the picture is a departure from the text of Ambassador Davies' book as well as historical facts, and in the letter they point out that "where thousands read books—millions see motion pictures, and Americans will be deadened to all moral values."

Other distinguished Americans to protest vigorously against the film were the well-known columnists and authorities on foreign affairs—Miss Dorothy Thompson and Mrs. Anne O'Hare McCormick.

A recent change in the tactics of the Soviet propaganda machine was brought into being at Moscow on Saturday, May 17, when Mr. Stalin dissolved the Third Communist International. The dissolution of the Comintern does not provide a cure-all as to the activities of the Communist Party in this country, whose program has always followed the dictates of the leaders of Soviet Russia. Mr. Earl Browder, general secretary and many times Presidential candidate of the Communist Party here in the United States, has publicly announced that the dissolution of the Comintern would in no way affect the American-Communist Party, because they severed their relations with the Communist International in 1940. This severance in 1940 was nothing more than a loophole to get around the laws of the United States, which require foreign-controlled organizations to register with the State Department.

The Communist Party in the United States, from the time of its inception in 1919, has been an organization which has advocated the overthrow by force and violence of our Government—that is the very principle upon which the party is founded. Many of those Communist subscribers to those principles are entrusted with confidential positions in the Office of War Information. This dissolution of the Comintern by Stalin was nothing more than a diplomatic move to bolster the standing of the Russian Government in the eyes of the Allied Nations. Stalin is a man who thinks not only in terms of today but in the days to follow, and it appears that this move of his is based upon post-war aims—particularly with reference to the Russian boundary question. It is no secret that Russia intends to take Latvia, Estonia, Lithuania, and at least half of Poland as her spoils of the victory—and to get portions of Finland, Norway, Sweden, Persia, and Turkey. It is also their ambition to control practically all of the continent of Europe and provide themselves with an outlet to the Mediterranean—and as to Asia, you will find that he will demand territories that will give them a direct road to the Indian Ocean. Mr. Stalin's plans and ambitions are almost identical with those of Kaiser Wilhelm of World War days.

I recall that over a year ago, when Sir Stafford Cripps was on a special mission to Moscow for his Government, and when he returned to England, he made a statement which—in essence—was to the effect that Russia's aims and ambitions appeared to be to control whatever territory her arms had wrested by force beyond what was her legal boundaries of pre-war days, and apparently at the time of the statement, Russia's plan of expansion had the approval of the English Government. I called on Mr. Sumner Welles, our Assistant Secretary of State, with a delegation at that time, and he assured me that Mr. Cripps spoke only as an individual and not as the representative of his Government.

I was indeed delighted to get that assurance from our Assistant Secretary of State because one of the basic principles of the Government of the United States is to the effect that we have never recognized unlawful acquisition of territory and that principle of nonrecognition of territorial acquisition by force is the very basis of the United Nations pact. It is, therefore, the foremost duty of the Office of War Information to interpret this basic policy of the United States Government to the foreign nations and especially to the oppressed people of Europe and Asia. It is their duty to emphasize in each broadcast—day by day—hour by hour—that contrary to Mr. Goebbel's propaganda assertions, the Government of the United States has not sold the suppressed nations "down the river" and that we are still standing foursquare behind our commitments as set forth in the Atlantic Charter.

In my humble opinion, not even the brilliant and able newspaper correspondent and radio commentator, Elmer Davis, Director of the O. W. I., will be able to do this job in a satisfactory manner with his present communistic hand-picked personnel, and, I am therefore, for transferring the entire activities of the O. W. I. in the foreign field to our State Department, where, under the very able leadership of that great liberal American, Cordell Hull, the subversive communistic practices will not be tolerated and there will be substituted by him in lieu thereof the principles of real American democracy and it will be correctly interpreted to the world—especially our brave fighting allies.

Mr. WIGGLESWORTH. Mr. Chairman, I yield 15 minutes to the gentleman from California [Mr. WELCH].

Mr. WELCH. Mr. Chairman, because of its strategic geographical location, San Francisco and San Francisco Bay have become the center of the greatest naval operating establishments in the world. The port of San Francisco has, likewise, become the greatest port of embarkation this world has ever seen, with the major portion of all supplies for our naval and military activities in the Pacific flowing through its arteries.

More than a decade before the present World War broke out in Europe, Admiral Charles F. Hughes, then Chief of Naval Operations, stated before a committee of the House of Representatives:

> San Francisco Bay is, as you know, the principal harbor of the Pacific coast. To my mind, it belongs to the Nation; it is not the property of California nor of the cities that are on its shores. For its natural advantages and its location, San Francisco Bay is certain to be the major continental fleet base for any extensive campaign in the Pacific.

Mr. Chairman, that prediction has been fulfilled, and the tremendous activities now taking place in that bay area defy adequate description. The people of San Francisco are proud of the contributions they have been able to make to the successful development of this great harbor as our primary base for naval operations, and they will continue in their support of the Navy as its further requirements develop.

The peacetime growth of commercial aviation in the years preceding the present conflict made it necessary that San Francisco seek a site for the development of adequate airport facilities. Ten years ago, in 1933, the State of California, after thorough and careful investigation of all possibilities then available, ceded the Yerba Buena shoals to the city of San Francisco to be reclaimed for the specific purpose of building a commercial airport, and for no other purpose. The city of San Francisco immediately entered into preparations for the reclamation of these tidelands to build what is now called Treasure Island. Because of its superb location, only a few minutes ride over a part of the transbay bridge from the heart of the commercial and hotel sections of San Francisco, this site had a potential value of millions of dollars before a single dollar was spent toward its reclamation.

Of far greater importance than its economic value to San Francisco and the whole of the San Francisco Bay area, is the value of this airport site to our system of national defense. The Federal Government early recognized this. With a full knowledge that the only permanent purpose to which Treasure Island would be put was the construction of a modern airport with facilities for both land-operated planes and the trans-Pacific Clippers, the Federal Government assisted in the reclamation of Treasure Island from the Yerba Buena shoals by public works appropriations in excess of $4,000,000. The site is not adaptable to any other industrial or commercial maritime usage by reason of the fact that ship and rail facilities could not be made to meet at this point.

The absolute necessity of developing completely modern airport facilities throughout the Nation in the interest of national defense has long been a part of the Federal Government's policy. Mr. Chairman, more than $650,000,000 of Federal money has been spent on some 3,000 or more publicly or privately owned commercial aviation projects throughout the Nation. National defense is founded upon a four-square foundation of the Army, the Navy, Aviation, and the Merchant Marine. Each is interdependent upon the other for its maximum efficiency. In the short space of a single generation we have seen the air arm of national defense grow from infancy to maturity, until today its role in keeping the enemy from our shores is coequal with that of the Army and the Navy.

The first-rate strategic geographical location of San Francisco emphasized the need for this great airport. Its location geographically has made San Francisco the great port of embarkation that it is. Its wonderful land-locked harbor has made it one of the greatest naval bastions in the world, and certainly the greatest on the Pacific coast for the defense of this Nation. Located midway between the Mexican and the Canadian borders it stands out as one of nature's greatest contributions to our defense. As the time approaches for directly aggressive action against Japan its importance, both as a port of embarkation, a naval base, and an aviation center will increase.

Recognizing all of these facts, and also recognizing that our national defense transcends all other interests, the city of San Francisco entered into an agreement with the Navy Department on February 3, 1941, 10 full months before Pearl Harbor, whereby the city gave full use of Treasure Island to the Navy under the national defense program for the duration of the war and a reasonable time thereafter, at no cost whatsoever to the Federal Government.

And in this connection, Mr. Chairman, let me say that no city or community in this Nation has a greater loyalty to the Navy than the city of San Francisco and its citizens. We have always supported it in every way possible at our command. We have even appropriated city funds to assist the Navy in areas outside of the city limits of San Francisco. We have no quarrel with the Navy, but on the contrary shall always continue in that same spirit of collaboration and cooperation which has marked our attitude down through the decades. The officials of the Navy Department whose responsibility it is to provide proper facilities for our national defense are more cognizant of its needs than can we be as civilians.

As a single instance of that great interest of our people in the development of our Navy and every possible facility to increase its protective efficiency in time of national emergency, I invite attention to Hunters Point. Over the objection of the then Secretary of the Navy, I proposed the purchase of the Hunters Point drydocks from private interests by the Navy. I carried the matter to the President of the United States, and he loaned his support to this proposal. Congress was convinced of the wisdom of this course and authorized the purchase of Hunters Point drydocks. This action, taken before the present conflict began, placed at the disposal of the Navy the largest naval repair establishment of its kind in the United States, if not in the world, which immeasurably increased its efficiency.

In that same spirit of collaboration, and in order that it may have all of the facts involved in reaching its conclusions, we shall always bring to the attention of the proper officials the requirements and position of the city of San Francisco, in dealing with these problems.

Notwithstanding the fact that the city of San Francisco had entered into this agreement to freely turn Treasure Island over to the Navy in the interest of national defense for the duration of the war and a reasonable time thereafter, the Navy Department finally came to the conclusion that it required this site in perpetuity. Again the city of San Francisco accedes to the Navy Department's requirements. But, Mr. Chairman, it came somewhat as a shock when the Navy Department entered suit on April 17, 1942, in the United States District Court for the Northern District of California, Southern Division, filing a condemnation proceeding placing the value of this tremendously important airport site at only $44,801, when reclamation of the shoals and improvements made thereon had cost millions of dollars of both Federal and municipal moneys.

To carry through this suit on this basis not only means that the Navy Department is requiring the return of all money advanced by the Federal Government to develop Treasure Island, but it in effect is confiscation of the large sums already expended by the city of San Francisco itself. And it likewise severs the economic aviation life line of a great city and community that has and is contributing much to our national defense. This cannot be.

Our only alternative is to turn to Mills Field, which, contrary to testimony given before the Committee on Naval Affairs of the House that it is only 6 miles distant, is actually 12 miles to the south of Treasure Island by air. This change in location, necessitated by Federal Government requirements, requires additional large expenditures. Not only will it be necessary to bring Mills Field to its full development, but it will be equally imperative that we build a high-speed highway from the heart of San Francisco to that airport site, where the Federal Government has already made large national defense investments on behalf of both the Navy and the Coast Guard.

Mr. Chairman, the Federal Government has the moral, if not the legal, obligation to lend every possible assistance to the city of San Francisco in furnishing adequate airport facilities at this new site. The continuing needs of national defense and the protection of Federal defense expenditures at Mills Field demand proper Federal assistance in this development, aside from the Government's moral responsibility to the city for requiring its better airport site at Treasure Island.

Mr. WOODRUM of Virginia. Mr. Chairman, I yield 2 minutes to the gentleman from Washington [Mr. JACKSON].

(Mr. JACKSON asked and was given permission to revise and extend his remarks in the RECORD.)

Mr. JACKSON. Mr. Chairman, I wish to direct my remarks today to the appropriation made for the Office of Civilian Defense. The Committee on Appropriations has seen fit to make a substantial cut in the appropriation for this Office. My congressional district happens to be in the northwest corner of the United States, the closest point to Japan in the continental United States. Leading military strategists seem to agree that the Japs sometime soon will make an attack on the Pacific Coast, particularly the Pacific Northwest. I want to make sure that the civilians in that area and elsewhere in the United States will be adequately protected. At the present time, under the appropriations provided in this bill, we will not be provided adequate protection by the Office of Civilian Defense.

It occurs to me that it is the better course of wisdom to provide funds for sufficient and adequate personnel to make sure that the thousands, in fact millions, of volunteers who are now engaged in civilian-defense activities may continue in that work and thus save the Government millions of dollars in actual labor cost.

Mr. Chairman, in Germany and Japan civilian defense is not a voluntary organization. The total population is told by the government what to do and when to do it. The millions of volunteers in civilian defense in America came in to work of their own free will. There is still a big job to be done to recruit sufficient numbers so that the total strength of our civilian population will be pitted against the strength of the enemy populations. This is a war of civilians against civilians as well as soldiers against soldiers. Here in our country every bricklayer, every bank clerk, every grocery store manager, and every farm hand must be enlisted to fight against his counterpart in the Axis countries.

The United States Office of Civilian Defense does not exercise direct control, but its aid and advice has done much to keep the lines of national war programs clear and untangled at the level of community action. Picture the confusion that would result from 15 or 20 different Government agencies each recruiting volunteers for its own program. The O. C. D. has succeeded in providing volunteers by the millions to carry out war programs that are by their very nature national in scope. It has done this without infringement upon the rights of communities and States and without infringement upon the rights of American citizens to choose the war work they think best suited to their individual talents.

No one will question the national necessity for such programs as health and medical care, recruitment of agricultural labor, salvage, transportation, nutrition, housing, welfare, and child care. No one will question that these programs cannot be carried out without the wholehearted support of the millions of volunteers the O. C. D. has enrolled and trained, with the cooperation of the State defense councils of the 48 States and the more than 12,000 local defense councils.

It would be short-sighted, not to say dangerous, to the Nation's interest to interrupt the successful course of action that the national Office of Civilian Defense has initiated and encouraged and which it has guided with the best advice its staff could muster. There must be a channel through which the benefits of experiences of our allies at war can be brought to the consideration of every American State and city, there to be accepted, rejected, or adapted to local needs. It is equally necessary that American communities shall have access to a channel through which they can share their experiences, so that the best and most workable practices in one community may be made known to every other. It is these channels which O. C. D. has sought to establish with a degree of success apparent to all, and it is these channels which O. C. D. seeks to improve so that volunteer effort may become increasingly efficient and productive.

The machine of civilian defense contains many essential cogs, each of which must mesh before the surge of America's patriotic efforts can find fruit in action. This mighty machine, flexible and adaptable to all States and communities, must nevertheless have some direction of a central nature, a clearinghouse, a headquarters. This headquarters operates solely on the tolerance of its related State and local components, but it must be given a chance to operate within these limits or we shall pay the inevitable price of confusion, individual and group conflicts of plans and performances, and the slackening of civilian efforts at a time when every ounce of local, State, and national energy must be directed upon the long climb toward victory.

Look, if you will, only at the money value of volunteer efforts, which leadership and guidance of the Office of Civilian Defense has already mobilized. It can be shown, on the most conservative estimate, that the money value of volunteer labor of civilian defense has already reached the astounding total of at least $900,000,000 annually. It is absurd to save one and a half millions by removing this leadership and guidance, which is daily adding to the number of volunteers and, through preparation and training, to the quality and volume of their services. The dividends this Nation has drawn from the free labor of millions of its citizens represent a true investment in democracy.

Let us continue to invest in democracy and let us retain the able services of the managers of this enterprise, without destroying, hampering, or restricting the leadership which has demonstrated its total effectiveness.

Mr. WOODRUM of Virginia. Mr. Chairman, I yield 20 minutes to the gentleman from Indiana [Mr. LUDLOW].

Mr. LUDLOW. Mr. Chairman, if I did not love our friends on the left side of the central aisle so well, I should be inclined to say that their efforts today to give a political coloring to the block system of the Office of Civilian Defense would come under the head of summer humor, that is, June humor.

I think anyone who has seen and talked to Dr. Landis, the dean of the Harvard Law School, Director of the Office of Civilian Defense, would not be able by the wildest stretch of the imagination to identify him as a diabolical political conniver, schemer, and plotter. Of all the men in the United States, in my opinion, he would be the last man to condone the prostitution of the public service to politics. He is a man of unimpeachable character, a man of the highest ideals. He would be entirely out of character in the role of a political villain.

When our subcommittee had under consideration the block system, one of the very able members who sits at the west end of the table in the Appropriations Committee room undertook to run Dr. Landis into a fox hole in respect to the activities of one of these local block units. What did he find out? He found out after the most assiduous cross-examination that the diabolical political activity in which that block unit was engaged consisted in organizing for the collection of glass containers.

Here are some of the malicious political activities which are being conducted to the great detriment of the public welfare under the block system. You will find them set forth on page 359 of the hearings. First, car-sharing programs. Second, housing and vacant room surveys. Third, explanations of point rationing. Fourth, surveys of day-care needs for children of working mothers. Fifth, securing donations to the blood plasma bank.

These are the malicious, antisocial, Machiavelian political activities that are being conducted day after day under this unthinkable block system. The personnel required in the Washington headquarters of the Office of Civilian Defense for the operation of the block system consists, all told, of four lonesome individuals.

You will find on page 593 a statement by Dr. Landis to which I should like to call your attention, because it throws a floodlight on his thinking on public questions. He says:

> I have a fundamental belief in the millions of people involved in the movement.

He is speaking now particularly about the block movement.

> The thing that has been heartening to me over and over again in my contacts with the field is the resentment that the people of the United States have and will have to any attempt to try to traduce machinery that has been set up for their common good, to use that for some special purpose, whether it be political or economic, or whatever it is.

Mr. DITTER. Mr. Chairman, will my distinguished friend yield?

Mr. LUDLOW. I cannot resist my friend from Pennsylvania. Certainly I yield to him.

Mr. DITTER. Of course, I join with my distinguished friend from Indiana in the avowed purpose expressed by Mr. Landis, but I am wondering whether as a result of his academic background and

his rather limited association with the practical and the real things of life he is in a position to form an opinion such as he expressed and to which the gentleman has just referred. I am fearful that he is not.

Mr. LUDLOW. I shall answer the gentleman's question if he will agree to answer one for me.

Mr. DITTER. At all times.

Mr. LUDLOW. I should say that I think Dr. Landis will do everything he can within the limit of his ability to prosecute righteousness in public service, and I do not think anything in the world would deflect him from that resolution.

Mr. DITTER. I certainly concur wholeheartedly in what my distinguished friend has said, for I notice that he very carefully guarded the compliment he paid Dr. Landis by saying that he would do this subject to his ability. That circumscribes it to a certain extent.

Mr. LUDLOW. I am sure he would do that with the very best intentions in the world.

Now, will the gentleman answer my question? The gentleman sat day by day beside Dr. Landis and in his inimitable and superlative way cross-examined him. I want to ask the gentleman if Dr. Landis impressed him as being a ward heeler.

Mr. DITTER. No; I could hardly characterize Dr. Landis as a ward heeler. It seems to me that that would be eminently unfair to the professional background that Dr. Landis enjoys. My theory, if the gentleman will yield to me for a moment, is that Dr. Landis may be the victim of his own innocence, and his own ignorance of the realities of life. I am concerned about the practical application of his theories.

Mr. LUDLOW. The gentleman from Pennsylvania is a lawyer of great ability, and a cross-examiner par excellence. In all of his cross-examination of Dr. Landis, the gentleman did not bring out any evidence to show that Dr. Landis is a victim of his own innocense.

Mr. DITTER. I am glad to humbly acknowledge the compliment the gentleman from Indiana pays me, but I must say that at least Dr. Landis was superlatively evasive at times.

Mr. LUDLOW. And may I continue with an example of Dr. Landis' philosophy? He goes on and says:

> The safeguard of the use of the block system does not lie in the Director of the Office of Civilian Defense. It lies in the millions of people who constitute that block plan, the thousands of block leaders. They are ordinary American human beings, patriotic, of every creed, of every political faith, of every color, and there is the strength and there is the bulwark against having a thing like that used for improper purposes.

Mr. DITTER. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. LUDLOW. I should like to make my point. That, Mr. Chairman, I think is a very fine sentiment, and a very splendid philosophy, and I think my friend from Pennsylvania will so agree, will he not?

Mr. DITTER. I agree wholeheartedly, but may I direct the attention of my distinguished friend from Indiana to the question of the chairman, the gentleman from Missouri, which to me was rather pointed, on page 360, when the chairman asked the question of Dr. Landis, in referring to the word "block," whether it was spelled b-l-o-c or b-l-o-c-k. It seemed to me that the gentleman from Missouri, the chairman of the committee, was concerned about what the possibilities of this scheme might be; otherwise he would not have directed an inquiry as to the spelling, whether it be b-l-o-c or b-l-o-c-k.

Mr. LUDLOW. And I say to my friend from Pennsylvania that that is a matter that he will have to settle with the gentleman from Missouri.

Mrs. BOLTON. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. LUDLOW. Yes.

Mrs. BOLTON. The gentleman speaks of millions of people involved in the block plan. I wonder if he appreciates quite how many of them are women who know that the block plan at its best is in Germany, and that many of our women very definitely question the advisability of putting over on them the kind of thing that is done in Germany, and they resent this block plan.

Mr. LUDLOW. That matter was discussed in the committee, and I think it was stated that this plan has been operated in Germany, but Dr. Landis said emphatically the plan was quite a different plan and his plan is not rooted to any extent or to any degree in the plan involved in Germany.

Mrs. BOLTON. It is, however, very definitely questioned by the women of this country.

Mr. LUDLOW. Mr. Chairman, this is a big bill, and I shall discuss only one relatively small phase of it. The broader aspects of the pending bill have been thoroughly covered by the able chairman of our committee the gentleman from Missouri [Mr. CANNON], and I shall be content if I may consume a little time in presenting some factual information about one of the most interesting of all the war agencies, the Office of Civilian Defense. In my opinion, the amount provided in the bill for this activity is the irreducible minimum that should be allowed. There is even a question in my mind as to whether in our zeal to protect the Treasury and save the expenditure of every unnecessary dollar we of the Appropriations Committee did not insert the pruning knife a little too deeply in the estimates for that activity. I am certain that in the national interests not one dollar too much has been provided in this measure for the Office of Civilian Defense.

The appropriation for the Office of Civilian Defense for the current fiscal year 1943 was $7,447,075. That Office went before the Budget Bureau and asked for an appropriation of $9,023,353 to carry on its activities during the fiscal year 1944. The Budget Bureau allowed $5,949,450. Our Committee on Appropriations decided that $4,000,000 would be sufficient to enable the Office of Civilian Defense to carry on during the next fiscal year in view of the spade work that already has been done and the nonrecurrent items which will not have to be met next year. The amount allowed is $5,023,353 below the amount the Office of Civilian Defense asked the Budget, $1,949,450 below the amount the Budget allowed, and $3,447,075 below the appropriation for the present fiscal year. It is the rock-bottom amount that should be appropriated.

The organization for civilian national defense is one that cannot be lightly regarded. It is one that directly affects all of the people of the Nation, your constituents and mine, everybody. Since, fortunately, there has been no attack on our country from the outside, many of our citizens are complacently inclined to a let-down in their appreciation of the need for civilian defense, but according to all of our authorities, both military and civilian, that lackadaisical attitude is not warranted. In his testimony before our subcommittee, James M. Landis, Director of Civilian Defense, expressed the opinion that while the likelihood of an aerial attack on the southeastern part of the United States and the Gulf has diminished considerably as a result of the north African campaign, the attack from the west, on the west coast, and the attack on the northeastern coast of the United States is still a possibility, and the same degree of possibility as it was a year ago, with possibly one change: That is that the air forces of the enemy may have been considerably diminished in strength as a result of our own activity.

I was much impressed when Director Landis at the conclusion of his 2 days of testimony said solemnly:

> I think it would be a very serious mistake if anything that Congress did or anything that we did told the American people to let down their guard against the enemy. Neither you nor I nor anyone here knows if and when the enemy will strike against this country. In the light of that fog of our knowledge, which is just characteristic of the fog that surrounds the war as a whole, we cannot afford to let down on the type of protective services that we have built.

That statement, I think, reflects wisdom and sound sense.

The work of the Office of Civilian Defense is separated into two main divisions—the Protection Branch and the Civilian War Services Branch. The Protection Branch is concerned with the organization of the United States for protection against enemy attack, primarily air bombardment.

This branch enters the civilian-defense picture in the fields of maintenance of communications, air raid warning services, control systems, alarm devices, protective lighting and concealment, fire defense, gas defense, training, facility security, evacuation of population, emergency transportation, and medical services.

The Protection Branch is headed by Maj. Gen. Ulysses S. Grant, grandson of President Grant, who was loaned by the Army to the Office of Civilian Defense. Incidentally, the military and civilian defense programs are tied in very closely together. An important feature of the protective service is the organization, recruitment, and training of volunteers in an organization known as the United

States Citizens' Defense Corps, which today comprises some 6,000,000 people.

Much of the work of the protective section does not and should not go beyond the planning stage because there is no military reason at this time why it should go beyond that stage. There is no actual construction of shelters in the way England had to undertake a shelter program, but it would be foolhardy not to have a shelter plan to put in operation if necessity should arise. Plans must be made for speedy evacuation of target areas, even though it may never be necessary to evacuate. Such plans have been made on an elaborate scale, providing for removal of people from the possible zone of attack on the eastern seaboard as far west as Ohio, and on the west coast to safe points in the interior. The protective program provides for the manufacture of 5,000,000 gas masks with stand-by facilities to manufacture more at the rate of 2,500,000 a month. Gas masks deteriorate rapidly. Up to date 1,000,000 masks have been manufactured and delivered to areas of potential attack.

Last year Congress gave the Office of Civilian Defense $100,000,000 to provide protective equipment for localities that were most in need of that equipment. To date about half of that amount or $50,000,000 has been spent in providing equipment to 2,044 communities. One hundred and ninety-one hospital units have been organized under the protective branch, each with a staff of doctors and nurses. The doctors are given Reserve commissions in the United States Public Health Service and are ready to be on duty and take over the hospital facilities immediately whenever the need appears.

Among the hospitals and the medical profession of cities mobile medical teams have been organized, equipped, and trained. Several thousand casualty stations have been created and equipped. The preparations even go as far as to include plans for mortuary services.

A complete program for collection of blood plasma has been put in operation by the protection branch with the result that 60,000 units are now available and it is proposed to increase the supply to 130,000 units. One hundred and fifty-four hospitals are cooperating in this program. This plasma supply is being reserved entirely for civilian casualties as the Red Cross collects plasma for the armed forces. A great deal of Office of Civilian Defense blood plasma was used in connection with the Cocoanut Grove fire in Boston, and it is believed that many lives were saved by it.

The Civilian War Services Branch, the second great division of the Office of Civilian Defense, is devoted mainly to the organization of volunteers to carry out the many and varied programs and plans relating to civilian national defense that emanate from the National Government. It is in this branch that the cut in appropriations will be most severely felt. Civilian war training, Victory speakers, and victory gardens come under this branch. Tied into it are 14,000 local defense councils, representing about 80 percent of the Nation's population. That is about twice as many councils as were in existence a year ago.

The Civilian War Services Branch is the branch that reaches out and arouses the interest, enthusiasm, and cooperation of the masses in a vast variety of ways connected with the war and the national interest.

It distributes vast quantities of literature. It generates fervor in all sorts of enterprises to promote the national interests and gets all hands to cooperating in patriotic efforts. An example of the activities of one volunteer office is described on page 358 of the hearings. This is the volunteer office of Hartford, Conn., and this is its report. It reported the assignment in recent months of more than 400 volunteers for assistance to local draft boards; 322 to help with fuel and oil rationing; 109 to aid in the development of a land Army; 644 to set up point rationing; 109 to work on war boards; 113 to assist in the collection of scrap; 219 to assist the board of health hospitals, and health agencies; 144 to help in community youth work; 71 to assist in child-care work; 381 to aid 18 other community organizations, including 163 to help the United States Employment Service.

I simply give you that as an illustration of what the activity of these volunteer offices can be. This is a good example. It is estimated that there are now 11,000,000 volunteers who are contributing about $1,000,000,000 worth of labor annually in carrying out the programs that are so necessary to our civilian defense today. Of the 11,000,000 volunteers, about 3,000,000 are undergoing training in the civilian war services.

An idea of the value and extent of the cooperative assistance that is being obtained on a strictly volunteer basis may be had by reading the hearings on this bill.

The United States Chamber of Commerce estimates that more than half of its 600,000 members are active in local civilian-defense councils, having such local civilian-defense activities as car sharing, farm and industrial employment, fire and sabotage prevention, housing and industrial surveys, and fuel conservation.

A total of 1,250,000 members of the American Legion are serving as air-raid wardens. Ninety-three percent of the 1,400 Elks lodges, covering a membership of 530,000, report that they are cooperating actively with local defense councils; 970 Rotarians are heads of their local defense councils, and 6,901 serve as staff members.

Reports from the Moose organization indicate that the secretary-general has been successful in getting all lodges active in 1 or more of 15 civilian defense activities. Approximately 60,900 Kiwanians serve in the protective services, an average of 29 members per club.

In 1942 the 2,100 Kiwanis clubs devoted 84 percent of their programs to Federal wartime subjects advanced nationally by the Office of Civilian Defense.

The Division of War Services helps these and many other organizations to shape their programs and to integrate those programs with the general plan of civilian national defense.

Mr. WOODRUM of Virginia. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. LUDLOW. Yes.

Mr. WOODRUM of Virginia. I am very glad that the gentleman has pointed out to the committee the work of the civilian defense groups—the various volunteer groups. There are literally thousands of volunteer groups in every county community in the United States, of all faiths, of all political beliefs, who are furnishing their volunteer services in the war effort, under the leadership of the Civilian Defense. Because of the drastic cut made by the committee in this appropriation, all of this volunteer work—all of this work of volunteer groups—will be suspended. It will not be possible to do any of it.

Mrs. BOLTON. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. WOODRUM of Virginia. Yes.

Mrs. BOLTON. I am a little confused by the statement of the gentleman from Virginia. I do not see how a cut in funds can stop volunteer work.

Mr. WOODRUM of Virginia. Because the volunteer work is done under the leadership and under the auspices of the Office of Civilian Defense. They have furnished small skeleton groups in towns and cities who have coordinated these things, for instance, in the rationing program and explaining the rationing to people. They furnished small groups that get together—different volunteer groups all over the country—who undertake to instruct the people in rationing and in the rationing program, and in all of the various programs. We have dealt a body blow at that volunteer work which I do not believe the country at large is going to like.

Mrs. BOLTON. I was wondering, after so many months of training under paid workers, whether the volunteer group could step into those positions without pay?

Mr. WOODRUM of Virginia. The experience of the rationing boards is that they have to have a full-time staff of leaders in all of these groups. The volunteer groups are willing to do voluntary service, but they must have people who are experienced, who know the program and know the work, in order to furnish leadership.

Mr. HINSHAW. Will the gentleman yield for a question?

Mr. LUDLOW. My time is very short.

Mr. WOODRUM of Virginia. I yield the gentleman 5 additional minutes, Mr. Chairman.

Mr. HINSHAW. Will the gentleman yield?

Mr. LUDLOW. I yield.

Mr. HINSHAW. I would like to ask the gentleman from Virginia concerning the remarks he has just made, because they are a matter of great concern on the Pacific coast. On the west coast we count on our civilian defense to do a job in case of attack of some sort, whether it be merely a token raid or any other kind of a raid, and we fully anticipate such a thing on the coast at some time within the period of this war. Does the gentleman mean that if this program

is reduced it will be necessary for the civilian defense on our coast to fold up?

Mr. WOODRUM of Virginia. I did not mean quite that much. I mean practically all the work of the voluntary groups would be suspended under this reduction.

Mr. HINSHAW. Practically all of our work is volunteer work except for certain paid personnel.

Mr. WOODRUM of Virginia. There are two types of work done under this program. One is called the work that the volunteer groups do, such as furnishing information on these various war programs, bond buying programs, rationing programs and gasoline programs, and all of that which they have called into service under civilian defense. Then there is the other branch of work, purely local defense work, of which the gentleman speaks. We carry funds here for that, although they have been cut, but we have dangerously cut the program of the Office of Civilian Defense, and I do not think that is the way to reform it. If it is not being properly conducted we should correct it by legislation, but I think we have struck a dangerous blow at civilian defense in this country by the cuts we have made.

Mr. HINSHAW. Will the gentleman divide his remarks between the activities that have to do with the bond buying program, the rationing program and the gasoline program and that part which has to do with defense against attack, and explain the difference?

Mr. WOODRUM of Virginia. It is fully set out in the hearings. Beyond saying that I do not think we have given them enough money to carry on the defense program, I do not think we have done that.

Mr. HINSHAW. The gentleman's statement to me is important, because the House relies a great deal on the gentleman's information.

Mr. WOODRUM of Virginia. I appreciate that, but I think that is one point where I think we have cut dangerously deep.

Mr. LUDLOW. Mr. Chairman, some of the programs that are being successfully carried into effect through this voluntary cooperative system are as follows:

First. The Victory garden campaign.

Second. Car-sharing programs.

Third. Housing and vacant-room surveys.

Fourth. Explanations of point rationing.

Fifth. Surveys of day-care needs for children of working mothers.

Sixth. Securing donations to the blood plasma bank.

Seventh. Scrap collecting.

Eighth. Tin-can processing and collection.

Ninth. Manpower programs.

These are programs that are obviously worth while and their successful execution cannot fail to contribute to the national welfare.

The Civilian War Services Branch sponsors the Victory speakers, whose duty it is to speak to the people on all phases of national civilian defense and the war effort. In 1 State alone—Michigan—about 1,000 speeches are made a week. The speakers are local people who prepare their own speeches. The Community war Information Section of the Office of Civilian Defense issues a publication entitled "The Victory Speaker," and furnishes it and other material to the local speakers, which they may use or not, as they see fit.

These are the bare outlines of the two main fields of operation of the Office of Civilian Defense. It will be seen, I think, that while there is much variance and dissimilarity in the scope of activities that are carried on, all are important and worth while in this grave period of our national emergency.

Director Landis impressed us as a sincere and earnest man of the scholar type, consecrated to the public service in every fiber of his being. He has never allowed politics to get as much as a toehold in his organization. He is clean as a hound's tooth. If any of the expert axmen of the House should attempt to chop his appropriation further I would say "Woodman, spare that tree!" The amount carried in the bill is only 44 percent of the amount he requested of the Budget and this reduction of itself will force a drastic curtailment and reorganization of the Office of Civilian Defense.

Events may prove that some of the precautionary steps that are being taken are unnecessary, but who can tell? It is a time when caution commends to us the old adage, "An ounce of prevention is worth a pound of cure." It is dangerous to cut this appropriation more than it has been cut. Director Landis spoke wisely when he told our committee that now is no time to let down our guard against the enemy.

The CHAIRMAN. The time of the gentleman from Indiana has again expired.

Mr. DITTER. Mr. Chairman, I yield to the gentleman from Indiana [Mr. SPRINGER] such time as he may desire.

(By unanimous consent, Mr. SPRINGER was granted permission to revise and extend his remarks.)

Mr. SPRINGER. Mr. Chairman, the pending bill provides for an appropriation of $48,170,000 for the War Relocation Authority. However, the total amount of the appropriation requested in this measure is the huge sum of $2,921,441,504. There are certain observations which I desire to make with respect to this measure, which apply generally to the huge indebtedness which is being piled up against the generation now here, and those yet to come, which will be an obstruction throughout the coming years to the progress of the people of this country.

May I suggest at the very outset that the Congress has done everything within its power to aid in the winning of this war. It has appropriated all the funds for which it was asked by the President and those in authority. It has given its wholehearted support in every instance to aid in our victory. However, the Congress does not have any power or authority over the spending of the money when it is once appropriated. The President, who is the Commander in Chief of the Army and Navy in time of war, and his subordinates have the full control over the spending of the taxpayers' money. And in this connection may I suggest that the Congress has appropriated tremendous sums of money for our war effort; and recently it was predicted by those in power that we are rapidly approaching the day when our spending will reach the staggering sum of $100,000,000,000 in the period of 1 year. Therefore, Mr. Chairman, we are rapidly approaching the day when our national debt will equal or exceed the unfathomable and incomprehensible sum of $300,000,000,000. This sum of money is so huge that we cannot understand it—we cannot appraise it—we cannot calculate its effect upon our people and our way of life. What are some of the implications involved in such a staggering debt in our country?

Mr. Chairman, recently I had the occasion to break down the staggering sum of $300,000,000,000 into the area and among the people of the congressional district which I have the honor to represent, and if and when the national debt reaches the sum hereinbefore mentioned, the portion thereof which will have to be assumed and paid by the people of my district is in the sum of $698,272,444, which is equal to, or in excess of, the total appraisement of all real estate and all personal property in that entire area. When we visualize this huge debt and come to realize that it will, with interest, far exceed the value of everything we have, when we will come to know that all of the savings of a lifetime have been frittered away, and when we will come to realize that our farm or home will have to be paid for again and again before we are the owners of it, then we will fully realize just what our incomparable situation is. The continuance of the spending of huge sums of money for nonessential and unnecessary things in time of war, and the packing of every department of Government with needless and useless employees, is sapping the very life and resources of our Government and our people, leaving us poor indeed. This spending for nonessential things must be stopped. I call upon every department of Government to cut down the cost of operation, and to release and discharge every employee that is not essential. I call upon them to make the same sacrifice our people are making throughout this Nation—to economize in every instance possible. We are involved in war, and we must win this war. We cannot win the war if the various agencies of our own Government continue to obstruct our war effort by spending the taxpayers' money for unnecessary and nonessential things.

Mr. Chairman, the various counties in the Tenth Congressional District, with the debt of $300,000,000,000 as contemplated, will have their portion of that debt to pay. If it was paid before any interest charges have attached thereto, those counties in Indiana would owe the respective amounts hereinafter set forth: Decatur County, $40,380,716; Delaware County, $170,765,714; Fayette County, $54,220,158; Hancock County, $39,413,956; Henry County, $91,593,824; Randolph County, $60,972,948; Rush

County, $43,115,706; Shelby County, $59,220,934; Union County, $13,707,726; Wayne County, $134,923,662. And, Mr. Chairman, when we witness those staggering amounts of money which those counties will owe, on a basis of a debt of $300,000,000,000, it makes every American shudder. The waste and extravagance by those in charge of the spending of our taxpayers' money is responsible, in part, for this tremendous debt—and for those grevious errors our people will be compelled to pay.

Mr. Chairman, I especially wish to direct my remarks to that portion of this measure which relates to the appropriation of $48,170,000 for the War Relocation Authority. It is contemplated, we are advised, to send Japanese and other aliens into the various sections of our country to aid in the farm work, and in all kinds of work. In my section of the country the people do not want these Japanese, or other aliens, sent into their locality to secure jobs upon the farms and in the factories and mills. Many of those Japanese are still loyal to their own country; we are engaged in a war against Japan; we must not forget that Japan attacked us in the most dastardly manner, she killed our people and she destroyed our ships, and all this occurred on the very day the ambassadors of peace from Japan were in conference with the authorities of government, in Washington. That is not all. In some of the isolation centers, or concentration camps, where the Japanese have been placed, it has been discovered in one or two instances that those Japanese had obtained the flag of their country—Japan—and that they had raised the flag and were flying it over their camp; that was in this country, and that was after we were engaged in this war with Japan.

The people in my section of Indiana do not want any Japanese or Germans, who have been engaged in this war and who are now prisoners of war, to come into their localities for the purpose of working. My people do not want to work with, or near, those people who have been engaged in war against our boys or those who are still loyal to their foreign homeland. My people do not want to assume the added burden of guarding those who are classified as alien enemies. They want to go about their farms and their factories and mills with a sense of security—and they do not want to go forward with a feeling of insecurity by reason of having in their very midst people who have fought against us and who are now prisoners of war, or Japanese whose affiliations are yet attached to the homeland and their cause against our country.

Mr. Chairman, I have read with much regret that a large number of Japanese—our enemies in this war—are being cared for with fatherly care, while our own men and boys who were captured at Bataan and in the Philippines, and elsewhere, are bearing heavy burdens—they are not being sustained with the care of home and with the tenderness of father and mother. The Japanese put those to death who participated in the air raid over Japan and who were thereafter captured. We are dealing with those who are ruthless and dangerous. As I stated before, the people in my locality in Indiana do not want that type of people about or near them. They want to remain secure in their homes and in their communities.

Mr. Chairman, as we contemplate our future—and as we scan the horizon ahead, let us stop all useless spending of money by the agencies of government, and let us force those agencies to reduce their personnel and their force. Let us begin to fight at home as our boys are fighting on every front—for victory. Let us stop the waste and the extravagance, and let us go forward and win this war.

Mr. DITTER. Mr. Chairman, I yield myself such time as I may desire.

Mr. Chairman, I hold certain positive convictions that I should like to express at this time. I am prompted to do this because of the controversial features in this bill and because of a continued practice here in the House by which an attempt is made to choke off criticism of the administration.

As a basis for my right to express these convictions, I quote from a statement of Lincoln when he said:

> There is an important sense in which the Government is distinct from the administration. One is perpetual, the other temporary and changeable. A man may be loyal to his Government and yet oppose the peculiar principles and methods of the administration.

Since the declaration of war in December, 1941, there has been a studied effort here in the House to attribute to those who might be critical of the administration an unpatriotic purpose and motive. I want to make the very positive declaration today that in my opinion a man's patriotism is not measured by his willingness to acquiesce in and approve the policies of the present administration. I am not prepared to accept the brand of unpatriotism simply because of my refusal to approve administration policies. I know that the administration has a propaganda machine and the most skilled publicity experts, paid for by the taxpayers, to place its position in the most favorable light before the people. I believe that I, as a Member of Congress—no, even more than that, the Congress as a whole—has a duty to perform in subjecting the administration policies and methods to the most searching and the most critical examination; to exhaust every means at its command to expose the failures and mistakes, and to bring that information home to the people. If the administration has the right to use a propaganda machine for its purposes, if the highly skilled technicians employed by the present administration but paid for by the overburdened taxpayers, continue their operations, then certainly no one can be critical of the efforts that are made by those of us who feel that the administration has made mistakes and that it continues in these mistakes.

Here and now I challenge the majority to deny to me or to any Member of the Congress the right to be critical of the administration in power. I yield to the majority here and now, as to whether or not my patriotism shall be measured by my critical appraisal of the administration's policies.

Mr. McCORMACK. Will the gentleman yield?

Mr. DITTER. If the gentleman is asking me to yield to answer my challenge, I yield to the distinguished floor leader.

Mr. McCORMACK. The gentleman from Massachusetts always approaches with great hesitancy the answering of any challenge issued by the distinguished and brilliant gentleman from Pennsylvania. The gentleman from Massachusetts simply asks the gentleman from Pennsylvania to yield for a suggestion.

Mr. DITTER. The gentleman from Massachusetts overwhelms me.

Mr. McCORMACK. If I overwhelm the gentleman, I have attained a goal that I never thought in my mind that I could even approximate from a human angle. But I ask my distinguished friend to yield to suggest that he take out from his remarks any reference to his patriotism because no one on the majority side, and I know no one on the minority side, ever questions the patriotism of the gentleman from Pennsylvania. We may question his judgment and disagree with the gentleman, but, so far as the patriotism of the gentleman is concerned, I am proud publicly to state that he has always been an inspiration to all of us, and may I say that that comes from the depths of my heart and is a sincere expression of my thoughts.

Mr. DITTER. Again, Mr. Chairman, I say the distinguished majority leader overwhelms me. Certainly I would in no way question the sincerity of the distinguished majority leader. I would be lacking, indeed, were I to fail to acknowledge very humbly the splendid tribute that my distinguished friend has paid me. Probably I should have made my declaration a little less personal. Certainly I have never been charged with a lack of patriotism, and as the majority leader knows, my mouth has not been closed in my criticism of the administration.

The distinguished majority leader resorts to kindness and in that kindness completely sets at nought what had been my purpose. My purpose had been to challenge the majority. The majority leader disarms me.

Mr. McCORMACK. Will the gentleman yield right there?

Mr. DITTER. My purpose had been to challenge. Now his kindness makes me submissive to his approach. I shall not change my remarks. I appreciate the suggestion my distinguished friend has made. I shall bear in mind, of course, the assurance that my distinguished friend has given me. I am glad to know that even though I am critical and even though my friend does not agree with me at all times, nevertheless the differences of opinion which exist between us will not cast any reflection upon me. Of course, I can assure the distinguished majority leader that I never entertain anything in the way of passing doubt with reference to his patriotism and the high purposes of his public service.

I yield to the distinguished gentleman.

Mr. McCORMACK. My distinguished and warm friend from Pennsylvania has stated that the observation that I just made was out of the kindness of my heart. I want to state that that is a fair construction to place upon it by the gentleman, but it was not my state of mind however. Under no condition would or could I say anything unkind about my friend from Pennsylvania, but the thing that prompted me to make the statement I did was not kindness but attempted intellectual honesty.

Mr. DITTER. I certainly hope that my feeble effort at acknowledging the compliment could not have been construed in any way as suggesting that the distinguished majority leader has ever been or ever will be unkind, either to me or to those who serve with him here in the House.

Mr. McCORMACK. Mr. Chairman, my purpose in my last observation was to convey to my friend that the motive which prompted me to make my first statement was far greater than kindness; it was a frank statement, a statement that everyone agrees with because everyone knows the gentleman from Pennsylvania is one of the finest type of Americans that ever lived.

Mr. DITTER. Mr. Chairman, I can find no other word for the overwhelming character of the contribution made by my distinguished friend.

Under the circumstances I might be constrained from pursuing my thought further, but a deep, abiding conviction, and probably a considered sense of public duty, urges me on.

Mr. RABAUT. Mr. Chairman, will the distinguished gentleman yield to me?

Mr. DITTER. I yield to my friend from Michigan.

Mr. RABAUT. I am reminded of the words of Disraeli, when someone was critical, who said, "It is much easier to be critical than it is to be correct."

Mr. DITTER. I quite agree. It is the easier task to criticize. Were I stronger probably I would not accept the lighter task criticism. Certainly at no time, and I hope when I say this you will accept it, I certainly have at no time endeavored to indicate to the House the feeling on my part that I was always correct. I am very conscious of the human limitations that are mine. I have always striven to avoid an intolerant attitude, an assurance that I could under no circumstances be in error. God forbid that I should ever assume such a position.

My human frailties press upon me at all times. I always ask a gracious Providence to excuse my sins of omission and commission. My fear, I will say to the distinguished gentleman from Michigan, my fear is that those at the other end of Pennsylvania Avenue never realize that they can be mistaken. They feel that they are always correct. It is because of that intolerant insistence of their infallibility that those of the minority here must bring to their attention and to the attention of the country their shortcomings, their errors, and mistakes.

Now you have given me the thread of my remarks. I said when my distinguished majority leader complimented me a moment ago that I was dissuaded for the moment. I thank my friend from Michigan for having now put me on my course again. It has been 18 months. I believe, or thereabouts, since we entered into the war. Since then we have heard much of a comprehensive national economic policy—a policy to deal with our problems here at home. During the course of the hearings the distinguished judge who has taken over the task of stabilization, one of our former colleagues, one for whom all have a great respect, one who has rendered a very distinguished service on the bench, was asked what that policy was. I was surprised when the gentleman from Massachusetts [Mr. WIGGLESWORTH] asked Judge Vinson what the comprehensive national policy was as to prices, rents, wages, salaries, profits, rationing, subsidies, and all other matters, to have the brilliant jurist say that he did not know what it was. I doubt very much whether anybody else knows what the comprehensive national policy is with reference to our domestic problems. I submit that my distinguished friend from Michigan, Mr. LESINSKI, who drew an indictment just a moment ago against O. P. A. would not have drawn that indictment had there been a well-rounded, completely coordinated, and entirely comprehensive national economic policy. We would not have six, seven, eight, nine—dear knows how many—agencies, one pulling against the other, if there were a comprehensive national policy. There may be one, but apparently it is locked up. The President may have it; Harry Hopkins may have it, and there may be one or two others who have been let in on the secret, but by and large there is no—at least no announced—comprehensive national policy on the domestic front.

What have we done in the European theater of war? We have taken skilled men, men who knew what armaments were, men in the Army, men in the Navy, men who had studied strategy and we have said: "Here is the task before you." Those men have set to work and have outlined certain objectives, and they have required from us certain means for carrying out those objectives. They have very definitely in their minds the striking points: Here, there, and elsewhere on this far-flung battle front. They are skilled men with a definite plan and a positive policy, and they are pushing the war gloriously and successfully on every battle front. But there on the home front we have been much like a mariner who has a splendid ship—a better ship could not be had—but who has no rudder, no compass no chart, and, certainly, thus far with no avowed destination in mind.

I say it is high time the American people were told what the "comprehensive"—the word is intriguing. May I just stop long enough to pay my compliment to the administration for its ability to play with words? A comprehensive national economic policy! Some few years back I knew what the comprehensive national policy was; it was announced as that of the more abundant life. Now it seems to me this comprehensive national policy has become a coupon-rationed existence. Such of it as is necessary by reason of the exactions and requirements of war should not be complained of, but such part of this rationed coupon existence of ours that results from the mismanagement and the incompetency and the failure of the administration to chart a course and come to an ultimate end, that cannot be excused. Is this coupon-rationed existence a part of our national policy? Is the hit or miss, slipshod methods of price control a part of our national policy? Is the vacillation on the question of men and management a part of our national policy? Is the suppression and the coloring of news by O. W. I. a part of our national policy? What, I ask again, is our national policy?

Mr. LUDLOW. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. DITTER. I yield to my friend from Indiana.

Mr. LUDLOW. I know that the gentleman with his kind attitude to everybody does not want to be unkind toward Judge Fred Vinson. Is it not true——

Mr. DITTER. May I make the observation and then if the gentleman wishes he may add to it: Judge Vinson had just come from the bench. I think Judge Vinson was more than kind in being willing to come before the committee after but a day or two of tenure of office and submit to the examination that he did; and I in no way wanted to reflect upon Judge Vinson with reference to this failure to have an announced policy.

Mr. LUDLOW. May I say that I think the gentleman has made a very manful statement, one that will be greatly appreciated by Judge Vinson and the people of the entire country. Judge Vinson had not yet got warm in his office when he came before us and he was not familiar with the policies and could not have been.

Mr. DITTER. In fact, he had not as yet had the opportunity of selecting his personnel.

Mr. LUDLOW. That is correct.

Mr. DITTER. He was alone.

Mr. LUDLOW. That is correct.

Mr. DITTER. And any observation of mine should not carry the suggestion of a criticism of Judge Vinson.

Mr. LUDLOW. I thank the gentleman.

Mr. DITTER. My criticism was directed against those who should have formulated the policy so that Judge Vinson would have known what it was even before he came into office. If he did not know the fault was not his, but the fault lies at the door of those in the administration circles who have not had the courage to formulate a policy, those who are waiting for public opinion to provide favorable weather for their sails. I want to take issue with one thing that was said here this afternoon.

The majority must be hard put. I do not know how many of you here present today heard my distinguished friend the gentleman from New York [Mr. CELLER] earlier today. I am sorry I must make this observation even though public business requires him to be absent at the moment. The distinguished gentleman from New York [Mr. CELLER], in an effort to get from under the stigma of O. W. I. tried to say that O. W. I. is a Republican outfit. I know my friend from New York can stretch his imagination at times. I

know that he is most persuasive. When he tries to take O. W. I., with Elmer Davis as the guiding hand and Mr. Sherwood as the one in charge of O. W. I.'s foreign service, and make of it a Republican outfit, he is going far afield. I want him to produce the evidence of the assertion. I am not at all surprised that the able gentleman from New York would try to get from under the unfavorable reaction which has set in all over the country against O. W. I. If in his absence there are others on the majority side who share his opinion and who can produce the proof of the assertion at this time, I shall yield for the production of the proof.

I should like to revert to the failure of the administration to put our economic house in order on the home front. Every day's mail brings complaints about the failure.

After 18 months of American participation in the war, the administration has failed to formulate a coordinated national policy for dealing with the war's domestic problems. The President should forthwith formulate and make known to the American people such a policy. Our armed forces, as I have said before, under our military leadership, have a definite program for winning the war overseas. But the President and his New Deal advisers are still hopelessly floundering amid a welter of impractical ideas and philosophies on the home front.

It is high time that the New Deal philosophy of spending and scarcity be abandoned and that Mr. Roosevelt divorce himself long enough from his ambition for a fourth term in the White House to deal realistically and courageously with the chaotic situation confronting the Nation. Thus far the President has failed to show the courage and nonpartisanship required in the really grave emergency in which the country now actually finds itself.

The people are alarmed and dismayed by the confusion and bickering in high Government offices and by the failure to provide a national policy to direct the civilian economy and to effectively halt the inflationary rise in prices and wages.

Or, if there is any such over-all plan, it remarks a secret locked deep in the breast of the President, of Harry Hopkins, of James T. Byrnes, War Mobilization Director, until a few days ago Economic Stabilization Director, and his successor in that office, Judge Fred M. Vinson.

I make this statement that the New Deal is without a coordinated policy in respect to the protection of the civilian economy advisedly, for at the hearings held on June 5 by the subcommittee of the House Appropriations Committee on the budget of the Office of Economic Stabilization Judge Vinson admitted that he had formulated no such policy and that he was unaware of what his predecessor, Justice Byrnes, had done in this regard.

And Justice Byrnes took over his new office in the Office of War Mobilization without taking the American people into his confidence as to what, if anything, has been done in the three-quarters of a year the Office of Economic Stabilization has been in operation.

Asked to give a picture of what has gone on in the Office since it was established, Judge Vinson could only say:

I think it would be a very formidable task to get a complete picture or a picture in detail.

The more abundant life has given way to a life of coupon-rationing of life's necessities, something to which the American people are unaccustomed and which has been largely brought about by inefficiency and mismanagement.

The only new policy which has been advanced is to roll back food prices by a $2,000,000,000 subsidy program outlined by the President and to which Judge Vinson has already committed himself without the opportunity for study of the inflationary consequences that must result, and for which all the people, whatever their station in life, will pay through the nose, not only in higher taxes but in finally increased rather than lessened living costs.

It is thus apparent that regardless of the wishes or intent of the Congress, the President is determined to enlarge upon the fallacious economic policies which have characterized the New Deal from its beginning.

I am confident, however, that the American people will have a great deal more to say about this issue. I rely upon their judgment and common sense to compel the President to at least get down to earth and to actualities and to face the situation with the courage the American people have a right to expect of the President of the United States, and which thus far has been lamentably lacking in the President's official acts.

The present situation is, furthermore, one that calls for eternal vigilance made necessary by Mr. Roosevelt's well-known habit and that of those serving under him, of exceeding their constitutional powers whenever they can get away with it.

We are faced with a situation of the gravest import. On the one hand, is the deplorable condition in which the country finds itself because of the lack of a national policy for civilian economic control. On the other, the threat that by Executive order and directive the attempt will be made to continue piecemeal, ineffective, even un-American, policies that will accentuate rather than decrease the evils of inflation and will work the most destructive changes in our business and social structure.

The American people demand a different course than this.

The American people want something other than the policy of the palace politicians; something other than the policy of improvidence; something other than the "spend and spend, tax and tax, elect and elect" policy of the high priests of the New Deal; something other than the scarcity and profligacy policies of the W. P. A. and the A. A. A.

I have already referred to the right of the Congress to be critical. I have fixed opinions on these rights. The only means which democracy has to urge speed on its leaders or to improve their methods is the whiplash of public opinion and the crack of critical appraisal. Unless we exercise the right of critical examination of executive operations, we automatically invite a situation not unlike the conditions which attend Hitler's tyranny.

Extended reference has been made to the tactics followed by the Office of War Information. I shall make a more extended observation about this agency at another time. Suffice it to say that I believe it is a matter of deep and vital concern to a free people, even in time of war, how far government should be permitted to go in molding public opinion by the circulation of news or by tinting the news with deceptive colors. A well-informed people can be a free people, but an ignorant or misinformed people cannot hope to retain their liberties.

Mr. Chairman, I shall pursue at greater length at some future time the subject of the agencies for which appropriations are made in this bill. I am convinced the activities of these agencies will continue to be misdirected efforts unless a comprehensive national economic policy is formulated and adopted, and unless the disruptive forces which have been permitted to operate in these agencies are brought to an end.

(Mr. DITTER asked and was given permission to revise and extend his own remarks in the RECORD.)

Mr. LUDLOW. Mr. Chairman, I yield such time as he may desire to the gentleman from Pennsylvania [Mr. SNYDER].

Mr. SNYDER. Mr. Chairman, the bill before us carries an appropriation of $2,939,000,000 to serve 18 essential war agencies for the coming fiscal year. If you divide the 18 into that amount, $2,939,000,000, you will find that it is a very small amount comparatively speaking to carry on these important war agencies.

In considering this appropriation request for the Board of Economic Warfare, it is vitally important that we understand clearly the direct relationship of this agency to the total war effort. We are not interested in theory here; we want to know the facts of current operations.

We do not need to be reminded that this war will not be won on the military front alone. Out total resources must be geared in here at home, and broad activities which we call economic warfare must be carried on throughout the world. Let us take a brief look at high lights of what B. E. W. is doing in this field, so that we will be better able to judge the value of this agency's job—to see how indispensable it is.

In time of war, the United States must control its commercial exports. We cannot permit the shipment of goods needed vitally in our own war effort. We cannot afford to permit anything to leave the country which might aid the enemy, directly or indirectly. At the same time, we must protect the economy of the friendly countries who are on our side, within the safe limits of available supply.

B. E. W. is doing this job, centralizing the authority effectively. Working with the War Production Board and the Department of State, it gets the determina-

tion of what we can spare from this country, and then squares that with the most urgent war-economy needs of our allies.

Around 6,000 export-license applications have to be considered each day. These cover hundreds of commodity groups, coming from thousands of United States exporters. Each must be checked against the supply and need situation, and against the blacklist of undesirable foreign customers. It is a tremendous task—an essential task—and we simply cannot afford to hamstring the work in any way.

Turning to the problem of import of needed war materials from other countries, we again find B. E. W. doing an essential war job. We are not self-sufficient in raw materials. Literally hundreds of strategic commodities must be brought in from outside the United States. Former sources of supply lost to the enemy, particularly in the Far East, have to be offset from other areas of the world.

Without these supplies our war industries could not keep on operating at full strength. Without them, we could not meet our commitments in war production.

As a Nation, we are justly proud that no United States war factory has had to close for lack of imported strategic materials. And this has not just happened. It has been the result of efficient, centralized planning and direction by the Board of Economic Warfare.

The materials have to be located in the four corners of the earth; their procurement has to be carefully programmed and blueprinted; frequently vast development projects must be carried through before the goods can be bought at all.

All this is headed up, and headed up successfully, in B. E. W. Foreign buying operations will pass $2,000,000,000 during the year. The B. E. W. import field men have been called economic commandos, and I think the term is well taken. We cannot be shortsighted enough to limit the scope of work so obviously vital to the very prosecution of the war—work which is saving the lives of our sons on the fighting fronts.

Another side of Board of Economic Warfare activities is related very directly to the military effort; so much so in fact that much of its work must come under the limits of military secrecy. I refer to the extensive economic intelligence and analysis work which is carried out all over the world, especially for enemy countries. This work is at the very foundation of successful war strategy. It is not only used by the armed services, it is directly requested by these services.

I want to read a letter written recently by Maj. Gen. George V. Strong, Military Intelligence Division of the War Department General Staff. General Strong's letter, which is addressed to the Executive Director of B. E. W., tells better than I can the value of this economic warfare analysis service.

(Mr. SNYDER asked and was given permission to revise and extend his own remarks in the RECORD.)

Mr. LUDLOW. Mr. Chairman, I yield such time as he may desire to our majority leader, the gentleman from Massachusetts [Mr. McCORMACK].

Mr. McCORMACK. Mr. Chairman, we are always pleased when we see our distinguished friend from Pennsylvania [Mr. DITTER] take the floor, because we know that we are not only going to listen to an eloquent speaker, although sometimes misguided, but we are also going to listen to a most charming gentleman. I was rather intrigued in a way when I heard him admit, and I think it was a very fine admission, a very wholesome one, and an admission that others could well follow, that he has asked the Divine Providence on many occasions to forgive him for his acts of omission and commission. I may say further I am sure he also asked the Divine Providence for guidance, as I do each day.

When the gentleman referred to Judge Vinson awhile ago I did not ask him to yield but the very thought entered my mind that the gentleman from Indiana [Mr. LUDLOW] asked the gentleman from Pennsylvania about. I was wondering then if the gentleman from Pennsylvania was going to leave his remarks without further explanation in relation to Judge Vinson and the fact that Judge Vinson had just assumed office, and, if he was, I was going to say that my good friend from Pennsylvania should ask Divine Providence for forgiveness. But due to the efforts of my good friend from Indiana [Mr. LUDLOW], he bailed our distinguished friend from Pennsylvania out so that he does not have to ask the Divine Providence for forgiveness in using the name of our distinguished former colleague Judge Vinson, as the basis for his argument that the present administration has no comprehensive national economic program.

However, the fact is we have produced 60,000 planes in the last year. There must have been some program for that.

Mr. DITTER. Will the gentleman yield?

Mr. McCORMACK. I yield to the gentleman from Pennsylvania.

Mr. DITTER. Am I to understand that my friend from Massachusetts feels that a comprehensive national economic program has produced those airplanes, or does he feel that the great initiative and industry of private enterprise that was long under the whiplash of this administration has produced those planes?

Mr. McCORMACK. You cannot have a comprehensive national economic program without human beings being a part of that program. Of course, the gentleman from Pennsylvania realizes that no program which affects human beings can be accomplished one way or the other except through human agencies. Certainly there must be a program. In that program the Congress played its part, as I have said on the floor; manager and labor played their part, but there had to be some program, some governmental policy, in order to produce 60,000 planes. At the time the President predicted the production of 60,000 planes almost everyone took issue with him and many in the Halls of Congress criticized him for making, as they said at that time, such a wild prediction. Forty-five thousand tanks, too, is something that has been produced. Somebody has done that. There must have been some programing.

Mr. DITTER. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. McCORMACK. I yield.

Mr. DITTER. I know the gentleman always wants to be fair. Would not the gentleman be willing to say that the 60,000 planes were produced in spite of the fact that there has been no comprehensive national economic policy?

Mr. McCORMACK. The gentleman from Pennsylvania asks a question about something that he knows is impossible. You cannot produce 60,000 airplanes unless there is some programing, unless there is some work done, unless there is some policy which enables that to be brought about.

Mr. DITTER. Will my friend announce the policy?

Mr. McCORMACK. The whole policy is in the first instance to win the war.

Mr. DITTER. Yes, we have heard that; but I should not make a speech to the gentleman, and I shall not ask him to yield further.

Mr. McCORMACK. There are many on the gentleman's side of the aisle who in good faith, exercising their conscience, before Pearl Harbor voted against measures the passage of which were vital to the best interests of our country. Certainly there was some planning in connection with that. Without the passage of that legislation, the probabilities are that after Pearl Harbor this country would not have been able to make the recovery it did make, if as a result of what we did prior to December 7, 1941, we had not converted our peacetime economy into at least a 25 to 30 percent wartime economy.

Mr. DITTER. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. McCORMACK. Gladly.

Mr. DITTER. I have accepted at times the suggestion of the distinguished majority leader with reference to my remarks on the floor. He has never misguided me. I am wondering whether the gentleman from Massachusetts really wants to revive an old sore. I am not speaking for myself, but I am wondering whether in the honest profession of his purposes of unity he feels the revival of the sore to which he has just made reference will mean very much as a contribution. I hope the gentleman will reconsider his remarks.

Mr. McCORMACK. The gentleman from Massachusetts has not revived anything. It is the gentleman from Pennsylvania who has done the reviving. My observation was not made in any partisan sense and was not made in any strong manner. I said that men voted as their consciences dictated. I respect their views although disagreeing with them. I just made a mild, casual observation.

Mr. DITTER. Somewhat in the nature of an effort at chastisement.

Mr. McCORMACK. No; the chastising comes from my friend from Pennsyl-

vania. What I wanted to say, without going into further detail, is simply that when we receive criticism for mistakes—by the way, our Government in the conduct of this war for all practical purposes is bipartisan, but I recognize party responsibility—we are entitled to credit for successes. I welcome and I appreciate constructive criticism. No one hears me take issue with constructive criticism. It is healthy in wartime as well as in peacetime, but always, particularly in wartime, it should be constructive more so than at other times. We can make mistakes in criticism and otherwise in peacetime and struggle along, but in wartime it is an entirely different situation. We must be very careful and temperate in our criticisms.

I think that when you criticize the Government and the administration—I will use the word "administration" in the sense of the Government, recognizing that the party in power has party responsibility—when you criticize the administration for some things, that administration is also entitled to receive credit for other things. My friend from Pennsylvania referred to the success of our boys in Africa and in the Far East. If you criticize this administration—and some of the criticism has been justified and has produced results—if you criticize the administration on the home front for this or that thing for which the administration should be criticized, certainly the administration is entitled to credit for the things that are contributing toward the winning of the war. The administration is entitled to receive credit for the successes on the military front. If you attack the Commander in Chief on the home front, certainly he is entitled to receive credit for his contributions made to the successes on the military front.

Mr. DITTER. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. McCORMACK. Yes.

Mr. DITTER. First of all, I should like to remind the distinguished majority leader that I did give credit to the administration in the observations I made with reference to the strategy and the conduct of the war. The Army and the Navy are a part of this administration. I could not have found more words to pay my tribute to them for the splendid work the Army and Navy are doing, during the course of my humble effort. The gentleman has brought up the very thing that I think all of us on this side at times resent, that the President is the Commander in Chief of the Army and the Navy but he is not the Commander in Chief of the civilian forces. He is the President of the United States. At the present time he makes himself all the more vulnerable to criticism because he is a fourth-term candidate.

Mr. McCORMACK. Did the gentleman ask me to yield to bring politics in here?

Mr. DITTER. The subject was opened up by my distinguished friend the majority leader.

Mr. McCORMACK. The gentleman is so adroit in charging others with doing the things he does himself. The gentleman is too able a legislator and too profound a student of government not to know that in wartime the position of the President of the United States as Commander in Chief for all practical purposes is first, and his activities as President from a practical angle become more or less secondary. The strength of our military leaders is due to a strong Commander in Chief. When I use the word "military" I mean the leaders of our armed forces, all the officers and men of all of our armed branches of the service, from General Marshall and Admiral King down, brilliant men, as this war fortunately has shown them to be. We are very lucky to have great generals and great admirals, but the strength of their leadership is due to a strong Commander in Chief.

I am not talking of the commander in chief of the Democrats or the Republicans. It is absolutely vital in a democracy in times like this that we have in the White House a man of courage. He may make mistakes, yes, but we must have, above all, a man who is courageous. He is the symbol of everything that our country stands for, whether we like his party politics or not, whether we like this thing or that thing that he does. In looking at the over-all picture, the President of the United States, the Commander in Chief in wartime, is the symbol of our national strength or weakness, for that depends to a great extent upon the strength or the weakness of the man who occupies the White House. Lincoln in the War between the States incurred the criticism and opposition of his own party, but it was the strength of his character and his determination to go on that gave the leadership that preserved the Union. We need a strong man today. Fortunately we have one, not the Democrat, but Franklin D. Roosevelt, the American. We legislate and through him and through our military and naval commanders the measures of war are executed. You might have the greatest military men in the world, and yet if you have a weak President, then every effort will be interfered with. Fortunately we do not have that situation today, so that I will agree with the gentleman in the technical, academic distinction that he has drawn, but from a practical angle in wartime, the President of the United States must consider his duties as Commander in Chief as of paramount importance, and it is difficult to separate those duties on the military field from those on the domestic field. So I contend, accepting everything the gentleman said from an academic or theoretical angle, but from a practical angle, in wartime the President of the United States becomes the Commander in Chief, and those duties as Commander in Chief in wartime transcend the duties that would otherwise devolve upon him as President during peacetime.

Mr. DITTER. Mr. Chairman, if the gentleman will yield, I will not at this time make any reference to the person, but I should like to reemphasize my own opinion. The occupant of the White House at the present time represents three entities. He is the Commander in Chief of the Army and the Navy. He is the President of the United States, and he is——

Mr. McCORMACK. The leader of his party, if you want to put it that way.

Mr. DITTER. A fourth-time candidate, according to many spokesmen of his party. I find it very difficult to separate the one from the other.

Mr. McCORMACK. Then the gentleman admits that what I said is true, that he is Commander in Chief as well as President, and that the duties of Commander in Chief in wartime are of primary importance. I am very glad that he admits that when he states it is difficult to separate one from the other.

Mr. DITTER. My observation was to be this, that I would recommend to the distinguished majority leader something that I know he has already pursued at great length, and that is to reread the Federalist, and he will see where the care and the caution of the founding fathers indicate very definitely they wanted to preserve the balance between the civilian leadership and the military leadership. They wanted to avoid a recurrence of what they had suffered under as a result of the conditions and the abuses of George III. They wanted to observe a line of demarcation, and I can hardly imagine that the founding fathers at any time would have resorted to the term Commander in Chief when purely civilian purposes and objectives were being considered.

Mr. McCORMACK. The gentleman has said nothing with which I do not thoroughly agree. I thoroughly subscribe to everything the gentleman said. The founding fathers very wisely provided a separation of powers. The founding fathers wisely provided, and Congress has followed them, that we should not have a large standing army. Our Army today is a civilian army, made up of eight or nine million men today, but still it is a civilian army. But when we are in war the founding fathers recognized that you cannot have the ordinary conduct of government that we could have under peacetime conditions. The founding fathers knew, and the gentleman and I recognize that when we are faced with the "law of the jungle" we have got to respond to exigency and necessity and not principle, because the first job we have is to save ourselves and win the war and preserve our country. We are justified in doing, within the rules of decency, all things that are necessary to bring about that end. So everything the gentleman says is correct, and I agree, but that is for peacetime conditions, not wartime. We have got to gear ourselves to the conditions of war. That is why in wartime the President is above all the Commander in Chief.

Now my friend has injected politics, about the fourth term, and I am sorry, because I think the most harmful thing for this country is for anybody to talk about the fourth term. I think it is wrong to bring General MacArthur's name into the political arena. I think it is embarrassing to that great military leader whose only concern now is to do his job and to help win the war. That

is not tending toward unity. That is division. The injection of the fourth term is to try to create an issue that does not exist, and then knock it down. I do not say it is intended, but the results of it are division.

So, mildly speaking, I think it would be wise for us to wait until next year. There is plenty of time next year to talk about the fourth term.

Coming back to what I wanted to say, the strength of our Nation in war depends, in a sense, upon a strong leader in the White House, whether he is a Republican or a Democrat. It was a Republican from 1861 to 1865, but he was an American. It is a Democrat today. We are concerned, as Americans, with preserving our country, and Franklin D. Roosevelt is our President. All I can say is I thank God that in the early days of our constitutional history that God in His wisdom gave us Washington to establish the foundation for the Nation that we have today. I thank God that in the War between the States we were given Lincoln. I thank God that today we are given Franklin D. Roosevelt. And I can say further that after you and I are dead and gone, if some future generation of Americans, our children or our children's children, are faced with a similar situation as we are today, I hope there will be in the White House a man—I do not care what his party is—I do not care what his name is, Smolenski, O'Brien, Smith, Ditter or any other name. It does not mean a thing to me; but I hope, however, that if a future generation of Americans ever undergo the same crisis we are going through today that there will be in the White House a leader of courage, because, above all, while Americans may be possessed of a determination and willingness to cooperate in every way possible, they must have in the White House a man not only of vision, but a man of courage, to lead our country to victory.

The CHAIRMAN. The time of the gentleman has expired.

Mr. TABER. Mr. Chairman, I yield 15 minutes to the gentleman from Illinois [Mr. DIRKSEN].

[Mr. DIRKSEN addressed the Committee. His remarks will appear hereafter in the Appendix.]

Mr. LUDLOW. Mr. Chairman, I yield such time as he may desire to the gentleman from Montana [Mr. MANSFIELD].

Mr. MANSFIELD of Montana. Mr. Chairman, I should like to incorporate in the RECORD two letters from Maj. Gen. George V. Strong, Assistant Chief of Staff, G–2, and chairman of the joint intelligence committee of the Joint Chiefs of Staff.

General Strong is a native of Helena, Mont., and although he has spent many years away from us in the Army we still look upon him as one of our own. Montana is proud of her son who is now in charge of Army Intelligence. I feel that the letters he has written to us about the Board of Economic Warfare are well worth our study and deliberation, especially in view of the bill now before us for decision.

The two letters to which I refer follow:

WAR DEPARTMENT,
Washington, June 12, 1943.

Mr. MILO PERKINS,
Board of Economic Warfare,
Washington, D. C.

MY DEAR MR. PERKINS: I should like to invite your attention to the developments of the past year in the use of reports prepared by the Board of Economic Warfare in connection with the activities both of the Joint Intelligence Committee and the Military Information Division of the General Staff. The economic material, furnished by the Board of Economic Warfare, has been most useful in connection with estimates of Axis capabilities, both in Europe and the Far East. The services performed by the Board of Economic Warfare, particularly in regard to the oil situation, have been outstanding and far more accurate than information received from any other source. As chairman of the Joint Intelligence Committee of the Joint Chiefs of Staff, I have come to lean heavily upon your Board of Economic Warfare representatives on the committee and on its subcommittees, in determining accurate and analytical questions which are of vital importance to sound decisions bearing upon tactical and strategical plans. The reports and analyses submitted to the Joint Intelligence Committee, through your representatives, have been of outstanding value and a material contribution to the over-all picture which is essential to sound intelligence and the basis for sound planning. In addition, your organization has been particularly helpful in various problems arising in the estimation of the Axis positions in regard to strategic materials, foodstuffs, industrial capacity, and potentialities of the German and Japanese war machines.

In the Government service we are too often prone to accept services as a matter of course and without any particular recognition. In view of the heavy burden which my organizations have undoubtedly placed upon yours, I desire to take this opportunity to express to you and, through you, to the personnel of your organization my very keen appreciation and heartfelt thanks for the close cooperation and the outstanding services performed by the personnel of the Board of Economic Warfare.

Very sincerely yours,

GEO. V. STRONG,
Major General, A. C. of S., G–2.

JUNE 14, 1943.

Mr. MILO PERKINS,
Board of Economic Warfare,
Washington, D. C.

MY DEAR MR. PERKINS: In my letter of June 12 I had the pleasure of expressing to you the appreciation of this Division for the excellent and important contribution made by the Board of Economic Warfare to Military Intelligence. Permit me now to ask your consideration of another aspect of this matter. I refer to its security implications. As you are aware there is a two-way relationship between the Board of Economic Warfare and the Military Intelligence Division, inasmuch as we exchange information. Much of the data which we give you is confidential or secret and its exposure in any way might place in the hands of the enemy weapons which would be most damaging to the cause of the United Nations. May I therefore ask you to exercise at all times careful precaution that classified material received from Military Intelligence Division is properly safeguarded and used only for the prosecution of the war.

My concern in this connection is heightened by my knowledge that the Board of Economic Warfare is playing an integrated part in the conduct of the war and is actually conducting economic operations directed against the enemy and coordinated with our general strategy. It is thus quite possible that, should enemy agents by any means obtain access either to the broad or to the detailed strategic programs executed by the Board of Economic Warfare, they might well be able to diagnose our purely military plans.

While it is not my own immediate province, permit me also to suggest to you that your tactics and techniques of conducting economic warfare might well provide the enemy, if they were known to him, with means of combating your operations. I make this suggestion from the realization that your effort is integrated with the military effort in the global strategy which we are pursuing. Any defeat which you might suffer through enemy knowledge of the scope, direction, and method of your operations will be reflected eventually in the military field.

Very sincerely,

GEO. V. STRONG,
Major General, A. C. of S., G–2.

Mr. LUDLOW. Mr. Chairman, I yield 20 minutes to the gentleman from Michigan [Mr. DINGELL].

Mr. DINGELL. Mr. Chairman, I should like to speak on a matter which, next to the winning of the war itself, is today the most vital concern of the American people. This matter is inflation, which faces us like an awful apparition. In its direct and imminent effects on the lives and fortunes of every man, woman, and child—both during the war and after the war—the fight against inflation is of absolutely paramount importance. As Bernard Baruch has well said:

> Except for human slaughter and maiming and all the cost that goes with them, inflation is the most destructive of the consequences of war.

I may add that inflation, if we do not prevent it, may lose the war for us.

The employment of subsidies to prevent prices from rising further, and to roll some of them back, is at this moment the key step to winning this battle against inflation—a battle which has been carried on valiantly for almost 2 years now under the most adverse conditions, and with far too little help from this Congress and its predecessor. Time has come for this body to act in the capacity of responsible guardians of the people's welfare for which purpose we were chosen. I feel it is especially necessary to speak out clearly and boldly at this time, inasmuch as the American public and this House have been recently deluged with confused and erroneous statements on this subject of price-restraining subsidies. These statements have been made in this House and before its committees, in the Senate and before its committees, in the press, and on the radio.

Above all, the American people have the right to know, and this Congress should know, that a voice against these subsidies at this critical time—no matter what may be its motive—is in reality a voice for higher prices, and for further steps along the ruinous path to uncontrolled inflation. Those who, while avowing they do not want inflation, refuse to permit moderate subsidies to prevent prices from rising are in a hopelessly contradictory position. For there is no practical possibility of reducing—or even holding—the cost of living and still maintaining essential production and distribution and the American system of

free enterprise, except by the judicious use of subsidies.

The loud voices against the cost-of-living subsidy program arise for one or more of the following reasons: First, sheer ignorance; second, inability to understand the workings of our economy in wartime; third, misconceptions, based mainly upon misinformation broadcast by the self-interested; fourth, reprehensible selfishness; and, finally, partisan politics.

The strongest voices we hear in this bedlam chorus are from those who really want the present hold-the-line stabilization program to collapse. They know that subsidies will cement this program and be a long step toward the permanent victory of the anti-inflation battle. If the battle is won and prices stabilized, the profits which these persons, these saboteurs of the war program, still hope to make from the miseries of war will largely vanish. That, Mr. Chairman, is why they are opposed to this sensible program.

Let me repeat, regardless of motive, those who speak against the subsidy program should be branded before the American people as advocating higher prices. If that is what they want, let them say so.

Let me take up briefly the major so-called "arguments"—and I use quotation marks advisedly—against the use of subsidies which are obscuring recognition of the merits of the case. I will explain later the positive reasons why this program is both necessary and highly advantageous.

The first red herring dragged across the trail of truth is that the payment of subsidies to permit American industry to hold or reduce prices of important cost-of-living goods would lead to monopoly. Since those who make this claim do not trouble to give any reasons why monopoly should result, it is a little difficult to deal with this objection. No doubt, most of those who mouth the word "monopoly" have not taken the trouble to find out the simple fact that these subsidies are especially designed to relieve the squeeze which might otherwise fall upon small and financially weak concerns. The case is quite opposite to that which the critics give. If we were to try to avoid inflation without using these subsidies, the threat of monopoly would indeed be serious, since, in order to effect the economies which would permit goods to be sold at low prices, it might be necessary in many cases to shut down the small marginal enterprises and consolidate their business with the larger concerns. Subsidies, on the other hand, will enable these concerns to sell at stable prices, to keep going throughout the war and into the post-war period, when their ability to compete will be revived by normal economic conditions.

Not all those who cry "monopoly," Mr. Chairman, are simply uninformed or misinformed. There are others who do so with malice and with scheming knowledge. I would like to call the attention of the House to the full page advertisements which have been appearing recently in newspapers throughout the country—advertisements calling for the defeat of the subsidy program and the handling of the price regulation problem by the industry itself. The advertisements to which I refer, Mr. Chairman, were bought and paid for by the American Meat Institute, which this House will recognize as the trade organization of the giant packers—the Big Five—whose record of milking the American public is long and most unsavory and who would benefit enormously by further increases in the prices of the meat which Americans put upon their table. These gentlemen of the American Meat Institute are proven arch-monopolists against which the Government, small packers and dealers have been waging a just war for more than a generation. Are these the people who are to tell us that a subsidy program would lead to monopoly? Need I suggest that they, like too many others, hate O. P. A. and every type of price regulation because they prevent these gentlemen from skinning the American public and destroying their competitors.

It is downright amusing to note that many of the ignorant and dishonest critics also dust off the old shibboleth of socialization in opposing this clean-cut program aimed at preserving the solvency of private enterprise while protecting the foundations of our free American system against inflation. The claim of socialization is exactly the opposite of the truth. Our Government, in proposing to pay subsidies, is trying to preserve the system of private business by insuring reasonable margins to producers and distributors, yet without risk of inflation. Nothing leads to socialism, nazi-ism, or communism like the shattering effects of inflation. In the early days of Russian communism, Soviet leaders deliberately destroyed the value of their money by inflation. They candidly declared that by this means the value of money—the underpinning of capitalist enterprise—was to be sapped and destroyed. It is too well known to need repetition that the growth of nazi-ism was in large part attributable to the disastrous war and post-war inflation which Germany experienced. The rank profiteering, and the pauperization of the small businessman, the middle classes, and the stable working people, which that inflation caused, were the breeding grounds of the antiprivate enterprise and regimenting Nazi philosophy. If we want socialism in this country, Mr. Chairman, we can get it with a vengeance by just letting inflation get out of hand.

We hear cries that the use of subsidies runs counter to the traditions of American business and economic policy. Can anything be more ridiculous! Let us look at the record. Our great American railroad system on which we now depend so vitally was founded and suckled upon public subsidies—of land, of rights, and of money. Our fast-growing and excellent system of waterways has been steadily receiving well-deserved grants of public funds for their extension and improvement. It hardly needs pointing out that our American airways were assisted by postal and other subsidies which permitted them to keep alive during their infancy and the lean years before the war. The American merchant marine was nurtured by public funds during every period of its growth and ascendency. It is a tragedy, Mr. Speaker, that more was not spent on American shipping and air transport in the years between the two wars. Think of what a few hundred million a year would have done for our strength and safety.

Finally, in considering whether subsidies for public purposes are out of harmony with the American way, let us look at agriculture. Since the founding of this country it has been our firm and consistent policy to further agricultural development and improvement by public funds and by use of our public lands. The story is well known; I will not repeat it. I would like, however, to call special attention to the several billions which we spent, after 1932, to bring agriculture out of its worst collapse in history and restore it to the condition in which it can now carry on its immense wartime job. These subsidies were paid, be it noted, to raise prices, when the demands of America and the world for our agricultural products were ruinously low. Now those conditions are reversed. We need all the food we can produce, and food prices have already risen to levels which place a severe burden upon millions of low-income American families. Is it un-American now to use public funds to insure adequate prices to farmers without requiring the payment of burdensome prices by the very consumers who supported American agriculture so generously in its adversity? Is it un-American to save American agriculture, for which billions of public money have been spent, from the ruin which inflation and subsequent deflation would bring upon it? Those few medicine men who presume, unjustly, to speak for the millions of patriotic American farmers should remember what happened to agriculture after the inflation of the last war. Would these fake medicine men say that after this war agriculture will not again need assistance? That what they call meddling and interference with prices fixed competitively in the market should then be eschewed—that Congress should shut off the subsidy funds which will permit agriculture's difficult readjustment to post-war conditions? If they are really against subsidies on principle, as contrary to the American tradition, let them say so frankly. The American farmers will be very interested to hear that!

No, Mr. Chairman, we cannot pursue such a policy. Our agricultural program, which was finally created 10 years ago after so many disappointments and discouragements at the hands of unfriendly administrations, must go on. America must aid agriculture consistently—in the way in which aid is required. One of the most important ways is to avoid the holocaust of inflation. Another is to insure adequate prices during the war. Subsidies are needed to reach the former first objective—avoidance of inflation. While the second objective, fair prices for the farmer, has now been attained, we need subsidies to

make sure that fair farm prices will be maintained, both during and after the war.

I regret to say, Mr. Chairman, but the fact must be recognized—that many of those who oppose the subsidy program as supposedly monopolistic, socialistic, and un-American are not really concerned about these vital matters but only with the fattening of their own pocketbooks. There are those who know that a subsidy would be paid only to those who need it. They therefore want higher prices instead, higher prices which would be paid on all output, across the board, and would therefore be much larger in amount than the subsidy. There are also those, as I have said, who desire to see the whole stabilization program defeated so that they may profiteer on an ascending spiral of prices. They want the entire burden of the war to rest upon the unfortunate consumers to the benefit of the relatively few. It is these people who, besides being selfish and unpatriotic, are the true breeders of monopoly, socialization, and un-Americanism. May this Congress and the American people recognize this in time.

Further arguments which have been made against the subsidy program are that by increasing Government borrowing it would add to the inflationary pressure, and that it places an added burden on the taxpayer. I believe that most of those who use this argument are simply misguided—that they do not understand the inflationary problem nor the part which subsidies play in its dissolution. The point they miss, Mr. Chairman, is that moderate subsidies, by preventing ruinous inflation, will save the taxpayers of this country untold misery and literally tens and even hundreds of billions in dollars. They will enormously decrease the inflationary pressure, and vastly decrease the amounts which must be borrowed and taxed. When cost-of-living prices go up seriously, the wages of labor and other prices and incomes will move up too, costs and prices will be raised in a spiral throughout the whole economy. Higher costs and prices increase the cost of tanks, guns, ships, and planes to the Government and are therefore sorely felt by the taxpayers, who will have to pay the bondholders interest on the larger Government debt. By comparison with the price rises of the last war, our present anti-inflation program has already saved the Government upward of $70,000,000,000 on the cost of the war. As the war goes on these savings—if we succeed in preventing inflation—will grow progressively.

The $100,000,000,000 which we plan to spend on the war this next fiscal year could easily be $200,000,000,000—or $500,000,000,000, or even a trillion—if inflation gets out of hand. What would be the position of the taxpayers if that should happen? Other countries experienced such disaster in the last war. These countries, forearmed with experience, are using subsidies this time to help prevent a recurrence. They rightly view the money spent for this purpose as the best insurance bargain they could possibly make. Those thoughtless critics who cry out against spending several hundred million dollars on inflation-fighting subsidies when tens and even hundreds of billions are at stake are as foolish as a man who would refuse to pay a few dollars to insure his house against fire when a wave of arson is sweeping his community. The proposed expenditure for subsidies is plain and understandable common sense.

Special attention should perhaps be drawn to the objections which ex-President Hoover has brought against the subsidy program. Special attention is deserved in view of Mr. Hoover's economic and agricultural record. Mr. Hoover asserts that subsidies will not stop inflation but are "a delayed aggravation." Although workers and farmers are supposed to benefit, he says, both are taxpayers and will eventually have to pay higher taxes because of subsidies.

I have already shown the ignorance and confusion which lies back of his position. I would like to call to mind, however, Mr. Hoover's outstanding record in dealing with our economic, and especially our agricultural, problems and that shall suffice. However, most of the Members of this House will remember his diagnoses of our economic ills between 1928 and 1932, and the remarkable "therapeutic" results of his prescriptions. Under his treatment our American economy, and especially our agriculture, were brought to death's door. It will be recalled that the only significant thing he prescribed for agriculture was the expenditure of $500,000,000 of public funds to purchase foodstuffs to be held menacingly over the market, in a pathetic expectation that this would improve prices. Mr. Hoover's subsidy was perhaps unique in American history in having no sensible purpose and absolutely no helpful results. He now advises the American public, in view of his experience, not to use subsidy funds at a time when they are otherwise faced with a possible national catastrophe. He attempts to criticize a plan and a method he obviously never did understand, a plan designed to give the farmers what they need without causing disastrous inflation.

Indeed, Mr. Chairman, the opposition against this straightforward proposal to meet a crying wartime need is a tissue of absurdities—mixed, as I have noted, with insincerities—which flies in the teeth of reason and experience. It is absolutely imperative at the present time to stop inflation. Will any man deny it? Every country which has stopped it has used subsidies to do so. One of the clearest lessons of this war and of the last is that the cost of living cannot be stabilized without subsidies and that success in the whole fight against inflation depends on the stability of the cost of living. Heavy taxation, forced saving, over-all rigid price freezing, strict wage control, and comprehensive rationing have, all combined, not been able to do the job in countries that have been fighting this war much longer than we have, even when their programs, as those of certain European countries, have been backed by the most repressive regimentation and the most lavish employment of the hated Gestapo methods. No major belligerent of World War No. 2 has succeeded in maintaining reasonable stability of prices without the widespread use of subsidies. On the other hand, there is the clearest possible connection between the use of subsidies and the stability of the cost of living which has now been achieved in Great Britain and Canada. Indeed, our sister nation to the north is pointed to continually as an object lesson, almost of perfection, in holding the line on prices. "Why can't we do it if Canada does?" is the repeated question. The plain answer, known to anyone who takes the trouble to inquire, Mr. Chairman, is that Canada has used price-restraining subsidies for a year and a half, ever since her price ceiling was placed in effect, whereas the repeated appeals of our authorities for subsidy funds have fallen on deaf ears.

Are we going to be so foolish as to ignore the clear teaching of experience? Are we going to ask our stabilization authorities for results comparable to those achieved by other countries yet withhold the means? That is exactly the situation in which the Office of Price Administration, Justice Byrnes and Justice Vinson have been and are now placed. It is unfair, to put it mildly, to give them a vital job to do and then to reject their repeated pleadings for the necessary tools.

Let me conclude, Mr. Chairman, with a brief explanation of why the subsidy program should be supported by every Member in the House. The question, "Why should subsidies be paid?" amounts basically to another, "Why must the cost of living line be held?" As I have already pointed out, the cost of living must be held to avert the catastrophe of inflation. I have also shown that subsidies are a sound and fabulously profitable investment to the taxpayer and to the country as a whole. I would like, however, to add two other points, which I fear some Members of this House may have overlooked.

We are now spending hundreds of billions of dollars on war contracts made with American businesses to produce the arms for our men behind the guns. These contracts are made in good faith and guarantee these enterprises adequate profits, and better in many cases. American agriculture is guaranteed "parity" or better. A contract was also made between the Government and workers and others who suffer severely when living costs rise, back in May 1942—a contract to stabilize the cost of living at the levels then prevailing. That contract was incorporated in the Little Steel Formula, according to which wage adjustments have made by the War Labor Board. That contract was solemnly reaffirmed by the Congress on October 2 of last year with the bench mark for stabilization of wages and prices set at September 15. While our contracts with American industry have been kept, we have fallen down on our contract with American workers and others suffering from rising living costs. The cost of living has risen by 7 percent since September 15, 1942, and food prices by 16

percent. On the basis of this contract the no-strike agreement was founded.

This Congress has recently passed legislation to make this no-strike agreement compulsory. We will all agree that there should be no strikes in wartime. Can we at the same time dodge our responsibility under the stabilization agreement? The answer is clear; we cannot, in all fairness. Some of the opponents of the subsidy program of whom I have spoken—all except those who merely have not understood the issues—would have us pay attractive prices to industry and agriculture yet permit workers, dependents of soldiers and sailors, widows, the aged and infirm, and all other classes of our population to take the rap by paying the inflated price. When we are paying these billions to corporations are we going to refuse to pay a few hundred millions to producers for the benefit of the millions of workers and other consumers of this Nation? No, Mr. Chairman, we have to make good on our contract.

But to those to whom a contract has no meaning, and to whom justice and fairness carry no appeal, let me say this. The hard-working laboring men and women of my constituency, and of the entire country—men and women, most of them, who toil with their hands—are not going to permit their country to back down on its contract. They are not going to let prices go on increasing without demanding a new contract—one which will make adjustment for the higher prices they are being asked to pay for their food and clothing. They will make sacrifices for the war—they will go without scarce goods, pay heavy taxes, save to the utmost, work hard, play little, and fight when called upon. But they will not be mulcted by selfish and unpatriotic interests who want to get all the benefits of war production and place the sacrifices upon others. Let no one think the wage problem is settled regardless of what is done about prices. Quite the contrary. Without stabilization of all prices, and the roll-back of some, American workers are rightfully going to demand revision of the Little Steel formula and the other arrangements which are restraining wages. And these workers are going to remember who did, and who did not, support relief on the price front, when the members of this Congress stand up and are counted.

(Mr. DINGELL asked and was given permission to revise and extend his own remarks in the RECORD.)

Mr. LUDLOW. Mr. Chairman, I yield 10 minutes to the gentleman from New Mexico [Mr. ANDERSON].

Mr. BUSBEY. Will the gentleman yield?

Mr. ANDERSON of New Mexico. I yield to the gentleman from Illinois.

Mr. BUSBEY. Mr. Chairman, I ask unanimous consent to revise and extend the remarks I made previously this afternoon.

The CHAIRMAN. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Illinois [Mr. BUSBEY]?

There was no objection.

Mr. ANDERSON of New Mexico. Mr. Chairman, I want to discuss for a short time the bill which we have before us, but before I go into a general discussion of it I want to say that I was very much interested earlier in the day in the remarks made by the gentleman from California [Mr. ROLPH]. I was attracted to those remarks at the very outset because he read a letter from the president of the 16-to-1 Gold Mine Co., Mr. Harry Maxfield, in whose office in San Francisco and in whose home in Oakland I have spent a little time. I want to say that the man from whom he quoted is one of the finest citizens on the west coast and one of its most distinguished characters.

Mr. ROLPH. Will the gentleman yield?

Mr. ANDERSON of New Mexico. I yield to the gentleman from California.

Mr. ROLPH. I want to thank the gentleman very sincerely for the remarks he has made about our mutual friend, Mr. Maxfield, who is, as the gentleman from New Mexico has just stated, one of the most outstanding citizens of San Francisco.

Mr. ANDERSON of New Mexico. I thank the gentleman.

Mr. Chairman, I was interested in what Mr. Maxfield had to say about the plight of the American gold miner. We recognize that the American gold mines are temporarily closed. I was tremendously interested when the gentleman from California [Mr. ROLPH] read an item from the New York Herald Tribune of June 12 which pointed to the fact that in certain South American countries gold mining was going on and the Government of the United States was purchasing the gold these mines produced. I thought if that was extensive it was a deplorable practice, and that certainly the gentleman from California was entitled to complain. I think it is fine that he has called this matter to the attention of the House, because we have a right to know under what circumstances our American resources are being safeguarded or threatened.

Therefore, I am glad to report to him and to the Members of the House that gold-mining supplies are not going extensively into any country, nor is gold being brought out for export to this country in any substantial fashion except upon order of the State Department and in situations that contribute to success in a phase of our economic warfare. The State Department has frequently put the pressure on the Metals Reserve Corporation and on the Board of Economic Warfare to buy certain amounts of gold and on some occasions to ship in gold-mining machinery, but the proof of the pudding is in the eating. The proof of the wisdom of the course of the State Department is demonstrated today by the fact that 20 of the 21 American republics are wholeheartedly with us in our endeavor and the remaining 1 is not unfriendly.

Therefore, we need to remember that gold may be bought occasionally in very small quantities from three South American countries and, I think, three only, but that gold mining in South America generally is at an absolute minimum, and that our American gold miners, who have patriotically accepted what appeared to them as an unwise and unjust order, are not going to have their investments destroyed if the State Department and B. E. W. can prevent it.

I do think we should remember that the concession given to some of these South American countries has been beneficial in the extreme to the United States. We need to remember that 75 percent of our supply of quinine, sorely needed by soldiers who may be serving in tropical lands, was cut off by Japan as soon as the war started, and that the Board of Economic Warfare has had to try to find a supply to replace that. They found it in Ecuador. The cinchona bark which is brought back to us from Ecuador is now supplying the deficiency of the supply which Japan took away from us. We have permitted Ecuador to mine and sell to us a very tiny amount of gold, but I think the bargain is one that is well worth while if it supplies quinine to our boys in the Tropics, in Guadalcanal, and in north Africa, in places where tropical weather has made their occupation in defending our liberty an extremely hazardous one.

The comment in that newspaper article read today was that a small amount of gold was now to come in from Chile. We are getting in return nitrates and copper, both of which we badly need for industry and war.

I just want to suggest to this House that it is important to remember that we can fight a war economically as well as with guns, tanks, and planes. If by our economic warfare we can lessen the burden that the boys must bear, we have made a fine contribution to the war effort.

There was a good deal said here today about Abraham Lincoln. If any of us sought to buy a copy of some of Abraham Lincoln's writings we would find that the price was prohibitive today, but if we tried to pick up some volumes written by Carl Sandburg dealing with Lincoln during the war years and during the prairie years we might find that a set of those fine volumes cost $15.

I hold in my hand two volumes that cost $15. They are the two volumes that deal with the hearings under which this war agencies bill is brought to the House. One thousand sets of these have been printed. The total cost of taking the stenographic notes and transcribing them, putting them into type, printing them, and presenting them to the House, is such that the cost of these two volumes will be $15.

If I came to your office and offered you without cost a $15 set of books, I am sure you would accept the set as a very fine gift. So I say that since so much effort has gone into these two volumes and since the committee in charge of this bill has sat long hours and worked earnestly, we ought to pay a good deal of attention to what is in these hearings. We ought to read them. I think that no committee of the House has ever been more zealous in its work than the committee which brings us at this time the national war agencies appropriation bill. This applies, of course, to the men on the majority side and on the minority side, because they have faithfully stayed by the task for 5 solid weeks.

Let us go carefully through these hearings to find the justification for the appropriations which the committee has recommended. We should not vote to strike a single dollar from this important wartime bill until we have studied the justification and understand why it is in the bill. Here is one place where we cannot vote blindly in the name of economy, because the committee was thinking in terms of economy when it reduced the items in the bill to a figure which its study convinced the members was as low as it was safe to go.

I wish to put before the House a few facts, which I believe are not generally known, about the business of the Board of Economic Warfare and the way in which business is carried on at that agency. They will tend to show that this vitally important wartime agency—built up almost overnight in a period of grave national emergency—is being operated by businessmen on a businesslike basis. In my opinion, in the Board of Economic Warfare we are getting a bargain. We are getting the services of hundreds of top-flight businessmen at salaries which are only a fraction of what they earned in private industry.

First, I want to pull out a few basic figures from the elaborate and carefully prepared budget statement presented by B. E. W. On July 25, 1942, the Congress appropriated $12,000,000 for B. E. W. administrative expenses for fiscal year 1943. For fiscal year 1944 the agency's Budget statement asks for $26,150,000 for administrative expenses. On the surface this seems to be a considerable jump. A careful examination of the record, however, indicates that the increase is a relatively modest one in view of the current scale of operations.

The agency is now operating at a rate of $19,000,000 per year. Thus the increase asked for the next year is actually only $7,000,000 more than the current operations rate. An additional $10,000,000 in confidential funds for secret war purposes was requested in both years.

At the time of the previous appropriation, the agency was in the first stage of its job of developing a world-wide import program to bring in critical war materials. Our supply of many products was cut off when the Japs overran the Southwest Pacific, and new sources had to be developed in areas where these goods had never before been produced on a commercial basis. Exploratory and development missions had to be sent abroad. Involved negotiations had to be carried through and contracts signed. Yet today and for many months past, despite these initial handicaps, the strategic materials are pouring in from overseas at an ever-increasing rate.

In fact, today the B. E. W. is bringing in these goods at a rate of about a billion and a half dollars a year. During the coming fiscal year, B. E. W. expects to step up our imports to nearly $2,000,000,000 worth of critical materials, which are absolutely essential to keep our war plants running and our armies supplied. This huge task of finding, developing, and buying strategic commodities is only one of three major jobs handled by B. E. W. In addition, it is responsible for licensing all commercial exports from this country, in order to conserve our supplies of scarce commodities, and to see that no goods leak into enemy hands. And, finally, B. E. W. carries out a detailed analysis of the enemy's economic machine, both to guide its own operations and as a service undertaken at the direct request of the Army and Navy intelligence organizations.

Now I want to call to your attention the type of men B. E. W. has enlisted to handle this work. Primarily it is a business job, and B. E. W. has gone after the best businessmen it could find. These men have had to meet pay rolls. Most of them have had outstanding careers in private business, many in the foreign trade field. They know the commodities with which they deal; they know production costs, prices, and markets. Some of them have spent years in the far-off jungles and mountains where these goods are to be found. They know transportation and shipping. They have technical experience on processing. In brief, they are putting the skill and training of a lifetime at the service of their country—in many cases, at a considerable financial sacrifice.

I have had a chance to examine a compilation of the 502 top men—the policy makers—in the B. E. W. organization who earn $5,600 or more. This information, I understand, was submitted to at least one of the members of the committee which reported out this bill. The vast majority of these men in B. E. W. were drawn from private industry—380 to be exact. The break-down of the salaries these men earned before they came to work for B. E. W. is one of the most unusual statements I have ever seen. You can get much of this from the hearings, part 2, at about page 412. Of these 380 former businessmen, 117 previously made from $5,600 to $7,500 per year in private industry; 105 made from $7,500 to $10,000; 111 made from $10,000 to $25,000; while 47 men, almost 10 percent, made over $25,000 per year. You can read their names and previous connections on page 432. That to my mind is a record of which few organizations in or out of the Government can boast. I might add that all of them have severed their previous connections entirely; B. E. W. has no dollar-a-year men.

I have heard a great deal about the inferior caliber of men who are working for the governmental war agencies. Here is at least one agency which cannot be subjected to such criticism. The import and export programs of B. E. W., as well as its economic intelligence work, are being conducted by the best brains that the country has to offer.

Before I close, I want to refer to two letters addressed to Milo Perkins of the Board of Economic Warfare by Maj. Gen. George V. Strong of the Military Intelligence Division of the War Department General Staff. I think they are vital to any discussion of this agency because when we deal with it under the 5-minute rule and face questions as to the necessity for ample appropriations for its continuance, we might otherwise forget that we are in reality appropriating for a war purpose.

Earlier I have indicated that we can fight with guns, tanks, and planes, but that we can also wage war and intensive, crippling, and devastating war by economic devices. I want these two letters called to your attention because they indicate how economic bartering can contribute to military intelligence, can point out the strength or weakness of an adversary, and can therefore be only accurately described as part of the over-all war effort. This is a war agency, and when we appropriate for it, we must recognize it as such and be as careful with it as we will be with the War Department itself when the bill to give it funds is before this House later this week or in the first days of the next.

These letters from General Strong have been put into today's CONGRESSIONAL RECORD by the gentleman from Montana [Mr. MANSFIELD].

Finally, I like the way in which this agency goes about its business. It does not merely negotiate a contract and then sit back and wait for the goods to come in. Its people realize that we are fighting a war; and we cannot conduct business as usual. B. E. W. has its men on the ground—expediters who can drive the goods from the mines, to the seacoast, and onto the ships. These men have accomplished miracles in getting production where there was no production before. Roads and railroads have had to be built; airports leveled off; housing and sanitary facilities and trade goods have had to be supplied so that native labor could be put to work. Plantations for quinine and fibers and oil plants have spring up from the jungles. These are the solid, substantial, business achievements of the Board of Economic Warfare, and I am proud to say they have been accomplished by able businessmen in an aggressive, businesslike manner.

(Mr. ANDERSON of New Mexico asked and was given permission to revise and extend his remarks in the RECORD.)

Mr. LUDLOW. Mr. Chairman, I yield 10 minutes to the gentleman from Oklahoma [Mr. JOHNSON].

Mr. JOHNSON of Oklahoma. Mr. Chairman, one of the great newspapers in the country is the Washington Evening Star. I began reading the Star along with other Washington newspapers during my first term in Congress and have found its news columns to be usually extremely reliable. One of the slogans of that newspaper is "If you read it in the Star, it's true."

Today there appears on the front page of the Washington Evening Star a rather lengthy article concerning a supposed shake-up of the O. P. A. by a Mr. Blair Moody, which begins with the following significant statement:

> Price Administrator Brown counterattacking hard against inflationists in Congress who are seeking to smash the price line is ready to announce the long-expected shake-up in the top flight of O. P. A.

Such a beginning is the best evidence of the purpose of this reporter to prejudice his readers against those mentioned later in his article as "inflationists" bent on smashing the price line.

After going into some detail concerning the proposed shake-up soon to take

place in the O. P. A. and naming some of the top-notch men in Mr. Brown's office who it is stated are to soon be relieved of their duty, this enterprising young reporter proceeds to tell about what he calls a "cozy little luncheon party" alleged to be held at the Capitol recently attended by a number of leading Members of Congress and at least one Cabinet member.

The meeting, according to the article in question, was attended by Mr. Prentiss Brown, who was confronted by this group of Members of Congress whom this reporter was plainly endeavoring to smear as "inflationists" who are bent on smashing the price line. Imagine my surprise to find my name listed among the group of big, bad boys who inveigled Mr. Brown to a luncheon in order to threaten and browbeat him into submission on the question, Smashing the price line. The truth is I would feel highly honored to be invited to attend any meeting with such an outstanding and well-known gentleman mentioned, but the fact is I did not attend such a luncheon in the Capitol, or elsewhere, nor did I ever hear of such a meeting until I read of it today in the Washington Evening Star.

Reference is also made in the same article to political pressure that was supposed to have been made against Prentiss Brown by the Members of Congress who attended the meeting to secure the increase in the price of crude oil. That, of course, is a plain implication that political trading was indulged in or proposed. It has been several weeks since I have discussed the plight of the independent oil operator with the Price Administrator and during that discussion in his office he made it plain to me that he favored a substantial increase in the price of crude oil. Incidentally, I have every reason to believe that Mr. Brown still favors such an increase, not for the purpose of assisting any group, but in order to make certain the production of the vitally needed oil to win the war. I might add that in all of my conversations with Prentiss Brown on this or any other subject I have approached the subject matter from the standpoint of national welfare and the necessity for winning the war. At no time has there been the remotest suggestion of political trading.

The part of the petroleum industry which has campaigned so many months to get even a little recognition of the petroleum supply problem is the independent producing division. These men, who number upward of 20,000, have stated their case openly in many ways. They have appeared, first, before the emergency war agencies. Failing to obtain any relief there, they have gone before committees of the Congress—both House and Senate—some six or seven times. Producers of oil have come from every area of the United States in which petroleum is produced. The problem is not local or sectional. It is national, and it has no relationship to the candidacy of any man now in or out of office.

Members of Congress have been interested in this question because they are in position to see the whole of the problem. Those who represent districts and States in which petroleum is produced know something of the economics of oil production, just as a Member of Congress from an agricultural section or a coal region informs himself upon the industry and commerce of his region. There are other Members of Congress, representing districts and States in which no petroleum production occurs, who see the whole question in terms of supply for their constituents, as well as for the Nation.

The plain fact is that we are running perilously low in our oil supply. The Petroleum Administrator for War recently told an informal committee of eastern Senators and Representatives that one of the greatest services a congressional committee could render to the public would be the directing of attention to the danger of a shortage of petroleum. As he phrased it, "We have been going along like a lot of careless, ignorant children."

Except for sporadic, planless, and trifling adjustments, the price of crude oil has been unchanged since price control was established. The changes made have not been sufficient to affect the national average price of oil more than a cent per barrel. The Petroleum Administrator's recommendation was for a 35-cent average raise. The longer there is delay the greater the price that will be required to get the oil-discovery forces into motion, for they are becoming idle, day by day, and men who have made oil exploration and production their life work are quitting the business.

The record is clear. It is public. The evidence is assembled for anyone to inspect.

This is no more a political matter than is the procurement of guns and clothing and food for the armed services. Oil is one of their primary weapons, also. Ever-increasing quantities of it are being required. We are not safeguarding nor making assured the needed supply—the supply for the military and the Navy, for industry that produces the war goods, for the farmers who must provide the food, and for the rest of the population who rely on petroleum for warmth and transportation.

The effort on the petroleum front is failing. Those of us who have gone to some pains to inform ourselves refuse to let this question be regarded as a political one. It is the welfare of a nation at war that is at stake.

Mr. PLOESER. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. JOHNSON of Oklahoma. Yes.

Mr. PLOESER. Am I to understand that the gentleman advocates an increase in the price of crude?

Mr. JOHNSON of Oklahoma. Absolutely, yes. I have been in favor of that for many months, not in order to bail anybody out, not to help one group, I have no personal interest in the oil business. I do not own a barrel of oil, I do not own any oil-producing land, but as a matter of getting oil to the forces to help carry on the war, I favor an increase in the price of crude oil.

Mr. PLOESER. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield further?

Mr. JOHNSON of Oklahoma. Yes.

Mr. PLOESER. Am I to understand that the gentleman considers his position critical of Mr. Brown because of his refusal to go along with the Petroleum Administrator for an increase, in war, in the price of crude?

Mr. JOHNSON of Oklahoma. I am not criticizing Mr. Brown in this instance. I have criticized him on his impractical policies when he appeared before our committee, and I told him that he ought to get rid of some of these daydreamers and impractical theorists. He seems to understand the oil situation, and I repeat that he has indicated that he does favor a substantial increase in the price of crude oil.

Mr. PLOESER. Does the gentleman think it is not Mr. Brown's own wish?

Mr. JOHNSON of Oklahoma. I am talking about an enterprising reporter who is stirring up trouble and trying to place the label of inflationists on some people.

Mr. PLOESER. Could it be Mr. Hopkins who is dictating the policy?

Mr. JOHNSON of Oklahoma. I do not think so. In closing, Mr. Chairman, I do not propose to be deterred from what I conceive to be my plain duty by any insinuating applications on front-page headlines of the Star, even though it does say when you see it in the Star it is so.

Mr. DIRKSEN. Mr. Chairman, I ask unanimous consent to extend and revise my remarks.

The CHAIRMAN. Is there objection?

There was no objection.

Mr. DITTER. Mr. Chairman, I yield now to the gentleman from Missouri [Mr. SCHWABE].

Mr. SCHWABE. Mr. Chairman, in her column My Day of day before yesterday, Tuesday, June 15, Mrs. Roosevelt, after paying her customary tribute to the birds, the flowers, and the bees she encounters in her constant peregrinations, put forward what is really a most interesting suggestion, namely, that all candidates for public office spend exactly the same amount on their campaigns.

Said Mrs. Roosevelt, after referring to the clause in the Connally antistrike bill placing both corporations and labor unions on the same footing in regard to political contributions:

> Of course, I think it would be a great step forward if the Government allowed all candidates to spend exactly the same amount, gave them so much time on the radio, so much newspaper advertising space, and so much cash for traveling and actually meeting people.
>
> It would really be a good thing if this expense came out of our taxes and we never had to have any funds raised by political organizations except for education work on actual policies and measures between election periods. Even where party activities such as these are concerned, I am not sure that there might not be better ways of doing it than the way in which we do it now.

These are astute thoughts, indeed, worthy of the nimble intellect and political sagacity of the great lady who advances them.

They will be warmly seconded by the President and Commander in Chief and all the big and little New Dealers in office

or who hope some day to be in office if the fourth term shall become an actuality.

And why not?

Candidates of the New Deal party have little need to go into the highways and the byways to collect funds from the citizenry with which to conduct their 1944 campaigns.

Have they not at their service the $40,000,000 a year propaganda agency of the Office of War Information to do their campaigning for them?

And beside this expensive agency, paid for by the Nation's taxpayers, Republicans and New Dealers alike, are there not innumerable press agents in every branch of the Government to spread the New Deal gospel without expense to the party?

And does not the administration, through the control it exercises over the press, the radio, and the movies, dominate these forces for the expression of public opinion?

What need, then, in these circumstances, has the New Deal party and its satellites for campaign contributions given in the old-fashioned way? What has the New Deal to fear from the restrictions of the Hatch Act?

Now firmly entrenched and unscrupulous in the use of the powers it has gathered unto itself, the New Deal can thumb its nose at the gifts it formerly humbly asked labor unions to contribute, equally with those now denied to it by law from the allegedly hated corporations. Mr. Roosevelt has no reason to veto the anti-strike legislation because of its provisions estopping the unions from contributing to the campaign funds of political parties.

Were Mrs. Roosevelt's suggestion to be adopted into law she could be credited with putting over a fast one, in fact one of the most adroit political coups in all history.

Of course the President, as such, would not be in the same category as his 1944 Republican opponent.

He would still be President of the United States. The speeches he might wish to make over the radio, political, or otherwise, and few of the President's speeches are wholly without political implications, would be unlimited. Nor would, or could, the press refuse to carry his utterances and his pictures could hardly be kept out of the news reel. His allowance for traveling expenses, a mere $35,000 annually, would enable him to "meet the people" without hindrance.

Yes, Mrs. Roosevelt has a great idea, "too clever by far," as Elmer Davis once said of Mrs. Roosevelt's strategy in coralling his third-term nomination.

But it is just the idea the New Deal has been waiting for and it is possible that Mrs. Roosevelt, sensing the revolt over many of her husband's policies, believes the putting of it into practice, the one means of making the fourth term an actuality.

Mr. Davis, too, having undergone one of his frequent changes of heart since 1940, and now having a vast organization and millions at his disposal in the Office of War Information, can be expected to second the motion. He has thus far shown no reluctance toward propagandizing the New Deal by every subtle means at his command and probably yearns to do a bigger job in the same direction.

Nor will the opposition balk at Mrs. Roosevelt's suggestion, providing only that it be given by the Government a sum equal to that the administration has to boost its own cause and its own candidates.

This sum would not, however, be merely the $40,000,000 or so the Office of War Information is allotted, it would have to include countless other millions the administration takes out of the pockets of the people annually and that is spent mainly with the idea of perpetuating itself.

It is possible, of course, that Mrs. Roosevelt's plan will strike a snag when the seemingly innocent proposal finally seeps into the public consciousness for what it really is.

It will be difficult enough to counteract the political effect of the administration's vast resources without succumbing to the lure the perambulating lady so enticingly puts forth.

Mr. DITTER. Mr. Chairman, I yield 20 minutes to the gentleman from Missouri [Mr. PLOESER].

(Mr. PLOESER was granted leave to extend his remarks in the RECORD.)

Mr. PLOESER. Mr. Chairman, on November 1 of last year the O. P. A. had 35,720 persons on their pay rolls. Among these were over 2,000 drawing salaries of $4,500 or more. Now that is a nice fat pay roll. You might even think they would be satisfied with it. That number represents an average number of 750 persons for every State in the Union. That is a lot of manpower when every day we see and realize that essential food production is falling off because we cannot keep enough people down on the farm. It is a lot of manpower when our manpower barrel is so low that we must call upon fathers to answer the call to defend their country.

But they are not satisfied with 36,000 employees. That is not enough. They must have more and more every month. I ask you gentlemen, Is there not any limit or is it like subsidies, just a little at first but a little more each month and each appropriation? Now, in their budget this O. P. A., which feels it has the right to stop and question citizens on public thoroughfares as to their destination, asks for a total of 69,170 employees. That, gentlemen, is an average of more than 1,450 for every State in the Union. That is almost twice the number on the rolls just last November. Think of it, gentlemen, twice as many persons are peing taken out of production or withheld from other war services so that this organization can tell everyone what they can eat, and how they must present themselves to shoe stores. We often hear about how much money this organization saves, but how frequently do we hear about how much it costs in pay rolls, paper for releases, reduced production, and volunteer time of some of our most patriotic citizens?

This rapid growth at a time when there is such a demand for manpower is alarming in itself. However, what is far worse is the type of personnel. Here we have an organization which is trying to prescribe the daily living rules for every American, an organization which tells every business firm in the land what it may sell and what it may charge, an organization charged with keeping the domestic economy in good running order. You would think it would have at its helm practical businessmen who understand the needs of retailers and consumers alike. We look for these men, but what do we find? The top berth is reserved for a lame duck who could not hold the votes of his own constituents. Is he just window dressing for an efficient operating organization? Let us look down at the next layer, those that get $7,500 a year or more, or have equivalent positions. The hearings show 25 persons in such categories. Out of these top 25, there are 15 with chiefly academic backgrounds—15 who have had no business experience of any consequence. These college professors, we are told, come from a poorly paid profession, yet they seem to be doing all right down here. Among this group the lowest sum that could inveigle them into Government service seems to be $8,000. The graybeard who directs our Automotive Rationing Division is the ancient and honorable Prof. Charles F. Phillips, Ph. D., who has reached the venerable age of 32. The long hair who directs Miscellaneous Products Rationing is Prof. Patterson H. French, age 35, the same age that has been attained by the assistant professor who is Director of Retail Trade and Services, while the Director of the Food Price Division has reached the ripe old age of 37. We are to be spared the future services of the 34-year-old Deputy Administrator for Price, who has resigned. Gentlemen, of these long hairs, not one has attained the age of 48. I would certainly not object to practical experienced youth.

Who are the other 10 among the top 25? Are they businessmen? Well, 2 of them have had business experience. One, Mr. Maxon, has actually had experience running a business of his own. You know, the exception that proves the rule. Six of these 10 have spent most of their recent years in Government connections, although one was actually in the real-estate business before he came with the Government. He is thought well enough of to be permitted to assist the 38-year-old deputy administrator of the rent department, who never had any real-estate experience before he was thrust into his present $9,000-a-year position, where he can rule and ruin the rental properties in which the thrifty people of this Nation have invested funds for their old age or dependent widows.

In case you wonder who the other two were, they were members of the legal profession, one of whom has spent half the last decade on the Federal pay roll.

When our honorable colleague, Mr. TABER, asked the O. P. A. officials if there was anyone in charge of a unit who had "had practical experience in the line of business" he was told "your criticism at the top is probably true." The businessmen, it seems, are only suitable for the

lower positions, the positions which do not pay $8,000. Surely a practical businessman cannot be worth as much as a 32-year-old longhair. So we find in the final statistics that there are 478 economists and only 465 business people, and you can probably bet that stenographers who worked for a business firm are included in with their figure for business people.

America may be wary of more than just professors. The ones who succeed in making the orders so complicated that their associates in the academic field have to be employed to explain to retailers what they mean, in addition to economic strangulation.

There are other employees on the O. P. A. pay roll who are neither longhairs, lawyers, or businessmen. They are the practical politicians. The men who know there will soon be an election to win. An election which may determine whether this country is to revert back to a representative form of Government. An election which might be the death knell for bureaucrats who live off the fats of administrative orders which often have no authority in congressional law.

These politicians are on the pay roll you can be sure. It is too fine an opportunity to miss. There are also administrators administrating O. P. A. who are not on the pay rolls. They are the powerful political machines that have built up over the years with the help of taxpayers' funds.

Just this month an O. P. A. official resigned, saying, "Political machinations designed to create a powerful patronage machine in the O. P. A. force me to tender my resignation from that organization effective immediately. I could not fulfill my duties sincerely knowing that the O. P. A. is under the thumbs of political bosses Ed Flynn, Frank Kelly, Mike Kennedy, and Senator MEAD and others.

"I was shocked when you told me yesterday that the reason for my removal as acting district director in favor of Russell was a purely political one, namely, that you were ordered by Ed Flynn, Frank Kelly, Mike Kennedy and Senator MEAD to put their suggested candidate, Frank Russell, in the job. You said if you did not do that the O. P. A. would not have the support of the New York congressional delegation when in the near future the $177,000,000 O. P. A. appropriations bill comes up for a vote."

Now that would not seem to indicate that these funds are not being sought so we can better win the war, but rather so that those in power can better win the election.

In his resignation this Mr. Russell Porter was not content with general charges. He was quite specific. He cited eight incidents within his personal knowledge where the O. P. A. personnel was being used for political purposes. In one instance he was ordered by his superior to proceed at once to Rochester, N. Y., apparently at Government expense, to interview the chairman of the Monroe County Democratic Committee who told him he was not getting enough jobs from O. P. A.

Nor is Mr. Porter's resignation the only one because of political pressure. In addition to the urge to make jobs for the faithful, there has been the urge of political expediency. This is how Mr. John K. Westberg spoke about his impending resignation from O. P. A.:

> The Office of Price Administration was forced to do many things we knew were not right because somebody at the top did not have guts enough to cross a political bridge. I have resigned and am leaving Washington July 3 because I was not permitted to do a fair, honest, and complete job, which means fixing equitable ceiling prices at every level of production and distribution.

The politics within the O. P. A. organization are even too much for that stanch New Dealer, the president of the Affiliated Young Democrats, Harold R. Muskovit. Just a fortnight ago he said:

> They have too many people inside the Office of Price Administration who don't know what it's all about. They haven't got their finger on the public pulse. They don't know what the common man wants or needs. They need more practical grocery clerks and fewer officeholders.

I understand that Paving Block Flynn named as chief New York O. P. A. commissioner at $6,500 the former chairman of the Bronx Democratic Committee, Harry D. Chambers.

Now, all this is not a thing to be taken lightly. The O. P. A. is a powerful organization. It can determine who can ride, who can walk, and who can eat. Greater power hath no Government organization. It seems to have the power to stop a man on the street and ask where he is going, and why. It has assumed the right to say who may have extra shoes and who may not. I am also reliably informed that they are studying the possibility of varying the food rations for various types of people. Now, some of this might be justified as a war measure if you feel that dictatorships are more efficient operators than representative governments. Nevertheless, it is a great power over human life from the cradle to the grave, from the baby buggy, milk and rubber nipple, to the gas to take you to your grave in a casket with an O. P. A. price on it.

If we are to preserve this Nation in the form which made it the greatest nation in the world we must watch that this power is not politically abused. We are on a dangerous path. We are following the ways of Germany in dictating the daily acts of our citizens. We must make every possible safeguard that political machines do not use this vast power to maintain themselves in power for perpetuity.

The administration should be ashamed of this misuse of office. If it wants unity in the Nation it must at least be honest with the people and not spend taxpayers' money to maintain political pets in offices for which they are not competent. I hope that those acadamic long hairs in the O. P. A. will at least be politically honest and remove from office all whose main purpose is party politics. It is bad enough to have a flock of theorists who do not understand what made this Nation the envy of all others and the bankers of all forces of freedom. These we can counter with common sense and experience as time goes on, but once the political dictators get into power, with unlimited Federal funds, it will be almost impossible to drive them and their propaganda ministers out. They will control the food and life blood of our Nation, and while we talk about poll taxes they may well dictate how you must vote if you want meat and potatoes.

You may well call the O. P. A. the office of professors administration, but look out, gentlemen, that it does not become the office of political administration for which there is already so much evidence. When that day comes we shall know plenty of want and fear.

I wish to make it very clear that I am thoroughly in sympathy with and in support of an attempt on the part of the Government to hold back any tendencies of runaway inflation, by using the method of price control, or price fixing. I did not vote for the first Price Control Act, and I stated my reasons to the House on that occasion. I think they were thoroughly confirmed when later the leader of this administration, the President, virtually admitted that the original Price Control Act, which was in substance dictated by his administration, was a complete failure, and requested of Congress a drastic revision in 1942. I did vote for the changes in the act.

Much has been said publicly and even on the floor of the House that the reason for some of our serious situations today in respect to food is due to the divided authority set up in the Price Control Act by this Congress. I think probably the Congress can be frank enough to admit that we now learn that was a mistake, but on the other hand the sole responsibility does not lay with the Congress. This administration has the power to bring together those two responsible agencies, namely, the Office of Price Administration and the Department of Agriculture. If their failure to cooperate has been the cause of our food problem in this Nation, as it becomes more acute every day, then as the failure continues, it becomes all the more the obligation of the President of the United States to call before him these two responsible agencies and see to it that they do cooperate. He appointed both agencies and he has the power to remove the personnel in either or both agencies. There is not any possibility, however, strong the majority's imagination, of this administration shirking the responsibility and trying to pass it back to Congress or to the group they may smear as inflationists, or to the group they may term the profiteers of the Nation, or to any other imaginary group. This administration is wholly responsible for the critical food situation which has already developed, and which promises to become more and more critical as the months go on.

Now, after all that has been said here today in regard to food, I want to make some reference to meat. I followed with intense interest the very able comments of my distinguished colleague on the Appropriations Committee, the gentleman from Illinois [Mr. DIRKSEN] when he sought to draw the picture for this com-

mittee of the critical developments in the feed situation and how it applied to meat. The O. P. A. has the habit of blaming the war needs, lease-lend demands, and the black market for all of its troubles in the meat industry of the Nation. The O. P. A. has failed to realize or to take cognizance of the fact that there was no such thing as a black market in existence in the United States of America in meat until the establishment of their rules and price ceilings, and that they mothered and gave birth to the black market by virtue of the very incompetence and, if I may say, the idiotic rulings and type of price ceilings established; and, further than that, by virtue of their very violation of the Price Control Act. You may say, "Wherein has the O. P. A. violated the Price Control Act?" The Price Control Act sets forth this one policy as established by Congress. That is, that it was the duty of the Office of Price Administration in the fixing of prices not to disturb the normal channels of trade and distribution and to allow normal customary price mark-ups in the various fields of industry.

In the case of beef alone the O. P. A. set a price ceiling at the processor's level, which was below that which the slaughterer of livestock had to pay for live beef. The Department of Agriculture has consistently and persistently gone along with the policy of refusal to permit a price ceiling to be set upon beef at the producer's level. So there was an attempt, under the now exploded Henderson theory of price fixing, to set a ceiling at the processor's level. When they established slaughtering quotas they gave those quotas only to the slaughterers of live animals, and to the nonslaughtering processors of the Nation they gave no quotas. It was only natural that when the slaughterer of beef lost money every time he killed an animal, there would be a hold-back in the live-animal market on beef. It was only natural, then, that if the farmer wanted to sell his commodity, which was the live animal, and he could not sell it to the slaughterers who were losing money whenever they bought the animals, that the farmer himself began to slaughter this beef on the farm, or sell it to those who were willing to pay above the ceiling and who had avenues of distribution known as the black market. Reputable people found themselves in the middle of black-market operations.

This developed many months ago and the O. P. A. recognized the fact that a black market had developed, and they proclaimed to the public that the reason for shortages of beef in part was due to the fact that a black market was draining off a tremendous volume of this vital food. Now, as a matter of fact, under normal production estimates as issued for 1943 by the Department of Agriculture, the Army and Navy and lend-lease did not contemplate taking more than 28 per cent of the total production of live animals. Under a 70 per cent quota restriction for civilian use there would have been ample meat to feed this Nation. Dislocations in distribution were brought about by the simple fact that every community does not have a slaughterhouse, and thousands of communities in this Nation depend upon the so-called wholesalers of meat for the distribution of this necessary food to their community. The O. P. A. did nothing about that. By its very policies the O. P. A. boosted the production of sausage in this country, and then this year, with the establishment of point rationing, the O. P. A. was guilty of putting almost the same point ration value upon sausage, which is made from the trimmings of meat; trimmings which cannot be sold in a butcher shop because they are not attractive cuts, as they put on the good cuts of beef. They had the packer in a price squeeze on beef, which resulted in excess trimmings going into the making of sausage. In sausage many packers found a way of making a little profit where he was suffering a loss on the fresh cuts of meat.

O. P. A. put the same point value on sausage as they did on fresh cuts, choice cuts of beef. This was called to the attention of the O. P. A. by myself in a meat hearing held before the Small Business Committee of the House. Prentiss Brown and Chester Davis were both present and the question was directed to them. Brown admitted that this was an error and there would be a change made. They made a change of one point. I appealed for a drastic reduction and I was told by Mr. Brown, and I have the letter here and I intend to put it in the RECORD—I was told by Mr. Brown in words which were virtually the same as the head of the meat branch in O. P. A. that it was not logical to put a different point value on sausage which contained the same meat value as the meat before it was made into sausage.

I have heard a great deal of talk this afternoon about a comprehensive national economic policy. There is not any comprehensive price fixing program that can be effective unless O. P. A. and this administration from the President on down through the different fanciful agencies or boards or commissions or special mobilization groups which he may set up, recognize that there is something else besides the actual vitamin content of a product that has to do with its market value. The demand for sausage is not as great as the demand for fresh meat. The O. P. A. tried to force upon the country the theory that the demand by the consuming public had nothing whatsoever to do with the point values in their rationing program. But the other day Mr. Brown contradicted his letter to me when he upped the value of different cuts and again reduced the point value of sausage. If what he told me in his letter was a fact then, what he has done now has been a gross blunder. Conversely, however, I do believe that what he has done now is much more equitable and that he should have taken such action many weeks ago. Had he acted as the meat industry wanted then he could have saved millions of tons of meat waste.

The letter referred to follows:

OFFICE OF PRICE ADMINISTRATION,
Washington, D. C., May 13, 1943.

Hon. WALTER C. PLOESER,
House of Representatives.

MY DEAR CONGRESSMAN: This will acknowledge your letter of April 19 in which you propose a reduction in the point values of sausage products.

If such a proposal were to be adopted, the meat which goes into the manufacture of sausage products would also have to be adjusted to lower point values because, generally speaking, the point value of sausage should not be lower than the point value of the material from which it is made. All of these point reductions would necessarily require increases in the point values on stews, roasts, steaks, and chops because the estimated total meat supply available for civilians has been balanced at present point values with the number of points issued to consumers.

For many months prior to rationing, despite decreasing fresh meat supplies, the production of sausage increased tremendously. Sausage production in federally inspected plants in March of 1943 was 188 percent of production for the same month in 1942. Consumers purchased sausage rather freely, particularly if no fresh meats were available. During this period sausage production increased to such an extent that many of the cheaper cattle and the cheaper primal cuts of the better grades of cattle were processed into sausage. Many retailers complained that they were unable to get these primal cuts as well as some variety meats for resale to the consumer. Now that rationing has resulted in an improved distribution of fresh meat, consumers are showing their preference for meat in this form. This, of course, is presenting problems of adjustment, both for the sausage manufacturer and the retailer.

Rationing experience thus far indicates that many consumers seem to be reluctant to spend the same proportion of their points for some sausage items. Reports reaching this office do indicate, however, that consumers are buying relatively the same proportions of "hot dish" sausage items such as wieners, knockwurst, Polish sausage and mettwurst.

If an attempt were made to compel greater consumption of these processed meats by manipulating point values so that the consumers could not afford to overlook these items, the amount of fresh meat items which they could buy would be considerably reduced. Thus, it would seem that a reduction in the point values on sausage would have the effect only of influencing consumers to eat meats in the form of sausage rather than as fresh meats or in the form for which they show considerable preference.

The season of the year is now at hand in which the consumption of sausage is usually greater and it is quite possible that sales will enjoy the usual seasonal increase.

You may be assured that the problems of sausage production as a part of the over-all meat supply will be given appropriate consideration in the continued administration of the rationing program.

Sincerely yours,
PRENTISS M. BROWN, *Administrator.*

APRIL 19, 1943.

Hon. PRENTISS BROWN,
Director, Office of Price Administration, Washington, D. C.

DEAR MR. BROWN: Present high point rationing on sausage continues to keep the sausage market in a state of paralysis. When this matter was called to your attention during the latest meat hearings before the Small Business Committee of the House, you indicated that changes would be made. This was made promptly by reducing the point ration from 7 to 6 per pound.

Survey of the industry indicates this change has been ineffective. Obviously a much more drastic point reduction is immediately necessary.

Sausage point rationing is higher at 6 points, for example, than hamburger at 5 points, while the meat content of sausage is of lower grade.

Present situation intensifies demands for fresh meats and, therefore, to that degree impairs your meat rationing and distribution program. May I hope for your immediate action.

Sincerely yours,

WALTER C. PLOESER.

OFFICE OF PRICE ADMINISTRATION,
Washington, D. C., May 19, 1943.

The Honorable WALTER C. PLOESER,
House of Representatives.

MY DEAR CONGRESSMAN: This will reply to your letter of April 22, transmitting copies of three letters by two trade associations and a sausage manufacturer, bearing upon the question of further reductions of point values on sausage items.

Besides the industrial and commercial angles is the element of consumer interest. There is also the problem of determining which meat cuts and products must be selected for point-value increases, when and if sausage point values are further lowered, for there is only a given quantity of meat to ration, which has been balanced with the number of points issued to consumers. Since sausage manufacture expanded under prerationing conditions of an over-all meat shortage to a higher degree and at a faster rate than before, adjustment to ration-curtailed volume was bound to be painful.

Your suggestion that the Office of Price Administration permit sausage to move on a point-free basis for 30 days, and then to have very low point values, cannot be accepted since it is not in line with our handling of the entire meat-rationing problem. We are attaching a copy of a memorandum prepared by the Food Rationing Division which sets forth the basic considerations underlying the sausage point problem.

Sincerely yours,

PRENTISS M. BROWN,
Administrator.

THE PROBLEM OF SAUSAGE POINT VALUES

So that the present problem of sausage under the meats and fats rationing program may be properly appreciated, it is necessary to review several conditions peculiar to the sausage industry in the months immediately preceding the rationing program. There are three conditions which seem to be of major importance.

1. The imposition of price ceilings on primal cuts of carcass meat created a situation in which slaughterers found it difficult to maintain previous profit positions. Because price ceilings under General Maximum Price Regulations did not seem to squeeze margins on sausage items to the same extent, slaughterers found it increasingly desirable to route as much material as possible through their sausage kitchens. This increased sausage production was reflected in several ways. An increase took place in the price of sausage materials relative to prices on other primal cuts. The narrowed gap between the price of beef rounds and tripe, for example, provided some measurement of the development in sausage production. The expansion in sausage production was also indicated by the extreme shortage in retail markets of lower-grade block cattle, as well as of the less expensive primal cuts of better-grade cattle. Many retailers complained rather bitterly that they were unable to buy plates, briskets, flanks, and other meat cuts including variety meats because packers were unwilling to sell them. Sausage processed under Federal inspection in January, February, and March of 1943 was, respectively, 148, 168, and 188 percent of comparable periods in 1942.

2. Those figures include production of these products on Government contract. Further, it must be pointed out that there was nothing dishonorable in encouraging this heavy sausage production, although the general desirability of some aspects of this large output of manufactured products may be questioned. In a period in which meat was so short in supply as to require rationing, it may seem somewhat inconsistent that consumers were compelled to take an ever-increasing quantity of this smaller supply, in the form of processed or manufactured meats. Some question might also be raised about a practice of many meat companies which required retail dealers to buy stipulated quantities of sausage, if requests or orders for fresh meats were to be recognized. That the purchase of sausage was, and still is, required has been reported by many retailers.

3. The boom in sausage production stimulated some less farsighted operators to lower the quality of their products, to make a tight supply of raw materials go further and further in yield of finished products. Residents of many cities were able to obtain only negligible quantities of fresh meats during the past fall and winter. Often these consumers were required to buy meats in the form of sausage, if they wanted any meat at all; and trade reports suggest that, in too many instances, the quality of these sausage products deterioriated as time went on.

* * * * *

When rationing of meats and fats was imposed and consumers were put on an allowance of meat (which averaged about 2 pounds of meat per week per person) a sausage problem quickly developed. The sale of sausage suffered a precipitous drop. A part of this sudden decrease in sales found explanation in the fact that many consumers had purchased considerable quantities of sausage, and whatever other meats they could locate, during the few days immediately preceding the inception of rationing on March 29. Many sausage manufacturers and retailers, however, did not allow for this prerationing buying of meat products; they continued to make and buy sausage in preration quantities. The inevitable occurred, and a problem of point sales developed in the first week or 10 days of rationing.

In developing the first schedule of point values, one factor, among others considered, was that of the estimated consumer acceptance for various meats and meat products. The popularity of sausage was misjudged, resulting in point values somewhat higher than the point value of raw materials required for sausage manufacture. The error was adjusted April 11, when point-value reductions were made to place the point value of sausage in more direct relation to the point value of the materials from which sausage is commonly made. These point-value reductions, however, failed to stimulate the sale of sausage to anything like the quantity sold prior to rationing. To further assist the sale of these products, a new classification has been added so that fresh, cooked, and smoked sausage can be made and sold at consumer point values of 6, 5, 4, and 3 (depending upon the proportion of meat content) instead of 7 and 4 points.

Point values applied to primary or fresh meat products are related to each other. Point values on sausage products are closely related to the point value of the meat content of these products. It must be obvious that with scores of thousands of sausage formulas used by manufacturers, specific point values cannot match the exact point value cost of all processors. Some manufacturers will lose some points (they can get additional point capital from Office of Price Administration); other manufacturers will gain some points which will be surrendered to Office of Price Administration. As far as practicable, however, all processed meats have point values which reflect the point value of the fresh meats from which such processed meats are prepared. This merely means that consumers are given the opportunity to choose the form in which they desire to purchase meat.

Consumer resistance to most sausage items under rationing is not too difficult to explain. Many consumers, with whom this situation has been discussed by members of our staff, admit that they have purchased little or no sausage since the start of rationing. Their explanation is that the 16 points permitted, for all of the products included in the meats and fats rationing program, are too few to allow them to buy cold meats. This explanation is concurred in by trade members, Apparently consumers feel that when they are down to a per capita allowance of approximately 2 pounds of meat per week, they prefer to consume meat in the form of hot dishes. This observation is supported by the fact that wieners, Thuringer, Polish sausage, and mettwurst, all of which are commonly eaten as hot meat dishes, have sold relatively very well under rationing.

Sausage manufacturers who have discussed the problem indicate that the better quality products have sold better than the lower grade and cheaper items or lines.

The issue, then, seems to be fairly evident. Meat companies are interested in maintaining high sausage production for reasons of maximizing profits or minimizing losses. Sausage production is relatively more attractive from that standpoint. Many consumers by and large seem to consider that they have little room in their point budget for many types of sausage. Considerable pressure is being brought to bear at present—by sausage manufacturers and industries serving sausage production, such as casing manufacturers—to lower point values on sausage. If they are to be further reduced, the materials which go into these products will have to have lower point values also. Such reductions in point values will necessitate an increase in the point values on other fresh meat items. If point values on sausage are to be lowered to such an extent that consumers could not afford not to buy sausage products, it is reasonable to expect that the point values of nonsausage products might have to be increased considerably. From the standpoint of administering a rationing program it does not seem feasible to force consumers to eat meat in the form in which they seem to have indicated a pretty strong resistance.

* * * * *

Consumers are not the only parties of interest in this matter. Many retailers have cited their inability to buy various variety meats, the cheaper primal cuts, and the lower grades of block cattle; because meat companies have been using these materials in sausage production. Some dealers apparently would like to have more of these items, to sell to consumers as a form of variety of fresh meat. Pharmaceutical houses have indicated extreme difficulty in obtaining various meat items for pharmaceutical manufacture. Livers have been specifically mentioned as an item which is hard to buy. Liver happens also to be one of the more important variety meats used in sausage manufacture. It would seem, therefore, that all livers need not necessarily be put into freezers just because the sale of sausage products has fallen off.

It would seem reasonable that sausage manufacture could be expected to decrease with the decrease in the quantity of meat available for civilian consumption. If, generally, there is approximately 80 percent of meat available for civilian consumption this year, as contrasted with last year, it does not seem reasonable to manipulate point values in such a way as to maintain sausage sales at a figure considerably higher than last year. If the materials generally used for sausage do not move into retail markets, either as fresh meats or as sausage at the point values scheduled for May, it may be necessary again to lower the point values of some of these items. Such action would

admit the possibility of a further reduction in sausage products made primarily from variety meats, but it would require a corresponding increase in the point values for fresh meats.

Proposals to allow distribution of sausage products ration-free or at point values which are not warranted by the point value of the ingredients of these products are not compatible with the broad objectives of distributing a commodity so short in supply as to require rationing.

DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE,
Washington, April 30, 1943.

Hon. WALTER C. PLOESER,
House of Representatives.

DEAR MR. PLOESER: This is in reply to your letter of April 23 in which you asked for estimates of total meat production in 1943 and other related information.

As is shown in table 1 attached, the total United States output of meat in the calendar year 1943 is currently estimated at about 23.2 billion pounds (dressed-weight basis), about one and a half billion pounds more than the 21.7 billion pounds produced in 1942. This is the estimate which this Department supplied the Office of Price Administration a few weeks ago and upon which the point values in the meat-rationing program now are based.

In view of the large increases which have taken place in the farm production of livestock during the past year, this estimate of total meat production is believed to be on the conservative side, even though the number of livestock currently being marketed through regular commercial channels is not running as high as normally would be expected. Table 2 shows that slaughter of cattle and calves in federally inspected plants during January to March was smaller than a year earlier, despite the large increase in cattle on farms and in feed lots on January 1, 1943, over the preceding year. Similarly, the increase in inspected hog slaughter has been smaller than the increase in the 1942 spring pig crop. We have no current information as to the volume of livestock slaughtered in noninspected plants, by local slaughterers, and on farms, so it is not possible to calculate total meat production month by month. However, as the estimates shown in table 1 indicate, we believe slaughter in these categories was increased considerably. It may be that we have underestimated it, and to the extent that we have, total meat production for 1943 may be larger than 23.2 billion pounds shown.

Estimates of the amount of meat that will be needed for our armed forces and for lend-lease during 1943 total about 6.1 billion pounds, 60 percent of which is for military services. All of this meat must come from plants which have Federal inspection.

Sincerely,

GROVER B. HILL,
Assistant Secretary.

TABLE 1.—*Estimated meat production, dressed-weight basis, from total United States slaughter, 1943, with comparisons*

[Million pounds]

Item	1936–40 average	1941	1942 [1]	1943 [2]
Beef and veal:				
Federal inspection	5,525	6,339	7,014	6,340
Other wholesale	1,370	1,499	1,609	1,205
Retail	870	982	1,022	1,601
Farm	315	303	308	589
Total	8,080	9,123	9,953	9,735
Lamb and mutton:				
Federal inspection	696	749	880	752
Other wholesale	104	104	115	88
Retail	45	45	25	50
Farm	26	25	25	32
Total	871	923	1,045	922

TABLE 1.—*Estimated meat production, dressed-weight basis, from total United States slaughter, 1943, with comparisons*—Continued

[Million pounds]

Item	1936–40 average	1941	1942	1943
Pork (excluding lard):				
Federal inspection	5,208	6,345	7,562	8,899
Other wholesale	760	983	918	910
Retail	434	490	607	732
Farm	1,743	1,629	1,595	2,016
Total	8,145	9,447	10,682	12,557
All meat:				
Federal inspection	11,429	13,433	15,456	15,991
Other wholesale	2,234	2,586	2,642	2,203
Retail	1,349	1,517	1,654	2,383
Farm	2,084	1,957	1,928	2,637
Total	17,096	19,493	21,680	23,214

[1] Preliminary.
[2] Tentative estimate.

Source: Division of Statistical and Historical Research, Bureau of Agricultural Economics.

TABLE 2.—*Livestock slaughter under Federal inspection, by months, 1942 and 1943*

Month	Cattle			Calves		
	1942	1943	1943 as percent of 1942	1942	1943	1943 as percent of 1942
	Thousands	*Thousands*	*Pct.*	*Thousands*	*Thousands*	*Pct.*
January	1,057	928	87.7	440	340	77.3
February	891	854	95.8	392	331	84.5
March	929	923	99.3	491	410	83.6
April	956	------	------	502	------	------
May	885	------	------	471	------	------
June	1,039	------	------	475	------	------
July	1,048	------	------	461	------	------
August	1,103	------	------	460	------	------
September	1,159	------	------	513	------	------
October	1,280	------	------	578	------	------
November	1,018	------	------	501	------	------
December	982	------	------	476	------	------
	Sheep and lambs			Hogs		
January	1,611	1,724	107.0	5,831	5,431	93.1
February	1,407	1,499	106.5	3,892	4,335	111.4
March	1,669	1,495	89.6	4,134	4,661	112.7
April	1,570	------	------	4,196	------	------
May	1,475	------	------	4,320	------	------
June	1,481	------	------	4,554	------	------
July	1,705	------	------	3,886	------	------
August	1,840	------	------	3,223	------	------
September	2,223	------	------	3,843	------	------
October	2,344	------	------	4,218	------	------
November	2,126	------	------	5,023	------	------
December	2,175	------	------	6,778	------	------

Source: Division of Statistical and Historical Research, Bureau of Agricultural Economics.

APRIL 23, 1943.

Mr. GROVER HILL,
Assistant Secretary,
Department of Agriculture,
Washington, D. C.

DEAR MR. HILL: Will you kindly furnish me the following information just as quickly as possible:

1. Meat production of this year compared with the meat production of last year.

2. Figures of the amount of meat being slaughtered this year and last year.

3. Percentage of total output required by the armed forces and lend-lease.

(I am only interested in the above as it pertains to livestock—hogs, sheep, and cattle.)

Thanking you in advance for your prompt reply to this request, I am

Sincerely yours,

Mr. RABAUT. Will the gentleman yield?

Mr. PLOESER. I yield.

Mr. RABAUT. I do not think the gentleman's criticism is correctly made in the direction of the Administrator of the Office of Price Administration.

Mr. PLOESER. Whom would the gentleman criticize?

Mr. RABAUT. A moment ago the gentleman made mention of the fact that the packer saw that he could take the meat and put it into sausage and get a benefit thereby, and then the gentleman said that the O. P. A. has held that meat of a certain value put into sausage was worth as much as sausage. There is logic in saying that meat of a certain quality is worth as much money when placed in sausage as when it is offered as fresh meat.

Mr. PLOESER. Regardless of the consumer demand? I said that is what Mr. Brown said.

Mr. RABAUT. Now, when it is transferred, because of the advantage that the processor had in putting it into sausage, whereby he could get more money for it, then, of course, that is his privilege to take that benefit, under the arrangement.

But I do not see how the gentleman can blame that on the Administrator of the O. P. A. An error was found and it had to be corrected.

Mr. PLOESER. The gentleman fails to take into account the fact that the O. P. A. forced the packers and slaughterers of the Nation to take a killing loss.

If the gentleman thinks it is healthy for American business and for the prosecution of the war, through any theory of government or any theory of economics, he may support; if he thinks it is healthy for this Nation or for the prosecution of the war, I repeat, to cause the business and industry of this Nation to suffer such losses that they must close their doors and disrupt the normal channels of trade in the production of food, then he has a great misconception of a comprehensive economic policy of this country.

Mr. RABAUT. The gentleman from Missouri cannot put words in my mouth.

Mr. PLOESER. The gentleman attempted to put words in my mouth. Forgive me, I had no desire to lend the gentleman my words.

Mr. RABAUT. The gentleman made the statement, but he cannot put the words into my mouth.

Mr. PLOESER. Will the gentleman from Michigan allow me to finish my answer?

Mr. RABAUT. Certainly.

Mr. PLOESER. Because we both cannot talk at one time.

Mr. RABAUT. No.

Mr. PLOESER. The gentleman attempted to put a twist on my words. If he will read the RECORD, or if he had been listening, he would have heard something different to what he is attempting to quote me as saying.

Mr. DITTER. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

The CHAIRMAN. The gentleman has yielded to the gentleman from Michigan.

Mr. DITTER. I merely wanted to make the observation that the distin-

guished gentleman from Michigan has plenty of time of his own, and I hope he will use his own time.

Mr. PLOESER. I have great respect for my distinguished friend from Michigan.

Mr. RABAUT. I will say to the gentleman from Missouri that I was not attempting to put words in his mouth; and if they were not the words he used or if I misunderstood the gentleman, I certainly had no intention of misquoting him.

Mr. PLOESER. Let me give the gentleman from Michigan a sample of what has taken place. Adding to this price squeeze causing a loss to the packers, the administration is now coming along with a 10-percent roll-back program with a subsidy to be paid at the processors' level in the meat industry.

That program was announced as effective a week ago last Monday, to be effective as to prices beginning last Monday. That program was secretly put into effect without any rules by which the packers of this Nation may be guided. This is the latter part of the week. The actual price roll-back went into effect a week ago last Monday.

Mr. RABAUT. Will the gentleman yield there?

Mr. PLOESER. Just a moment. I am going to read to you a portion of a letter which I received today from one of the largest independent packers in my home city, St. Louis, having to do with the subsidy, and from which you will begin to see why the meat problem of this Nation has been caused not by a shortage of animals on the plains of the Nation, but by the bungling administrative policy.

Now let me read you an excerpt from this letter.

Even as of this time—

This letter was dated on the 16th—

we have not received the full rule book covering the subsidy plan. In addition to the bulls killed to supply meat, on Monday of this week we only killed 10 cows; and on Tuesday of this week 17 heifers and 3 steers. This is in contrast to our usual kill of from 150 to 230 cattle, and 30 to 50 cows daily.

I might add for the edification of the gentleman from Michigan that at the present moment the War Department is having difficulty getting sufficient meat to feed the Army; that in some stations of the Navy there is a shortage of beef today; that in the civilian use there is an extreme shortage of beef in many localities. Yet the O. P. A. still stupidly clings to errors it made 10 months ago.

The CHAIRMAN. The time of the gentleman from Missouri has expired.

Mr. DITTER. Mr. Chairman, I yield the gentleman 3 additional minutes.

Mr. RABAUT. Will the gentleman yield to me?

Mr. PLOESER. I yield to the gentleman from Michigan.

Mr. RABAUT. The gentleman is partially correct, and partially incorrect. The set-back date was in three divisions; the set-back dates are the 7th, the 14th, and the 21st. It starts with the processor, then goes to the wholesaler, then to the retailer so that part of the arrangement the gentleman should not overlook. He probably knew it but failed to mention it.

Mr. PLOESER. That is right.

Mr. RABAUT. As for the arrangements that were to be issued, I understand they were to be issued by one of the subsidiaries of the R. F. C. A meeting was held, I think, yesterday, to see that it was done.

Mr. PLOESER. Was yesterday before the date the subsidy was to go into effect?

Mr. RABAUT. No; yesterday was when the R. F. C. agreed to certain things that have got to be done.

Mr. PLOESER. And yesterday is several days after the 7th and after the 14th.

Mr. RABAUT. Just a minute; I just want to say this is not the O. P. A.; this is where they are going to make the arrangements about paying back the amount of the subsidy. I agree with the gentleman that it might have caused some consternation. I do not say that the gentleman is wrong at all on that, but there is much to the program and it is a difficult program when you start rationing things.

Mr. PLOESER. Mr. Chairman, I cannot yield further.

Let me say to the gentleman from Michigan that in his own city of Detroit according to information I received yesterday there is practically no live meat being butchered. If the gentleman insists on defending these destructive O. P. A. policies he will be hearing from home soon.

The point I want to emphasize is that if you are going to put a program into effect it becomes necessary to work out the details of the program before you actually put it into effect. Here we have gone about the thing backwards with the subsidy program announced, the date set, the date comes but no plans. The people who are to receive subsidies do not know how they are going to be paid, where they are going to be paid, from whom they are going to be paid, or how or if they are going to be paid.

The meat situation in the United States is a demonstration of the grossest type of mismanagement ever to be witnessed in important national governmental affairs. It is chargeable entirely to the ineptitude of the administration and to the stubbornness of the group of revolutionaries to be found in the Office of Price Administration.

The United States today has a cattle population of between seventy-five and eighty million head. The cattle population of North and Central America totals about 100,000,000 head and, with South America, the Western Hemisphere has an available cattle population of about 200,000,000. With such availability of supply, good management can supply the armed forces and provide necessary quantities for lend-lease and, at the same time, provide the 2 pounds per week per person allowed under rationing with comparative ease. But it takes good management.

The present management of food supply in this administration has so severely disrupted the normal distributive channels as to threaten production and distribution to an alarming and dangerous degree.

The new subsidy program offers nothing to eliminate the packers killing losses or to allow the normal channels to function. It is a consumer's subsidy which does nothing to prevent either inflationary trends or to correct the black market. Instead, it adds to the consumer's surplus buying power and may have tendencies to effect maldistribution in other commodities. At the present allowable ration, each person in the United States is permitted 104 pounds of meat, cheese, and butter; about one-fifth of this amount will be butter and cheese, leaving in the neighborhood of 80 pounds of meat per person. At an estimated 3 cents per pound roll-back, the actual saving per person on their meat bill is $2.40 per year. Black meat prices are not eliminated or rolled back. Black meat prices are 8 to 12 cents per pound higher than ceilings. The estimated cost to the Government and, ultimately to the same people in taxes, is between $200,000,000 and $300,000,000 per year, plus heavy administration costs, which are habitual and politically desirable, as we all must realize by now.

These subsidies would have to be paid monthly in order to keep the small packers in business. This, of course, means an enormous administrative expense and the $2.40 saved per year will undoubtedly result in more than $3 per person per year additional tax load. Under the present subsidy program for meat there is absolutely no production incentive, because it is not applied at the producer's level.

The O. P. A. not only gave birth to the black market through incompetent administration and ill-advised and ill-conceived regulatory measures, but has mothered the black market to such extent that today it is authoritatively estimated that between twenty-five and twenty-seven million pounds of beef are going through the black market weekly. It has been conservatively estimated that approximately 20 percent of the entire national meat supply is "black." The O. P. A. subsidy program is not designed to touch black-market operations or to in any manner alleviate the bad and unworkable regulations which brought it into being.

The O. P. A. program, as it has been practiced by its crackpot policy makers who have had the blessing and support of the administration, has not been used so much as a price-control agency but as a forerunner of the administration postwar plan of governmental management and partnership in business. Some big businesses have cowered to the mandates of the revolutionary planners, some American interests have even flirted as did the Thyssens and Krupps in Germany when the Nazis were setting up their economic feudalism. The fate of Germany who is our mortal enemy, marked for destruction by us, must not be the fate of America. Unless American business, labor, and agriculture join now and eliminate this vicious group which is working ultimate destruction of American free competitive enterprise,

the post-war period may be too late. We want price control. The Congress designed the law under which the Office of Price Administration could function with great effect. That law specifically stated that the normal and able established channels of trade should not be disturbed. The O. P. A. has deliberately and persistently violated this law. This law specifically called for industry counsel in the development of the rules and regulations concerning price control. This mandate of the Congress has been intentionally and persistently violated.

Yet, this administration has the temerity to ask for an increase of $45,000,000 in their appropriation for next year. Are we to expect this addition to one hundred and twenty million or one hundred and sixty-five million will all be spent for such continued injury to the war effort?

The CHAIRMAN. The time of the gentleman from Missouri has expired.

Mr. DITTER. Mr. Chairman, I yield such time to the gentleman from Pennsylvania [Mr. RODGERS] as he may desire.

O. W. I.—RADIO

Mr. RODGERS of Pennsylvania. Mr. Chairman, in Germany and Italy and the Axis-occupied and satellite countries, when a government official goes on the air he has the air lanes to himself. Radio stations are compelled to carry his voice, "or else," and that else wouldn't make pleasant reading if permitted in print.

Here in America we have always laughed at the possibility of something of that nature occurring here, and yet I sometimes wonder.

Each Friday night, from coast to coast, many of our citizens are being deprived of listening to programs more to their liking because Elmer Davis, Director of the Office of War Information, feels it necessary to use all major radio networks to interpret the news.

Mr. Davis is apparently not quite satisfied with the ability of the numerous well-known and widely experienced commentators who command handsome stipends from broadcast chains and program sponsors. It just has to be Elmer Davis and the news again, and a threefold increase in the number of stations over the Columbia Broadcasting System since his appointment to be the New Deal's propaganda minister.

And a lot of us have found fault with the 1943 edition of Elmer Davis and the news. We detect here and there bits of subtle propaganda and perhaps a little coloring, all in the interest of the administration in power, of course. Mr. Davis will and has indignantly denied this, and Mr. Davis, Mr. Speaker, can wax indignant.

Heretofore only the President of the United States was accorded the privilege of all networks. The broadcasting chains have always felt that what the President has to say is of national interest, and should be presented as a public-service program, and rightly so.

But it is hard for me to believe that they consider Mr. Davis so far superior to their own commentators, as to freely make available to him the combined networks. The O. W. I. head, we must bear in mind, is an ex-staff Columbia commentator and presumably will return to the C. B. S. at some future date. Is it conceivable that N. B. C., Blue, and Mutual would voluntarily lend their facilities to building up his reputation?

The only other explanation is that a subtle bit of coercion was employed to bring about the desired result. And Mr. Davis will and has denied this, too. He would have us believe that he was implored by his former competitors to make the sacrifice of airing his views over their lanes in the interest of the war effort. Now, if National, Blue, and Mutual were not already making staggering contributions to that effort, we might be willing to go along with Mr. Davis' side of it, but somehow or other it just does not add up in our way of doing arithmetic.

We do know, however, that the very life of radio depends upon the whims of a bureaucratic Federal Communications Commission. We do know that Chairman Fly, of that Commission, has made a whipping boy of the radio-broadcasting industry, and we do know that the United States Supreme Court, in a recent opinion delivered by the arch-New Dealer, Justice Felix Frankfurter, sustained the F. C. C.'s effort to control every phase of the industry. With a stroke of a pen, the smart boys down at the F. C. C. can effectively destroy a radio investment of thousands, by revoking a station's license.

We have already seen that same F. C. C. step in and say to the National Broadcasting Co.: "You must dispose of one of your networks, either the Red or the Blue," and N. B. C. got rid of the Blue. At the same time the Commission regulated the business practices of the broadcasters and got by with it, in spite of the clear intention of Congress, in enacting radio legislation, to confine the Commission's authority to little other than frequency allocation.

And because of this life-or-death hold of the F. C. C. on the industry, it is logical to assume, in the interest of self-preservation, that the networks and radio stations will jump through hoops when told to do so by the New Deal bureaucrats. I do not condemn the broadcasters—I realize that they can do little else and live.

Now that, Mr. Chairman, seems to add up in my school.

And I very much suspect that when somebody, if not in the O. W. I. at least in the Federal service, coyly suggested, and may I repeat that word "suggested," because that is all that would have been necessary, the brow-beaten radio men groaned inwardly, but outwardly probably managed a sickly smile and said "Yes."

That is probably why each Friday evening the voice of the New Deal propaganda ministry comes through your loudspeaker to present what its director calls facts. We often twist our dials to another station and there he is again. Once more we try with the same results and unless we want to listen to the Davis facts, we must turn off our receiver. Maybe, after all, it is better to turn out the lights and go to sleep.

Mr. LUDLOW. Mr. Chairman, I yield 10 minutes to the gentleman from Michigan [Mr. RABAUT].

Mr. RABAUT. Mr. Chairman, because of the lateness of the hour, I will not take the time.

Mr. LUDLOW. Mr. Chairman, I yield 5 minutes to the gentleman from New York [Mr. MARCANTONIO].

Mr. MARCANTONIO. Mr. Chairman, today I introduced a bill providing for the recognition of self-determination and independence of Puerto Rico. In the light of conditions in Puerto Rico and by virtue of the will of the overwhelming majority of the people of Puerto Rico, self-determination and independence are synonymous. Because of the importance of this question, and because of the lack of attention Congress has given it, I take this time to read into the RECORD the bill I have introduced so that Members may have an opportunity of acquainting themselves with its terms.

A bill to provide for the recognition of self-determination and independence of Puerto Rico, and to provide for good neighborly relations with the proposed Government of Puerto Rico.

Whereas the people of Puerto Rico, after four centuries of common economic, cultural, social, and political experience developed into a distinct nation of people, who as a result of more than 100 years of constant struggle against Spain had attained in 1897 an irrevocable autonomous status, which permitted them essential sovereignty and self-government, including the right to enter into foreign treaties, impose tariffs and completely control Puerto Rico's internal affairs; and

Whereas in 1898 as a result of the Spanish-American War, in which Puerto Rico was not a part, the island of Puerto Rico was taken over without the consent of its people, who have since been denied the right of self-determination and forced to live under an executive government, deprived of democratic rights and powers and powerless to regulate their political, economic, and social life in accordance with their own interests and wishes; and

Whereas in the present global war of survival of the United Nations against the Axis enemy, the leadership of the United States is impaired by her failure in the case of Puerto Rico to give living content to the principles embodied in the Atlantic Charter, the Declaration of Habana, and other pronouncements of American conferences and leaders guaranteeing the rights of small nations in the Western Hemisphere; and

Whereas there lies before the United States the rich opportunity both during this crucial war and in the years after the war to cement the ties of mutual friendship between the more than 100,000,000 Latin-American peoples and the people of the United States by freely recognizing the right of the people of Puerto Rico to self-determination; and

Whereas the genuine independence for Puerto Rico furnishes the surest guaranty of effective naval and military defense of the Western Hemisphere against aggression by releasing the full energies of the Puerto Rican people for the struggle for victory of the United Nations; and

Whereas the people of Puerto Rico of all political parties, acting concurrently, have petitioned the United States for immediate application of the principle of self-determination,

Be it enacted, etc., That 90 days after the enactment of this act the President of the

United States shall by proclamation withdraw and surrender all rights of possession, supervision, jurisdiction, control, and sovereignty now existing and exercised by the United States in and over the Territory and people of Puerto Rico, excepting all military and naval reservations, which shall remain in the possession and control of the United States until such time as a treaty of mutual defense shall have been entered into between the United States and the Government of Puerto Rico, but in no case for a period longer than 6 months after the hostilities in which the United States is now engaged shall have ceased; and, the President of the United States shall also, on behalf of the United States, recognize the independence of Puerto Rico as a separate and self-governing nation and acknowledge the authority and control over the same of any government which the people thereof may constitute and the right of the Government of Puerto Rico to decide all internal questions, including those relating to American property and citizens and diplomatic relations, without interference or intervention.

SEC. 2. All problems arising between the United States and Puerto Rico out of the occupation of Puerto Rico by the United States shall be submitted for arbitration to a joint commission appointed by the Government of the United States and the Government of Puerto Rico.

SEC. 3. In proclaiming the independence of Puerto Rico, the President of the United States shall recognize the responsibility of the United States toward the disastrous state of Puerto Rican economy and the poverty of its people and to strive for friendly relations with the new Government of Puerto Rico, shall declare free entry of Puerto Rican products into the United States, and no immigration restrictions on Puerto Rican citizens shall be made. These principles are to be recognized in a treaty between the two nations, and said treaty shall be made with the best intentions of developing Puerto Rican economy and the well-being of its people, the discussion of this treaty shall begin within 90 days after the new Government of Puerto Rico expresses its desire to begin. In the interim between the proclamation of Puerto Rican independence and the signing of this treaty, the present status quo in the matter of trade relations shall be maintained.

SEC. 4. By virtue of its responsibility for the present disastrous state of Puerto Rican economy and the poverty of the people of Puerto Rico, it is hereby declared to be the policy of the United States that the United States shall be responsible to the Government of Puerto Rico for any claims of indemnity established by said Government.

SEC. 5. Upon the proclamation and recognition of the independence of Puerto Rico, the President of the United States shall give notice of such action to the governments with which the United States is in diplomatic correspondence and invite said governments to recognize the independence of Puerto Rico.

SEC. 6. At the time of the issuance of the proclamation under section 1 hereof, the President shall appoint a commission of five to carry out the provisions of sections 1, 2, 3, and 4 of this act.

(Mr. MARCANTONIO asked and was given permission to revise and extend his own remarks.)

Mr. DITTER. Mr. Chairman, I yield 5 minutes to the gentleman from Pennsylvania [Mr. GAVIN].

BOARD OF ECONOMIC WARFARE SALARY INCREASES

Mr. GAVIN. Mr. Chairman, yesterday the Byrd committee issued a report pointing out that in 7 of the war agencies whose appropriations are included in this bill, 861 employees received pay increases of from $1,200 to $6,000 a year. The Byrd committee found in the 7 agencies, W. P. B., B. E. W., Central Administrative Services of O. E. M., the War Relocation Authority, the O. D. T., the Board of Scientific Research and Management, the Office of the Coordinator of Inter-American Affairs—that 568 employees received increases of more than $1,200 and less than $2,000; 234 received increases of $2,000 to $3,000; 38 received increases of $3,000 to $4,000; 14 received increases of $4,000 to $5,000; 4 received increases of $5,000 to $6,000; and 3 received increases of $6,000 or more. The W. P. B. and B. E. W. were called the "most outstanding" examples of such pay-increase practices. While the emergency agencies gave large salaries and generous increases, the "old line" department employees received little, few getting more than $3,800 a year.

Abundant evidence of B. E. W. salary increases is contained in the hearings both from the over-all picture and the standpoint of individual instances. The average annual salary of B. E. W. domestic personnel was $2,315 on July 1, 1942, and had risen to $2,586—more than 10 percent—by December 31, 1942. For 1944 the average salary will be better than $2,800 apparently. When the personnel on foreign duty are included, the average goes much higher. The average of the State Department is $2,000, for the Justice Department $2,256, and for the Department of Commerce, exclusive of R. F. C., $2,048.

Now let us look at some of the individual instances. First, we have a lady by the name of Josephine Raushenbush who happens to be the wife of one Stephen Raushenbush, who, the House will remember, we had a controversy about last year in connection with the Interior Department appropriation bill. Mrs. Raushenbush was getting $3,200 a year with the Department of Agriculture in 1941 when she moved over to B. E. W. at a starting salary of $3,800. Since then she has been raised to $6,500 so that she is now being paid more than twice what she received less than 2 years ago. That is pretty good going in any league.

Then we have Harold Stephan, who from 1931 to 1941 was with the Tariff Commission with a top salary of $3,200. He was taken into B. E. W. at $3,800 and is now getting $5,600.

Next we have George Alfred Tesoro, who in March 1943 was employed at American University at $2,600. B. E. W. picked him up and used him for 45 days and paid him at the rate of $5,600 a year.

Then we have Nathaniel Weyl, whom the gentleman from Texas [Mr. DIES] got after last year. He was getting $3,400 with the Federal Reserve when the B. E. W. took him into the fold at $3,800 and has since raised him to $5,600. Milo Perkins says that he "is a very alive, vigorous person."

Next we have Hugh Wilkinson, who was with the Farm Security Administration until 1942 at a salary of $2,000. B. E. W. took him and now he is up to $3,800.

Many others did not get into the hearings. One Leo Auman was getting $1,800 before he came with B. E. W. at $4,600. Chester E. Davis—not the War Food Administrator—was taken from Agriculture where he was getting $5,600 and is now pulling down $8,000 with B. E. W. Elias J. Drexler and Phillip H. Dunaway were getting $3,200 each before B. E. W. picked them up at $3,800 each. Now each is getting $5,600. One James W. Hurst was getting $3,500; now he is being paid $5,600 by B. E. W.

One could go on and on in listing these individual instances of large salary increases given by B. E. W. It is no wonder that the Byrd committee registers a protest. We should also. The Government orders wage-and-salary stabilization in private employment; yet within the Government itself we have all these raises with overtime pay on top.

Spend and elect, spend and elect seems still to be the order of the day. The administration will shortly ask for an additional $16,000,000,000. Now a million dollars is a thousand thousand dollars, and a billion dollars is a thousand million dollars, and the American taxpayers are going to be asked for another sixteen thousand million dollars. We are talking today about roll-back of food prices; we had better begin talking about roll-back of governmental pay rolls before we break the back of the American taxpayers. It is about time to stop up this colossal program of spending, eliminate thousands of young professional bureaucrats, economists, and smart-aleck lawyers, effect economies in pay-roll spending, or when the boys return home the, will return home to a bankrupt nation. Let us cut out this spending and get down to the all-important job of winning this war.

Mr. LUDLOW. Mr. Chairman, I yield 2 minutes to the gentleman from Texas [Mr. PATMAN].

Mr. PATMAN. Mr. Chairman, when the Smaller War Plants Corporation item is reached on page 28 of the bill, I expect to offer an amendment to page 28, line 6, to strike out the words and figures "$12,600,000," which is the appropriation for the Smaller War Plants Corporation this next year and insert in lieu thereof "$18,000,000."

I believe that we must give the little man a chance to get a contract near his home without compelling him to come to Washington, hire a lobbyist, and pay this lobbyist a big fee to get him a contract. The Smaller War Plants Corporation is making substantial progress in this field and is doing a great deal for small business.

Gen. Robert Wood Johnson said he needs $18,000,000, so let us give it to him next year and give him an opportunity to do a real service to small business. This amendment will be offered by me, but at the request of the Committee on Small Business of the House, of which I have the honor to be chairman.

The CHAIRMAN. The time of the gentleman from Texas has expired.

Mr. LUDLOW. Mr. Chairman, I ask that the Clerk read the first paragraph of the bill.

The Clerk read down to page 1, line 7.

Mr. LUDLOW. Mr. Chairman, I move that the Committee do now rise.

The motion was agreed to.

Accordingly the Committee rose; and Mr. MILLS of Arkansas, having taken the chair as Speaker pro tempore, Mr. SPARKMAN, Chairman of the Committee of the Whole House on the state of the Union, reported that that Committee, having had under consideration the bill (H. R. 2968) making appropriations for war agencies in the Executive Office of the President for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1944, and for other purposes, had come to no resolution thereon.

EXTENSION OF REMARKS

Mr. LESINSKI. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to extend my own remarks in the RECORD and to include an article written by Dr. Wacław Bitner, entitled "Poland Crucified," which appears in the current issue of The Sign, the National Catholic magazine.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Michigan [Mr. LESINSKI]?

There was no objection.

[The matter referred to appears in the Appendix.]

Mr. SPARKMAN. Mr. Speaker, I have two unanimous-consent requests, first, that the gentleman from Pennsylvania [Mr. WEISS] may extend his own remarks in the RECORD and to include therein an article from the Slovak Record.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Alabama [Mr. SPARKMAN]?

There was no objection.

[The matter referred to appears in the Appendix.]

SUPPLEMENTAL REPORT ON H. R. 2188

Mr. SPARKMAN. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that I may on behalf of the Committee on Military Affairs file a supplemental report on H. R. 2188.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Alabama [Mr. SPARKMAN]?

There was no objection.

EXTENSION OF REMARKS

Mr. PATMAN. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to extend the remarks that I made today in the House and to insert therein certain excerpts from the printed hearings before the Committee on Appropriations.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Texas [Mr. PATMAN]?

There was no objection.

Mr. WIGGLESWORTH. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that the gentleman from Michigan [Mr. WOODRUFF] may have permission to extend his own remarks in the RECORD and to include therein an address recently made by the gentleman from Indiana [Mr. HARNESS], and I also ask unanimous consent to extend my own remarks that I made today and to include therein a letter and enclosures received from Mr. Elmer Davis, as well as various excerpts from the committee hearings and certain newspaper articles.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Massachusetts [Mr. WIGGLESWORTH]?

There was no objection.

[The matter first referred to appears in the Appendix.]

Mr. MANSFIELD of Montana. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to include in the remarks I made today in the Committee of the Whole two letters from Maj. Gen. George B. Strong, Chief of Army Intelligence.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Montana [Mr. MANSFIELD]?

There was no objection.

Mr. LUDLOW. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that the gentleman from Missouri [Mr. CANNON], chairman of the Committee on Appropriations, may have permission to revise and extend the remarks he made in the committee today and to include some letters.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Indiana [Mr. LUDLOW]?

There was no objection.

Mr. DITTER. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that the gentleman from Maryland [Mr. BEALL] may be permitted to extend his own remarks in the RECORD and to include an article entitled "The Forgotten Man of Today," published in the Cumberland News of June 11, 1943.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Pennsylvania [Mr. DITTER]?

There was no objection.

[The matter referred to appears in the Appendix.]

STATE, JUSTICE, AND COMMERCE APPROPRIATION BILL, 1944

Mr. RABAUT. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to take from the Speaker's table the bill (H. R. 2397) making appropriations for the Departments of State, Justice, and Commerce for the fiscal year 1944, and for other purposes, with Senate amendments thereto, disagree to the Senate amendments and agree to the conference asked by the Senate.

The Clerk read the title of the bill.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Michigan [Mr. RABAUT]?

There was no objection and the Chair appointed the following conferees on the part of the House: Messrs: RABAUT, KERR, HARE, O'BRIEN of Illinois, CARTER, STEFAN, and JONES.

NAVY DEPARTMENT APPROPRIATION BILL, 1944

Mr. SHEPPARD submitted the following conference report and statement on the bill (H. R. 2713) making appropriations for the Navy Department and the naval service for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1944, and for other purposes:

CONFERENCE REPORT

The committee of conference on the disagreeing votes of the two Houses on the amendments of the Senate to the bill (H. R. 2713) making appropriations for the Navy Department and the naval service for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1944, and for other purposes, having met, after full and free conference, have agreed to recommend and do recommend to their respective Houses as follows:

That the Senate recede from its amendments numbered 2, 3, 5, 6, 9, 10, 11, 13, 24, 25, and 30.

That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendments of the Senate numbered 1 4, 7, 12, 14, 15, 16, 17, 18, 19, 22, 22½, 26, 27, 28, 29, 31, 32, 33, 35, 36, 37, 38, 39, 40, and 41; and agree to the same.

Amendment numbered 20: That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 20, and agree to the same with an amendment, as follows: Restore the matter stricken out by said amendment amended to read as follows: "after December 31, 1943, that would entail expenditures in liquidation thereof"; and on page 34 of the bill, in line 15, strike out "June 30, 1945" and insert "December 31, 1945"; and the Senate agree to the same.

Amendment numbered 21: That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 21, and agree to the same with an amendment, as follows: In line 6 of the matter inserted by said amendment strike out "two" and insert in lieu thereof "one"; and the Senate agree to the same.

Amendment numbered 23: That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 23, and agree to the same with an amendment, as follows: Restore the matter stricken out by said amendment, amended to read as follows:

"Director of Personnel, Senior Executive Officer, not to exceed $7,000."

And the Senate agree to the same.

The committee of conference report in disagreement amendments numbered 8 and 34.

That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate amending the title of the bill; and agree to the same.

HARRY R. SHEPPARD,
ALBERT THOMAS,
JOHN M. COFFEE,
JAMIE L. WHITTEN,
J. W. DITTER,
CHARLES A. PLUMLEY,
NOBLE J. JOHNSON,
Managers on the part of the House.

JOHN H. OVERTON,
ELMER THOMAS,
THEODORE FRANCIS GREEN,
RUFUS C. HOLMAN,
Managers on the part of the Senate.

STATEMENT

The managers on the part of the House at the conference on the disagreeing votes of the two Houses on the amendments of the Senate to the bill (H. R. 2713) making appropriations for the Navy Department and the naval service for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1944, and for other purposes, submit the following statement in explanation of the effect of the action agreed upon and recommended in the accompanying conference report as to each of such amendments, namely:

Amendment No. 1: Strikes out of the appropriation "Miscellaneous expenses" the clause making $200,000 of the appropriation immediately available, as proposed by the Senate.

Amendment No. 2: Restores to the appropriation "Maintenance, Bureau of Ships", authorization for contract employees, as proposed by the House.

Amendment No. 3: Strikes out the proposal of the Senate to substitute contractual authority for a part of the appropriation proposed by the House under "Maintenance, Bureau of Ships".

Amendments Nos. 4, 5, and 6, relating to the appropriation "Ordnance and ordnance stores, Navy": Modifies clause respecting production facilities so as to express more clearly

And so forth. That should read:

Then we would not be leaving the farmers way down at the bottom of the ladder, toiling—

And so forth.

The SPEAKER. Without objection, the correction will be made in accordance with the statement of the gentleman from Mississippi.

There was no objection.

THE LATE HON. THOMAS R. BALL

Mr. McWILLIAMS. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to address the House for 1 minute and to revise and extend my remarks.

The SPEAKER. Without objection, it is so ordered.

There was no objection.

Mr. McWILLIAMS. Mr. Speaker, I have just learned of the passing of the late Congressman Thomas R. Ball, who represented my district, the Second District of Connecticut, a couple of sessions ago. I feel it incumbent upon m to inform my colleagues of this sad event.

I knew ex-Congressman Ball very intimately. All his friends knew him as "Tommy." He was always conscientious, was a hard worker, and was an asset to our district. I am sure my colleagues will join in conveying to Mrs. Ball and to his family our heartfelt sympathy. I know that he will be missed not only in his home town, but in the district and the State. His passing is a loss to the entire country.

Mr. MONKIEWICZ. Mr. Speaker, it is with much grief that I rise to express my affection for one whom I respected very much. The sudden passing of the Honorable Thomas R. Ball, a former Member of Congress who represented the Second District from Connecticut during the seventy-sixth session of Congress, was a shock to all of us who know him.

I became attached to him during our service in the House of Representatives. He was a conscientious representative of the people at all times, loyal to his constituents, and sensitive to his responsibilities. He had a wide friendship in the House of Representatives.

His public service as a first selectman of the town of Old Lyme and later on as a representative in the general assembly from his community earned for him the respect and the admiration of the people of the State of Connecticut.

Tommie, as we all affectionately called him, was always polite, even under most stressing circumstances. Always gentle, he was nevertheless firm in his efforts in behalf of the principles for which he stood. As an architect by profession, he attained success in his vocation.

We all join in sympathy with his beloved wife and daughter.

EXTENSION OF REMARKS

Mr. BENNETT of Missouri. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to extend in the RECORD a short telegram on the food situation.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection?

There was no objection.

[The matter referred to appears in the Appendix.]

Mr. MONRONEY. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to extend my remarks in the RECORD and to include letters to Senator Robert L. Owen on the formation and utilization of his global alphabet.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection?

There was no objection.

[The matter referred to appears in the Appendix.]

CALL OF THE HOUSE

Mr. RAMSPECK. Mr. Speaker, I make the point of order that there is no quorum present.

The SPEAKER. Evidently there is no quorum present.

Mr. RAMSPECK. Mr. Speaker, I move a call of the House.

A call of the House was ordered.

The Clerk called the roll, and the following Members failed to answer to their names:

[Roll No. 101]

Baldwin, Md.	Gale	Merrow
Baldwin, N. Y.	Gallagher	Morrison, La.
Barden	Gamble	Mundt
Barry	Gifford	Murphy
Bell	Gillie	Murray, Tenn.
Bradley, Mich.	Gore	O'Brien, N. Y.
Buckley	Gossett	O'Leary
Burchill, N. Y.	Green	O'Toole
Burdick	Hall,	Pace
Byrne	Edwin Arthur	Pfeifer
Cannon, Fla.	Hancock	Pracht
Capozzoli	Hart	Price
Carlson, Kans.	Heffernan	Reed, Ill.
Chapman	Hendricks	Rizley
Cochran	Hoffman	Sabath
Costello	Jarman	Sheridan
Courtney	Johnson, Okla.	Simpson, Ill.
Cox	Johnson, Ward	Slaughter
Crawford	Kean	Smith, W. Va.
Culkin	Kennedy	Somers, N. Y.
Curley	Keogh	Stearns, N. H.
Dickstein	King	Sumners, Tex.
Dies	Kleberg	Taylor
Domengeaux	Klein	Tolan
Douglas	LeCompte	Treadway
Eberharter	Lesinski	Van Zandt
Ellis	Luce	Vinson, Ga.
Ellsworth	McGehee	Vursell
Fay	McLean	Wadsworth
Fellows	Marcantonio	Weiss
Fish	Mason	White
Forand	May	Winter
Ford	Merritt	Zimmerman

The SPEAKER. Three hundred and thirty-three Members have answered to their names. A quorum is present.

By unanimous consent, further proceedings under the call, were dispensed with.

MILITARY ESTABLISHMENT APPROPRIATION BILL, FISCAL YEAR 1944

Mr. SNYDER, from the Committee on Appropriations, reported the bill (H. R. 2996, Rept. No. 566), making appropriations for the Military Establishment for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1944, and for other purposes, which was read a first and second time, and with the accompanying report, referred to the Committee of the Whole House on the state of the Union, and ordered to be printed.

Mr. ENGEL reserved all points of order on the bill.

ELECTION TO STANDING COMMITTEES OF THE HOUSE

Mr. DOUGHTON. Mr. Speaker, I offer a resolution (H. Res. 265), and ask for its immediate consideration.

The Clerk read as follows:

Resolved, That ARTHUR G. KLEIN be, and he is hereby, elected a member of the Committee on Labor.

The resolution was agreed to.

Mr. DOUGHTON. Mr. Speaker, I offer a resolution (H. Res. 266), and ask for its immediate consideration.

The Clerk read as follows:

Resolved, That THOMAS G. ABERNETHY be, and he is hereby, elected a member of the Committee on the District of Columbia.

The resolution was agreed to.

Mr. DOUGHTON. Mr. Speaker, I offer the following resolution (H. Res. 267), and ask for its immediate consideration.

The Clerk read as follows:

Resolved, That SCHUYLER OTIS BLAND be, and he is hereby, elected a member of the Committee on the Library.

The resolution was agreed to.

CORRECTION OF THE ROLL CALL

Mr. HOLMES of Washington. Mr. Speaker, on June 15, when the Treasury and Post Office Departments appropriation bill was under consideration, on the so-called Celler amendment, I am recorded as not voting. I was present and voted "no." I ask unanimous consent that the RECORD and Journal may be corrected accordingly.

The SPEAKER. Without objection, the RECORD and Journal will be corrected accordingly.

There was no objection.

CONSENTING TO COMPACT ENTERED BY IOWA AND NEBRASKA ESTABLISHING THE BOUNDARY LINE

Mr. GWYNNE. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent for the immediate consideration of the bill (H. R. 2794) to approve and consent to the compact entered into by Iowa and Nebraska establishing the boundary between Iowa and Nebraska.

The Clerk read the title of the bill.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the present consideration of the bill?

Mr. WALTER. Mr. Speaker, reserving the right to object, is this the bill that was reported unanimously by the Committee on the Judiciary?

Mr. GWYNNE. Yes; it is.

Mr. WALTER. Will the gentleman make a brief explanation as to what the bill provides?

Mr. GWYNNE. The bill simply provides congressional approval of a compact entered into between the legislatures of the States of Iowa and Nebraska fixing the boundary line between those two States.

Mr. McCORMACK. Mr. Speaker, reserving the right to object, has the gentleman consulted with the majority members of the committee?

Mr. GWYNNE. Yes. The bill was unanimously reported by the committee.

Mr. SPRINGER. Reserving the right to object, Mr. Speaker, as I understand it, this is a bill that was reported out of the Committee on the Judiciary unanimously?

Mr. GWYNNE. That is correct.

Mr. SPRINGER. Has an act been passed by each of the States involved in this matter, approving the boundary line?

Mr. GWYNNE. It has.

Mr. SPRINGER. And this is merely a confirmation of the compact?

Mr. GWYNNE. The gentleman is correct.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the present consideration of the bill?

There was no objection.

The Clerk read the bill, as follows:

Be it enacted, etc., That the approval and consent of the Congress is hereby given to the compact effected by an act enacted by the Legislature of the State of Iowa entitled "An act to establish the boundary line between Iowa and Nebraska by agreement; to cede to Nebraska and to relinquish jurisdiction over lands now in Iowa but lying westerly of said boundary line and contiguous to lands in Nebraska; to provide that the provisions of this act become effective upon the enactment of a similar and reciprocal law by Nebraska and the approval of and consent to the compact thereby effected by the Congress of the United States of America and to declare an emergency," approved April 15, 1943 (House File 437, acts of the Fiftieth General Assembly), and the similar and reciprocal act enacted by the State of Nebraska entitled "A bill for an act to establish the boundary line between Iowa and Nebraska by agreement; to cede to Iowa and to relinquish jurisdiction over lands now in Nebraska but lying easterly of said boundary line and contiguous to lands in Iowa; to provide that the provisions of this act shall become effective upon the approval of and consent of the Congress of the United States of America to the compact effected by this act and House File 437 of the 1943 session of the Iowa Legislature; to repeal chapter 121, Session Laws of Nebraska, 1941; and to declare an emergency," approved May 7, 1943 (Legislative bill 438, fifty-sixth session of the Nebraska State Legislature).

The bill was ordered to be engrossed and read a third time, was read the third time, and passed, and a motion to reconsider was laid on the table.

APPROPRIATION FOR WAR AGENCIES IN THE EXECUTIVE OFFICE OF THE PRESIDENT, 1944

Mr. CANNON of Missouri. Mr. Speaker, I move that the House resolve itself into the Committee of the Whole House on the state of the Union for the further consideration of the bill (H. R. 2968) making appropriations for war agencies in the executive office of the President for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1944, and for other purposes.

The motion was agreed to.

Accordingly the House resolved itself into the Committee of the Whole House on the state of the Union for the further consideration of the bill (H. R. 2968), with Mr. SPARKMAN in the chair.

The Clerk read the title of the bill.

Mr. CANNON of Missouri. Mr. Chairman, I would like to call the attention of the members of the Committee to the fact that our program is to complete this bill tonight and to take up tomorrow the military appropriation bill and dispose of it before adjournment tomorrow. In this program we have the concurrence of all members of the Committee on both sides of the aisle and I trust we will have the cooperation of Members to get these two bills over to the Senate by the end of the week.

With the passage of the Military Establishment's appropriation bill tomorrow we will have completed and submitted to the Senate all of the annual supply bills. So far as the Committee on Appropriations is concerned, there will be only one more bill, a short deficiency appropriation bill, to take care of a few odds and ends, before recess.

Mr. CASE. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. CANNON of Missouri. I yield to the gentleman from South Dakota.

Mr. CASE. Is it not the understanding that if there should be a roll call on the War Department appropriation bill that the roll call will go over until Monday?

Mr. CANNON of Missouri. We expect to complete the reading of the bill for amendments tomorrow.

Mr. TABER. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. CANNON of Missouri. I yield to the gentleman from New York.

Mr. TABER. In order that the House will understand thoroughly and so that no one will get away without having it fully in mind, the idea of not having a controversial roll call tomorrow is dependent upon completing this bill presently under consideration tonight; is that not correct?

Mr. CANNON of Missouri. That is correct; we must complete this bill tonight in order to take up the Military Establishment appropriation bill tomorrow.

Mr. TABER. And everyone must stay here until we get the bill through.

Mr. CANNON of Missouri. And stay here tomorrow until we also get the Military Establishment appropriation bill through. With these two bills out of the way, we will have completed the appropriation program and, as soon as conference reports are agreed to, will be ready to recess at any time after the 1st of July.

Mr. DINGELL. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. CANNON of Missouri. I yield to the gentleman from Michigan.

Mr. DINGELL. I do not think it is clearly understood yet, I will say to the distinguished gentleman from Missouri [Mr. CANNON], that if there is to be a roll call on the bill to be considered tomorrow that roll call will not go over until Monday?

Mr. CASE. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield for another question?

Mr. CANNON of Missouri. I yield to the gentleman from South Dakota.

Mr. CASE. I notice there has been a little conference on the other side and I would like to have a final statement from the chairman of the Appropriations Committee as to the intention of completing the military appropriation bill tomorrow.

Mr. McCORMACK. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. CANNON of Missouri. I yield to the gentleman from Massachusetts.

Mr. McCORMACK. Mr. Chairman, it is my understanding of the situation, which I think has been more or less ironed out, that there is not to be a roll call on this bill, the war appropriations bill, tomorrow, and that if the bill is taken up and considered a roll call will take place on Monday?

Mr. TABER. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. CANNON of Missouri. I yield to the gentleman from New York.

Mr. TABER. But that could not be accomplished, on the other hand, if this bill that is now pending is carried over.

Mr. McCORMACK. If this bill is carried over it is my personal opinion it should be disposed of.

Mr. CANNON of Missouri. Mr. Chairman, let me say, after conference with members of the Committee on Appropriations on both sides of the House, our program is to complete this bill today and we hope the members of the committee will stay with us tonight and help us pass it and send it to the Senate.

Then on tomorrow we hope to take up the military establishments appropriation bill and complete the reading for amendment.

If there is a roll call on the military establishment bill it will go over until Monday.

Mr. RABAUT. But there will be a roll call on this bill?

Mr. CANNON of Missouri. There will be a roll call on the pending bill before adjournment.

Mr. RABAUT. When?

Mr. CANNON of Missouri. We hope to complete the bill and vote on it tonight.

Mr. WOODRUM of Virginia. Mr. Chairman, I move to strike out the last word and ask unanimous consent to proceed for 10 minutes.

The CHAIRMAN. Without objection, it is so ordered.

There was no objection.

Mr. WOODRUM of Virginia. Mr. Chairman, before we start reading the bill for amendment, not having taken any time under general debate, I want to take just a few minutes hastily to review the situation that confronts us as we consider a bill certain portions of which in my judgment are as vitally necessary to the war effort as the War Department appropriation bill which we shall take up tomorrow and which will probably pass without amendments.

We have to remember that this war is being fought not only with airplanes and tanks on the foreign battlefield, but that the effort to preserve our freedom and our way of life; to win this war and to overcome our enemies extends in the foreign fields way beyond the battle line across into enemy territory, and on the home front into every realm of our civil life. The appropriations contained in this bill touch those features of our war effort.

The subcommittee that considered this bill spent long days and long tedious hours hearing the testimony. There are two volumes of testimony containing something like 2,100 or 2,200 pages. In addition to that there were probably another 400 or 500 pages of testimony that had to be off the record because of its highly secret nature. Those were not perfunctory hearings where some member of the committee half asleep would sit there and permit some departmental head to read a prepared speech and insert a lot of stuff in the record. Turn to it; you will see that the members of the committee carefully, conscientiously, and painstakingly inquired into these activities. As a result we bring you here a bill with a unanimous report of the committee, and insofar as the amount of

money appropriated in the bill is concerned the figures have been unanimously agreed to by the committee, the minority as well as the majority—with the exception of the Board of Economic Warfare. Let me repeat that if you will, and remember, this committee, the majority and the distinguished, able, and energetic minority——

Mr. TABER. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. WOODRUM of Virginia. I yield to the gentleman from New York.

Mr. TABER. I wish to state that there was no agreement whatever upon the Board of Economic Warfare.

Mr. WOODRUM of Virginia. I so stated; I excepted the Board of Economic Warfare.

Mr. TABER. It was as to amounts. There will be some restrictive amendments offered.

Mr. WOODRUM of Virginia. I said as to the amounts appropriated with the exception of the Board of Economic Warfare the committee had a meeting of minds. In doing that concessions were made on both sides of the committee.

Two or three of these activities I think have been cut dangerously low. The Office of Civilian Defense, in my opinion, has been scuttled, practically; I doubt if some of its important functions can be continued; and yet I am going to fulfill my agreement with my committee and resist any increase of appropriations. I am going to stand by my agreement with the committee and resist any increase of appropriations for O. W. I., although I believe in some of their activities, especially in their foreign service, where we cut them below what they had this year although our armies are now on the march and the need for this service, we are told by the General Staff, is greater than ever. I am going to resist increases, as I shall expect the other members of the committee to resist further cuts in this bill.

We have cut $139,000,000 out of this bill and it has been done by making concessions on both sides. I know perfectly well that no agreement I might make in the subcommittee, or any of my colleagues might make, could bind any gentleman in this House. You can offer an amendment to cut or any amendment to increase. I have no peculiar ability to pass on this any more than you would have except such information as has come to me because I sat through these hearings. Any other committee of the House of the same number of men could do as good a job and perhaps a better job, but the fact remains that the subcommittee having consideration of it has gone through it carefully and painstakingly and has had a meeting of minds. I hope it will be the pleasure of this House when it comes to considering these amendments to keep this fact in mind.

Every Member of the House can get up in the well of the House and criticize O. P. A., O. W. I., and a lot of these other agencies. There are things every one of them do that we do not like, that we could denounce, that we would like to change. I have no objection to that; I think perhaps some good comes from constructive criticism when it is not partisan and when it is not bitter, and when it is not destructive.

In the first place the O. P. A. is just getting started under its new management, Prentiss Brown. Let us give him a chance. The first thing Prentiss Brown did as O. P. A. Administrator was to say to Congress:

> Although you invited me to come back for $20,000,000 additional funds I am not going to; forget it; I will wait until the bill comes up.

The bill came up to us and we cut that appropriation for O. P. A. $12,335,000. We denied them 1,900 new investigators that they wanted; we denied them 1,235 other employees they wanted. We went even further, we said:

> In your office staff in Washington you have too many employees; you must reduce them by 412 below your present level.

That is what we did to O. P. A.; we have made a drastic cut notwithstanding the fact they told us there were eight rationing programs coming up in this next year. Now, of course, if the Congress wants to say as I have heard some Members say that we should disband it all and let it go to hell—that is one way to do it, that is one way to do it if you want to. Throw all the control of prices and rationing overboard, if you wish, and see what you bring down upon the head of this Nation, see what your money will be worth, see what your savings bonds will be worth. You cannot reform O. P. A. by cutting its funds. I think we have cut them pretty heavy. Perhaps they should have had some of these people to go out into the field to investigate some of these black-market operations.

The Office of Civilian Defense got a bad name here because of the fan dancers and one thing and another. If you give a dog a bad name he never gets over it. They asked the Budget Bureau for $9,000,000 for their activities. The Budget cut them to $5,000,000 and our committee cut them to $4,000,000. I think we cut them too much although I am going to resist any attempt to increase it because I had an agreement in my committee. We did cut them too much. Under this cut I do not believe it will be possible for the Office of Civilian Defense to carry on their operations with the voluntary groups all over the country. All they will be able to do is to carry on their operations with the air-raid wardens and that type of operations.

Mr. Chairman, I would like for the Members to read the report on this before they vote.

The O. W. I. asked for $47,000,000. We cut $12,000,000 off of that request. We cut $5,000,000 off of an emergency fund that they asked. We cut $4,000,000 off of their overseas branch which I think was a dangerous cut. We cut $3,000,000 off of the domestic branch about which there has been so much criticism. We made a drastic cut there.

Next is the Board of Economic Warfare. I do not have time to take it up in detail. My time is practically up now, but I would ask the members of the committee, and I believe this is a reasonable request, to turn to the report of the committee, page 4. There are two or three pages describing the Board of Economic Warfare there. Read it, if you will. I ask you all to read it. I hope when you come to consider this that the Members of the House will consider the fact that the committee has earnestly tried to bring them a bill that is satisfactory and I hope you will take it into consideration and give it some regard and respect before you vote.

The CHAIRMAN. The time of the gentleman has expired.

Mr. TABER. Mr. Chairman, I rise in opposition to the pro forma amendment.

Mr. Chairman, it is true that the members of the subcommittee did reach an agreement as to the amount of these appropriations that they would recommend, with the exception of the Board of Economic Warfare. I am not going to discuss that now, because just as soon as the paragraph is read I intend to offer an amendment to cut it and the argument that I shall make in favor of the cut is absolutely irrefutable.

There was a dispute in the committee as to almost every item. There were many of us who wanted to cut more off the Office of Price Administration. If they had an efficient set-up in Washington they could stand a cut of a million dollars upon their departmental set-up beyond what was given them without hurting them a bit and at the same time improve the tone of their work. There is no question about that. On the other hand, I shall vote as I agreed.

In connection with the Office of Strategic Services there was a cut and, frankly, that was the only cut that I hated to see because it is the only outfit of those that are being presented to you here that is really contributing a major item toward the war effort.

The Office of Civilian Defense was not cut on any of the items where it is performing a real service such as the service which relates to civilian protection and whatever work might be done for the protection of our communities against air raids and sabotage. The things that were cut were the things that it is not supposed to do. Frankly, the cuts there were not as big as they should be for the good of that service.

We come now to O. W. I., which puts out the most ridiculous kind of propaganda and is loaded up with the worst kind of derelicts. There were 417 foreigners in the office in New York, some of whom were removed after the hearings, these people being employed without the slightest regard for the Federal Treasury or the effectivenes of the O. W. I. in the war effort. Frankly, we did not cut that outfit as much as it should be cut, but we did cut it $12,000,000 and that is better than no cut at all. That is about a 33-percent cut in the activities outside of the secret activities that we did appropriate for.

The other cuts were very nominal. Anyone in the House, be he on the majority side or the minority side, who thinks that we should go further has the perfect right to offer an amendment, and I hope that if anyone feels that he should offer an amendment he will do so. Of course, I shall stand by the bargain I made with the committee and I shall vote with my committee on those

things to which I agreed. There never could be any question of that. When I make a bargain I live up to it.

Miss SUMNER of Illinois. Will the gentleman yield?

Mr. TABER. I yield to the gentlewoman from Illinois.

Miss SUMNER of Illinois. If we prolong the life of this O. P. A. for another year, that prevents us bringing in from the Banking and Currency Committee a substitute plan that would put other people in charge under a more workable theory of price control. I do not think this country can stand to have its supply line, its processing, producing, and distributing systems destroyed one after another at a time when we need these essential foods and goods.

The CHAIRMAN. The time of the gentleman has expired.

Mr. TABER. Mr. Chairman, I ask unanimous consent to proceed for 2 additional minutes.

The CHAIRMAN. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from New York [Mr. TABER]?

There was no objection.

Mr. TABER. Mr. Chairman, I do not think anything should prevent the Committee on Banking and Currency from bringing in a bill which will clear up this situation. It was intimated to us yesterday by the majority leader that we were going to be rid of the long-haired professors over in the O. P. A. and that practical people of business experience and character were going to take their places. I am hopeful that the suggestion the majority leader made to us may be realized. I do not think that in wartime I could dare to vote to wipe out the Office of Price Administration appropriation. I do think that I should, as I did yesterday, call attention to the fact that America is facing starvation next winter unless the Office of Price Administration and the Office of Food Administration are run with an appreciation of the problems that are before them, and unless we have competent people to pass on these questions. I think that absolutely must and should be done.

The CHAIRMAN. The time of the gentleman from New York has expired.

Mr. DIRKSEN. Mr. Chairman, I move to strike out the last two words, and ask unanimous consent to proceed for 5 additional minutes.

The CHAIRMAN. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Illinois?

There was no objection.

Mr. DIRKSEN. Mr. Chairman, my good friend from Virginia has raised a question which I think merits an answer at this stage of the proceedings. I entertain a high regard for him and for the impressive contributions he has made to good government. I think he struck the key today when he said, "Can you reform an agency by reducing its appropriations?" His answer would be in the negative. My answer would be in the affirmative, and I propose to establish it if I can.

When we get to the Office of Price Administration I shall offer an amendment to reduce the amount in the bill by $35,000,000. This represents $22,500,000 which they are asking for over and above the current fiscal year appropriation for local offices, and about $13,000,000 over and above the fiscal year appropriation that they are asking for full-time personnel for the Washington office, for the 9 regional offices, for 108 district offices, and for 279 rental offices.

They had ',600 people in Washington in 1942 and 5,063 in 1943. Their budget request was for 5,414 in the Washington office. Their budget request and as provided by the committee would include an over-all staff of 65,607 persons.

This is what they have had in the Washington office, among others: They have 191 accountants; they have 798 business specialists; they have 165 analysts; they have 896 economists; they have 394 attorneys; they have 170 statisticians; and then they have had some 2,100 or 2,200 clerks, clerk-typists, and clerk-stenographers.

Let us see how it works and why I believe you can reform an agency by reducing its appropriation substantially. This I give to you from House Document 891 of the Seventy-seventh Congress, second session, which is the O. P. A. report for the period from May 1 to July 31, 1942. You have to dig it out, but here it is.

They received a little over 4,500 complaints over that period; 185 were dismissed; 193 were settled without investigation; 110 were otherwise disposed of; 4,060 complaints were referred for investigation; 1,556 of those were completed, and then they were referred to the Washington office for review. What happened to these 1,556 complaints? Eight hundred and eighty-nine were closed, showing that there was no violation whatever.

What is the conclusion from these figures? First of all, there was no violation shown in 75 percent of the cases that were referred to the Washington office. This indicates that too many complaints are being investigated. It means that a good sifting job on the complaint is not being done in the local, in the area, and in the State and regional offices. If there were a better sifting of complaints you would not need so many clerks and stenographers, you would not need so many attorneys, you would not need so many enforcement personnel in Washington, and, for that matter, in the regional and in the State offices. In addition, you could substantially reduce the number of investigators.

What is the course of one of these complaints? Assume that John Brown runs a grocery store in Johnson Center. It is complained that he sold baked beans in excess of the ceiling price. An investigator is assigned. He covers the case and he makes a report to his immediate superior. Then what? Copies are made and filed here, there, and everywhere. Then it is referred to the State office for checking and rechecking. Then the report is referred to the regional office for checking and for re-checking. Then it goes to the national office, and it is handled at three or four levels in the Washington office.

There are many copies. They have their files so cluttered up with useless forms, with useless complaints, with useless copies of letters, that that is the reason they have to have such a huge staff of clerks, stenographers, and everybody else to handle this tidal wave of literature that washes through the regional offices and the Washington office.

Then it enters into their statistical picture. They have in Washington at the present time 170 statisticians. They get busy and assemble all this information, whether or not it is useful, and then place it into some kind of a report; and they must have clerks, they must have stenographers to provide the country with a variety of statistics and literature.

If there were careful sifting, if they did not bother so much about the little fellow, who seldom willfully violates one of these regulations, you could dispose of $35,000,000 worth of personnel in O. P. A. at the present time. The record will show that 88 out of every 100 complaints have been investigated. It cannot stand up in the light of good administrative procedure in Government or in business, and it indicates the inefficiency of the O. P. A. technique at the present time.

We had better cut and reform this agency by reducing its expenditures and get rid of some of the personnel that they are going to put out on the country. It is purely a question of lack of good, sound, efficient administrative technique. Prentiss Brown can get along with the money when we cut the $35,000,000. I entertain a real affection for Prentiss Brown. I served for many years with him on the Committee on Banking and Currency of this House. I think he is a fine, able gentleman. But that does not make any excuse for or serve as an extenuation of a faulty technique in O. P. A. I am of opinion, since they have developed so much friction in the country, and have become a focal point of complaint from people everywhere, that it is our responsibility to cut this by $35,000,000. There are some who would cut it even more, but I shall be content to take out the extra money they are asking for the local offices, for an increase in the Washington, the regional and the area offices, and I believe it is fully justified. It still leaves $10,000,000 more than the amount provided for the fiscal year 1943.

Miss SUMNER of Illinois. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. DIRKSEN. Yes.

Miss SUMNER of Illinois. They are fundamentally going to do that from now on, and worse, because they are trying to control the luxuries, and they ought to boil down to the fact that we can only afford to control the things that are absolutely necessary to keep this country in good health and fit to fight and win the war.

Mr. DIRKSEN. I think much may be said on that subject. The question is whether or not $130,000,000 will be sufficient for the next fiscal year to do this job. My answer, then, to the question of whether you can reform an agency by substantially reducing its personnel and its administration centers is emphatically "Yes."

Mr. HINSHAW. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. DIRKSEN. Yes.

Mr. HINSHAW. Did the gentleman's committee——

Mr. DIRKSEN. I might clarify the matter first by saying that I am not on the deficiency subcommittee.

Mr. HINSHAW. Then the gentleman has made a personal investigation?

Mr. DIRKSEN. Yes.

Mr. HINSHAW. Does the gentleman find any inefficiency due to the fact that a large proportion of their personnel there consists of volunteers?

Mr. DIRKSEN. I did not go into that phase of it, but I think there we run into another question, and that is the administrative competency of those who are in the area, in the regional offices, and those who have to do with the supervision of the field services here in Washington, and that, of course, I shall cover by another amendment.

Mr. HINSHAW. If the gentleman will permit another observation, I made some investigation myself when home recently concerning the difficulties in the home field, due to the fact that the personnel there was so largely of a volunteer nature. They would work a few hours this week and a few hours next week, and then somebody else would take the job, and the net result was total confusion in the field offices.

Mr. DIRKSEN. The answer is that they are paying so much attention to details that they have lost sight of the larger issue, and that accounts in large measure for recruiting unnecessary workers in many cases, and contributing to the confusion.

The CHAIRMAN. The time of the gentleman from Illinois has expired.

Miss SUMNER of Illinois. Mr. Chairman, I rise in opposition to the pro forma amendment. For reasons already stated, I think the O. P. A. has done more harm than good, and I think we have reason to think they are going to do worse in the future. I think that the time will come when the O. P. A. will go down in history like the walls of Jericho. and for the same reason, because there is so much complaint. Look at this roll-back and this subsidy program that they are contemplating. Of course, it is inflationary. The roll-back is the O. P. A.'s Ruml plan. It provides that the grocery bills you incur today shall be paid later by the returning soldiers and other future taxpayers. Of course, it is inflationary, but that is not the worst trouble with it. You already have seen three examples of roll-back—butter, the canning industry, and meat. You already know that the worst vice of it is that it is cutting production, and the question here today, as I see it, is whether we will have to force our people to support this unworkable policy administered by people who do not know what they should know about industries, and go on until the people learn by sad experience that governments can always create money and fill the people's pockets with money, and at the same time they may grow hungrier and hungrier, because you cannot eat money.

Representatives of the butter industry came here and showed the O. P. A. why, in their experienced judgment, a 5-cent roll-back on butter would be sure to cause a decrease in the production on the part of the farmers. The O. P. A. said, "We have already decided the policy." The canners came down here, and the CONGRESSIONAL RECORD bulges with their complaints. You are not likely to hear much from the canners in the future. They are likely to be mute, because the newspapers announced that the O. P. A. would decide in the future which canners would have to take the roll-back out of their profits, or which canners would get a subsidy from the Government. That, you will be quick to see, is a political ax over their heads, and yet they already have reduced the acreage in canned vegetables and they already contemplate more reduction in acreage. Worst of all, in my opinion, is the meat program. I have been investigating the fact that for the first time in our country we do not have a differential between the price of finished cattle that have always been fed on the range and then brought to the Midwestern Plains, shipped there, and fattened there, and then shipped to the market—investigating as to why it should be eliminated by the O. P. A.

I discovered that it was the deliberate intention of O. P. A. to eliminate our feeder industry and to ship the cattle straight from the range. What you get when you buy meat when it grows straight from the range to market is just hides, horns, hoofs, and bones. Those cattle, if I may use the vocabulary of the cattle country, when they come to our midwestern plains, take up feed that would otherwise be wasted and bring it to you and your people in the shape of food. Cattle are fed not merely corn. They also get foodstuffs that would otherwise be wasted, our grass, our hay that dairy cattle cannot eat, our green corn, and so forth. On account of the floods this year there will be a lot of green corn that we cannot harvest because we have gotten into the fields 30 days too late. It will be wasted unless we can send it to you in the form of beef and hogs. The hogs follow behind the cattle and we do not have to feed the hogs half as much as we would otherwise feed them if they could not follow the cattle. What happens? Here comes the O. P. A., as I discovered in the hearings on the Commodity Credit Corporation bill, and said, "We do not want to have the midwestern farmers feed the cattle, because we think it is a waste of grain."

The CHAIRMAN. The time of the gentlewoman from Illinois has expired.

Miss SUMNER of Illinois. Mr. Chairman, I ask unanimous consent to proceed for 2 additional minutes.

The CHAIRMAN. Without objection, it is so ordered.

There was no objection.

Miss SUMNER of Illinois. The O. P. A. has said, "We want to change the feeding habits of America, because other nations have changed their feeding habits and feed our people grain and beans and soya beans instead of meat." I want you to ask your wives whether you can do as well without meat. I want you to appreciate before you prolong the longevity of this O. P. A. that it is cutting the processors and producers and distributors of this Nation and cutting down the supply of food. I want you to stop and think whether you want to send soldiers out to fight and men out to work to win the war on the same kind of a skimpy meatless diet that the Japanese eat. To me this is a very serious question. These O. P. A. professor-politicians are perhaps learned in their own fields, but when it comes to being dictators of all kinds of business about which they have no practical knowledge and when they are not willing to listen to those who do know what they are talking about, to me they are like the "physicians of no value" who came to Job in his day of trial to comfort him with platitudinous fallacies, for that is all they are using in the O. P. A.

The CHAIRMAN. The time of the gentlewoman has again expired.

Mr. VOORHIS of California. Mr. Chairman, I move to strike out the last five words just to sound one note of encouragement in the House. I am deeply gratified to be able to report that the contract whereby the Standard Oil Co. would have gained complete control of the oil in the naval oil reserve at Elk Hills, Calif., has been canceled, and it is a matter of profound satisfaction to me to realize that I brought that matter to the attention of the House on Friday, May 21, protested then against the contract, and called for a thorough investigation thereof.

Mr. HINSHAW. Mr. Chairman, I move to strike out the last five words.

If I may make bold to address my remarks to the remarks of the gentleman from Illinois [Mr. DIRKSEN], who spoke about reduction in the Budget of O. P. A., I think we can all agree that much of those expenses arise from various intricate and often incomprehensible rules and regulations that require a great deal of work to even understand. I shall not discuss at the moment whether or not those regulations may be right and proper. I believe many of them are wrong. But I want to call attention to the fact that in the field offices under the local boards in your home town and my home town a great part of the help there is volunteer. I understand that much of this is brought in through the civilian defense organizations, but it is volunteer. Those people are doing a splendid job within their limitations. However, there are distinct limitations upon the fine people who come in to do these jobs. Most of them work a few hours a day, perhaps twice or three times a week, sometimes daily, attempting to solve a terrific organizational problem, but many of them are inexperienced in office work. I have had occasion to go into two of such offices in my home district, and in both cases the members of the board requested that they be given enough permanent help to do the work they are called upon to do, and said that if they had a little more permanent help they would not require nearly so many volunteers. That would mean a material lessening of both the amount of hours of work and the amount of confusion which occurs by reason of inexperienced personnel working at intervals.

I think we all want to compliment those who have volunteered their services, but I think every one of us can realize the difficulties that arise from a requirement for too much volunteer service on a strictly voluntary basis; that is, they come and go as they please. It brings about a serious discontinuity in office routine.

Therefore, Mr. Chairman, while I believe that much of the effort of the O. P. A. could be properly eliminated by a change of attitude at the top by abandonment of many policies that only confuse, by the separation of social planners from the policy-making group in the core of O. P. A., and their replacement by sound-thinking, sane, and sensible people; nevertheless, until that millennium arrives, I favor supplying the local boards with sufficient trained personnel, on regular employment status, to properly do the routine work.

I was not in favor of that method of price control which was adopted in 1941, but favored the method proposed by Mr. Bernard Baruch, which was embodied in the Gore bill. But my ideas did not prevail at the time as only 65 votes could be mustered for the Gore bill. The Henderson bill was adopted and proved to be unworkable, just as was forecast. It has since been amended and supplemented by other acts. But bad administration can ruin even the best-intentioned legislation. Sound administration can likewise overcome the shortcomings of poor legislation. The Price Control Act needs sound-thinking administrators, and we hope that Prentiss Brown may bring sanity to the O. P. A.

Mr. CELLER. Mr. Chairman, I move to strike out the last 6 words.

The gentlewoman from Illinois [Miss SUMNER] has asked us to confer with our wives as to what has happened with reference to the O. P. A. I spoke to my wife the other day with reference to the rising costs of food. In making a comparison between the price of food today and as of last year, she complains bitterly. Consider that in March, this year, the cost of living was 22 percent above the level of January 1, 1941, the basic date of the Little Steel formula. As of mid-May, it is estimated at 24 percent above that level. Thus the wage-rate adjustments to 15 percent above that same level cannot hold without adequate price roll-back. How can they when bread has gone up 22 percent; butter, 69 percent; milk, 18 percent; oranges, 116 percent; cucumbers, 141 percent; green peppers, 275 percent, and potatoes up 219 percent.

With wages fixed for the average wage earner and the ordinary housewife with a narrow purse, limited by virtue of that fixation of wages, how a person can reach after all of these foodstuffs that have gone up so high is beyond comprehension. Drastic remedies are essential. Drastic remedies naturally cause reactions in our minds and in the minds of others, that are somewhat unpleasant.

But we cannot help ourselves. We are compelled to use the medium of the roll-back, and we cannot use the roll-back without the subsidy.

Unfortunately, I find a provision in this bill which ordinarily would be subject to a point of order, to the effect that the O. P. A. cannot use any appropriation herein provided for purposes of subsidy, and, furthermore, I understand amendments will be offered to the effect that no funds may be used which are appropriated under this bill, for the purpose of administering subsidies that may be utilized through any other agency like R. F. C. or Commodity Credit Corporation.

The R. F. C. has the right, under the Price Control Act, under the authority of the President, to accord subsidies in the case of critical and strategic materials. Thus an attempt will be made in an appropriation bill to legislate, and unfortunately all points of order are waived, otherwise we would knock those attempted amendments into a cocked hat by making appropriate points of order.

Mr. CASE. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. CELLER. I yield to the gentleman from South Dakota.

Mr. CASE. If I understand the rule correctly, it merely waives point of order against the bill as reported, but the rule does not waive points of order against amendments that may be offered to the bill.

Mr. CELLER. I hope we can get the aid of the gentleman from South Dakota in that respect so as to be able to sustain points of order when they will be made against the amendments that would graft legislation upon this appropriation bill.

Mr. MURRAY of Wisconsin. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. CELLER. I yield to the gentleman from Wisconsin.

Mr. MURRAY of Wisconsin. I take it for granted you believe in the Fair Labor Standards Act and in the Wage and Hour Division. I would just like to ask the gentleman from New York this question: Do you know, at the fixed price of 46 cents a pound on butter in Chicago, what return the man gets who milks the cow?

Mr. CELLER. I am not aware of that, but I will say this, that no man should be forced to operate at a loss and that, if we are compelled to roll back the prices, the processor, the farmer, the distributor, the retailer, and the wholesaler, I think, should be amply compensated so as to make up for that loss, so that the consumer ultimately, the wage earner ultimately, and the housewife ultimately can buy sustaining food, clothes, and medicine within the limited spending range of those whose wages are frozen.

Now with reference to subsidies, there is nothing novel about subsidies; it is not a new idea.

I hold before you a menu from the House Office restaurant. It contains various articles of food and delectable dishes furnished us at most reasonable prices. Those prices charged us do not equal the cost of this food, its preparation, and its service. We pay the operating costs out of the contingent funds of the House. If that is not a subsidy, I do not know what a subsidy is. The prices charged us now over in the restaurant in the House and the lunchroom or cafeteria in the New House Office Building are noncommensurate with value received. Our meals are in part subsidized. Those eating places of ours are operating upon deficits which we make up by appropriation of the people's money. I give you some salient facts about our own food subsidy, as follows:

House restaurant in Capitol and cafeteria in New House Office Building

Fiscal year 1940:	
Receipts from operation	$78,049
Expenditures	108,685
Deficiency provided through appropriation by Congress	30,636
Fiscal year 1941:	
Receipts from operation	89,104
Expenditures	115,773
Deficiency provided through appropriation by Congress	26,669
Fiscal year 1942:	
Receipts from operation	114,318
Expenditures	137,034
Deficiency provided through appropriation by Congress	22,716
Fiscal year 1943 (first 10 months—July 1, 1942, to Apr. 30, 1943):	
Receipts from operation	140,522
Expenditures	156,970
Deficiency provided through appropriation by Congress (10 months)	16,448
Estimated amount to be met through appropriation for months of May and June 1943 (2 months)	2,000
Total deficiency met and to be met through appropriation by Congress (12 months)	18,448

House restaurant was placed under Architect of Capitol October 1, 1940.

Cafeteria in New House Office Building was placed in operation Mar. 3, 1942.

The CHAIRMAN. The time of the gentleman from New York has expired.

Mr. CELLER. Mr. Chairman, I ask unanimous consent to proceed for 3 additional minutes.

The CHAIRMAN. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from New York?

There was no objection.

Mr. CELLER. Mr. Chairman, I repeat, we can buy meals at the restaurant downstairs for 50 percent, and even less than that, of the price that we can get the same meals for elsewhere. If, therefore, we vote to give ourselves a food subsidy, we cannot refrain from according relief to the consumer who suffers immeasurably from high prices of food. There are some who partake of that subsidy and yet would deny that benefit to the housewives throughout the Nation.

That restaurant is run at an absolute loss, despite the fact that it has no light

bills to pay, no rent to pay, no expense or outlay for linen or cleaning or repairs.

The same thing holds true as to the restaurant at the other end of the Capitol.

The persons who are bellyaching and carping about the subsidies are those who have been getting handouts all of these years. I refer to the farm bloc, I refer to the cattle bloc; and let me also remind the newspaper representatives up in that gallery that their publishers too are recipients of a gigantic mail subsidy. Most of the Republican newspapers are not in favor of subsidies; on the contrary they are opposed to subsidies, despite the fact that they themselves accept Government largesse.

Furthermore, subsidies are not something that have just arisen in this emergency. The whole Nation has been built up by virtue of subsidies. We built the transcontinental railroads with the use of subsidies; we built the canals with subsidies and, furthermore, our Government, even today, pays about $700,000,000 a year to keep down canners' prices of vegetables, to pay rail charges on gasoline to the East and coal to New England, to hold the line on imported goods, and to keep high-cost mines operating, like silver and copper.

And what is the tariff but a subsidy? And among the items on which subsidies are being paid are machinery, mahogany, sugar, wheat for the alcohol program, vegetable oil, and cocoa.

Why, subsidies have been used from time immemorial and we must use them in connection with this roll-back program in order to take care of the great margin between the prices which are fixed for wages and the prices which are being charged all over the country for food and clothing and medicine.

The CHAIRMAN. The time of the gentleman has expired.

Mr. MILLER of Missouri. Mr. Chairman, I should like to call the attention of the House to the fact that Mr. Elmer Davis, chosen by the President to head the Office of War Information, is a sort of political weathervane blown hither and thither politically by every passing breeze, but strangely enough, always to the left. Indeed, he has frequently been left of the New Deal, and on one occasion supported Norman Thomas and was, for a while at least, a devout disciple of the philosophy of Karl Marx.

Now why do you suppose he was selected by the President to head this most important New Deal agency, created, of course, by Executive order? Was it because he was a highly paid radio commentator; or was it because of demonstrated executive abilities needed to handle a Government agency employing some 5,000 persons; or was it because of any superior talents as a newspaper man; or was it because it was felt by the President, and rightly so, that he would interpret the New Deal to the people of this Nation and to foreign countries as the President desired it interpreted?

Well, let us look at the record, as Al Smith would say, and see what are Mr. Davis' political antecedents. We find that in 1940 he was elected a member of the county committee of the American Labor Party in New York City, and in that position was active in its councils. We know, of course, that the American Labor Party in its leftist slant outdoes the New Deal; that, in fact, it was organized prior to the election of 1936 with the objective of forcing the New Deal to be even more radical than Mr. Roosevelt and its leaders generally at that time could stomach. We know also that this party is now being organized on a national basis to perpetuate the New Deal in power, and that at last accounts, although Mr. Davis has resigned from leadership of the party in New York, he is still an enrolled member.

Now how about the period preceding the last national election? Back in 1932 Mr. Davis wrote a letter to the New York Times in which he expressed preference for the National Socialist ticket, headed by Mr. Norman Thomas, over the Democratic ticket, headed by Mr. Roosevelt. Of course, the Socialist platform in contrast to the Democratic platform of that year, to which Mr. Roosevelt subscribed but never followed, was a radical one.

Said Mr. Davis in the letter to the Times I have mentioned:

> Personally I prefer Norman Thomas to Mr. Roosevelt. * * * And the Socialist program, not in its theories but as it would be realized in legislation and administration—to the democratic.

No, the blooming New Deal that had not yet uncovered its hand was too tame for Mr. Davis' leftist tendencies and theories.

Again in 1932, Mr. Davis wrote another communication to the New York Times:

> Those of you who are going to vote the Socialist ticket this fall are accused of lack of realism. Why vote for a man who will not be elected? Well, even if Mr. Thomas is not elected, the heavy vote for him will make both Republicans and Democrats realize that the people are concerned about other things than the distribution of the offices.

Also:

> The development of the small Socialist Party of the past into a major organization is as big a job as the transformation of the Regular Army into the American Expeditionary Forces and that job must be started now.

Yes; Mr. Davis was a Socialist in that year, but in 1936 he was back in the New Deal, supporting Mr. Roosevelt for President. In 1937 he enrolled in the American Labor Party, but though he disapproved of the tactics used by Mr. Roosevelt in securing his third-term nomination in 1940, he is now both a Roosevelt administrator and a Roosevelt supporter.

How, with such a record of political activity, can Mr. Davis, even with the best of intentions, be an impartial, nonpartisan director of the Government's several agencies dealing with all sources of public information, the press, radio, and moving pictures? And is it any wonder that the Office of War Information, insofar as its domestic activities are concerned, should be transformed into a Government propaganda agency developed along the lines of the dictator countries?

Will the American people continue to stand for such a situation, one that has necessarily undermined their confidence in the press and has caused them to regard askance the information imparted by the radio commentators, including Mr. Davis himself in his weekly broadcasts, and the propaganda that is being fed to them ad infinitum et ad nauseum by the movies?

Mr. Davis recently described talk of a fourth term as "hot air." That he is one of the architects actually engaged in fashioning a fourth term can scarcely be doubted. That he is working for the continuation of Mr. Roosevelt in office and for the perpetuation of the New Deal, rather than the giving of factual information to the American people, is clearly shown by his attack on the American press last Monday, and in which he rebuked the able, patriotic, and independent newspapermen of Washington for reporting things in the Capital as they saw them, rather than as he, Mr. Davis, would have them reported.

Are we to pass by without protest and continue the existence of a so-called information agency, masquerading as such when in fact it is a full-fledged propaganda agency; something the American people have always abhorred and regarded as contrary to American concepts and principles? Or are we to demand that the left wing political head of this agency, a radical zealot, be superseded by someone in whom the American people can have trust and confidence and who will not betray that confidence by imposing upon them his own peculiar political beliefs?

I believe the time has come to investigate the Office of War Information; to clip its political wings, confine its activities to factual news reporting in accordance with the best American principles and traditions in this field.

(Mr. MILLER of Missouri asked and was given permission to revise and extend his own remarks.)

Mr. FULMER. Mr. Chairman, I rise in opposition to the pro forma amendment.

Mr. TABER. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield for a consent request?

Mr. FULMER. I yield.

Mr. WOODRUM of Virginia. Mr. Chairman, I ask unanimous consent that all debate on this paragraph and all amendments thereto close in 5 minutes.

Mr. TABER. Mr. Chairman, reserving the right to object, does that take care of the gentleman from Wisconsin [Mr. MURRAY] who is seeking recognition?

Mr. WOODRUM of Virginia. Mr. Chairman, I was hoping the gentleman would let us read part of the bill before we had further debate.

Mr. TABER. No; I think if the gentleman from South Carolina speaks the gentleman from Wisconsin should be given the opportunity also.

Mr. WOODRUM of Virginia. Mr. Chairman, I modify my request and ask unanimous consent that all debate on this paragraph and all amendments thereto close in 10 minutes.

The CHAIRMAN. Without objection, it is so ordered.

There was no objection.

[Mr. FULMER addressed the Committee. His remarks will appear hereafter in the Appendix.]

(Mr. FULMER asked and was given permission to revise and extend his own remarks.)

The CHAIRMAN. The gentleman from Wisconsin [Mr. MURRAY] is recognized for 5 minutes.

(Mr. MURRAY of Wisconsin asked and was given permission to revise and extend his own remarks.)

Mr. MURRAY of Wisconsin. Mr. Chairman, I would have tried to be a little more courteous to the distinguished gentleman from Virginia when he asked to limit debate, but I wanted this time to answer the gentleman from New York [Mr. CELLER]. I asked the gentleman from New York, as you noticed, whether he believed in the Wages and Hours Act. He believed that 40 cents minimum wage is a fair minimum wage. Does he not believe in a fair return so far as the farmers of the country are concerned? No one here can contradict me, no one in this House, no one in Washington, no one in the Agricultural Department, or anywhere else who knows anything about the dairy business can contradict me when I make the statement that you cannot produce 46-cent butter at Chicago and pay any 40 cents an hour. The chairman of the Committee on Appropriations is a high-class farmer and gets his name in the big agricultural papers. I know he will not dispute that statement.

The thing I have against O. P. A. is that I am afraid they are going to starve the people of this country to death if we let them run hog wild like we have this last year. If I thought that that outfit was going to operate the coming year the way it has the past year when there seemed to be a deliberate attempt to put people out of business, having as little regard for the law or the spirit of the law as they have exhibited, it would not embarrass me at all to vote not to give them a red cent.

Mr. CELLER. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. MURRAY of Wisconsin. I shall be pleased to yield to my friend from New York.

Mr. CELLER. I am very happy to hear the gentleman's observation, and I assure him I want to see that the farmer gets a proper price for what he produces, not only that but I should like to see him have an incentive to help him further increase production. I should like to keep wages where they are. Wages should not be increased and the roll-back should help the farmer. We want the cooperation of the gentleman from Wisconsin and the cooperation of others who think as he does in that regard, but if we did not have O. P. A. what would we put in its place? What would we have without it? We would have confusion worse confounded.

Mr. MURRAY of Wisconsin. I thank the gentleman from New York. I can see a subsidy program that is based on a commodity that is bringing more than the cost of production. I am in sympathy with a subsidy program that provides food for people in the low-income brackets who are caught at this particular time, but how in the name of common sense anyone can come out for a roll-back in the price of butter from its present level I cannot see. This morning I had the pleasure of asking Mr. Bqrnes this question, "What, if any, is the reason or excuse for rolling back the price of butter when it is not bringing the cost of production? And when it will not justify a 40-cent per hour wage rate?" The 46-cent per pound Chicago floor price was fixed by Secretary Wickard and the O. P. A. Now the O. P. A. and other Government agencies want to roll the price back. If Mr. Byrnes answered it I cannot understand the English language. I have yet to find any proponent of the butter roll-back who can tell me where there is any common sense or any reason for rolling the price back on a commodity that is not bringing the cost of production.

Mr. McMURRAY. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. MURRAY of Wisconsin. I yield to the gentleman from Milwaukee.

Mr. McMURRAY. Would the gentleman please tell me whether or not this roll-back that is proposed and that is being carried out by the Office of Price Administration reduces the return that the farmer is getting for butter?

Mr. MURRAY of Wisconsin. It will freeze the price for the producer regardless of his production costs.

Mr. McMURRAY. Will the gentleman tell me how?

Mr. MURRAY of Wisconsin. I will answer the gentleman from Milwaukee by saying that once you pick out any commodity for a roll-back the price is frozen at that level regardless of cost of production; and there is not a man on this floor who can deny that statement. In that way they freeze him at whatever it may be, at 46 cents in the case of butter, I pick out butter for the reason that if you want butterfat a little bit cheaper to the people, why pick out the people who get only 40 to 50 cents a pound? Why do you not step over here into Virginia and Maryland where they have had a butterfat price of 70 cents for a long time while out in the butterfat sections of the Middle West they received as low as 30 to 35 cents per pound? Why do we not go up into New York? And what happened up there in New York? You rolled back the price on fluid milk but you did not keep it. Why did you not keep it? You pick out a commodity here that is defenseless. The gentleman knows that, too, I may say to the gentleman from New York. You know you had a subsidy on fluid milk a few months ago. Why did you not keep it when you had it?

Mr. CELLER. That is a State matter. We tried to keep it but the dairy interests up there would not let us.

Mr. MURRAY of Wisconsin. The dairy interests?

Mr. CELLER. The dairy interests had a peculiar notion about it.

Mr. MURRAY of Wisconsin. Who was paying the bill for that subsidy? That is what killed it. Incidentally why do they not roll back the price of tobacco, that is 195 percent of parity? If oranges have risen in price, why roll-back the price of butter?

Mr. FULMER. Will the gentleman yield?

Mr. MURRAY of Wisconsin. I yield to the gentleman from South Carolina.

Mr. FULMER. Since they talked about rolling back the price of meat, is it not a fact that hogs have gone down 1½ cents per pound?

Mr. MURRAY of Wisconsin. Yes. I know the chairman of the committee is right. I apprecite his interest in fair play for all farm groups, and he has my sympathy in not being able to carry out his practical ideas. I want to say to the Members here today that as far as I am concerned, and I will put it in the RECORD, I wrote Mr. Wickard as late as a year ago last April subscribing to a subsidy program for products that are above parity prices. From there on you have some excuse for putting one on. Remember my colleagues, there are no calories in a roll-back.

The CHAIRMAN. The time of the gentleman has expired. The Clerk will read.

The Clerk read as follows:

EXECUTIVE OFFICE OF THE PRESIDENT

BOARD OF ECONOMIC WARFARE

Salaries and expenses: For all expenses necessary to enable the Board of Economic Warfare to carry out its functions and activities, including salaries of an Executive Director at $10,000 per annum and four assistants to the Executive Director at $9,000 per annum each, and other personal services (including aliens) in the District of Columbia and elsewhere; the acceptance and utilization of voluntary and uncompensated services; the temporary employment of persons or organizations by contract or otherwise without regard to the civil-service and classification laws or section 3709 of the Revised Statutes (41 U. S. C. 5); procurement of services, supplies, and equipment (1) outside the United States without regard to section 3709, Revised Statutes, and 3648, Revised Statutes (31 U. S. C. 529), including the rental of office space and contracts for utility services for periods of 2 years in any foreign country where required by local custom or practice, and (2) within the United States without regard to section 3709, Revised Statutes, when the amount involved in any one case does not exceed $300; travel expenses (not exceeding $300,000 for travel within the continental limits of the United States), including (1) expenses of attendance at meetings of organizations concerned with the work of the Board, (2) actual transportation and other necessary expenses, and not to exceed $10 per diem in lieu of subsistence of persons serving while away from their homes without other compensation from the United States, in an advisory capacity to the Board, (3) payment to the Chairman and the Executive Director of the Board of actual and necessary transportation, subsistence, and other expenses incidental to the performance of their duties, and (4) expenses outside the United States without regard to the Standardized Government Travel Regulations and the Subsistence Expense Act of 1926, as amended (5 U. S. C. 821), and section 901 of the act of June 29, 1936 (46 U. S. C. 1241), and (5) when specifically authorized or approved by the Executive Director of the Board or such other

official as he may designate for the purpose, expenses of employees of the Board, including the transportation of their effects (in accordance with the act of October 10, 1940), to their first post of duty in a foreign country, or when transferred from one official station to another, and return to the United States; payment of living and quarters allowances to personnel stationed outside the United States in accordance with the regulations approved by the President on December 30, 1942; advances of money, upon the furnishing of bond, to employees of the Board traveling in a foreign country, in such sums as the Executive Director of the Board shall direct; reimbursement of employees of the Board for loss of personal effects in case of marine or aircraft disaster; preparation and transportation of the remains of officers and employees who die abroad or in transit while in the dispatch of their official duties, to their former homes in this country or to a place not more distant for interment, and for the ordinary expenses of such interment; purchase and exchange of lawbooks and books of reference; the rental of news-reporting services; the purchase of, or subscription to, commercial and trade reports, newspapers, and periodicals; maintenance, operation, repair, and hire of motor-propelled or horse-drawn passenger-carrying vehicles; and printing and binding (not exceeding $100,000); $36,150,000, of which amount such sums as may be authorized by the Director of the Bureau of the Budget may be transferred to other departments or agencies of the Government for the performance by them of any of the functions or activities for which this appropriation is made, but no other agency of the Government shall perform work or render services for the Board of Economic Warfare, whether or not the performance of such work or services involves the transfer of funds or reimbursement of appropriations, unless authority therefor, in accordance with regulations issued by the Director of the Bureau of the Budget shall have been obtained in advance; *Provided*, That such sums as are included in this appropriation for special projects (classified in the estimates submitted to Congress as or under "Other contractual services") may be expended for travel expenses, printing and binding, and purchase of motor-propelled passenger-carrying vehicles without regard to the limitations specified for such objects under this appropriation but within such amounts as the Director of the Bureau of the Budget may approve therefor and such Director shall report to Congress each such limitation determined by him: *Provided further*, That not to exceed $10,000,000 of this appropriation shall be available to meet emergencies of a confidential character to be expended under the direction of the Executive Director, who shall make a certificate of the amount of such expenditure which he may think it advisable not to specify, and every such certificate shall be deemed a sufficient voucher for the amount therein certified.

Mr. TABER. Mr. Chairman, I offer an amendment, which I send to the Clerk's desk.

The Clerk read as follows:

Amendment offered by Mr. TABER: Page 4, line 14, after the semicolon, strike out "$36,150,000" and insert "$33,250,000."

Mr. TABER. Mr. Chairman, I ask unanimous consent to proceed for 5 additional minutes.

Mr. CANNON of Missouri. Mr. Chairman, before the gentleman makes that request will he yield?

Mr. TABER. I yield to the gentleman from Missouri.

Mr. CANNON of Missouri. Mr. Chairman, I take it for granted that some discussion on this amendment is in order. In order to know how much time will be required, I wonder if we can reach an agreement to limit debate? I would like to know how many expect to speak on this amendment.

I ask unanimous consent that all debate on this amendment close in 45 minutes, the first 10 minutes to be reserved to the gentleman from New York.

Mr. WIGGLESWORTH. Mr. Chairman, there are two other Members I am very sure will desire to speak on this amendment and they are not on the floor at the moment.

Mr. CANNON of Missouri. How much time does the gentleman think we should have?

Mr. TABER. Ten additional minutes.

Mr. CANNON of Missouri. Make it 60 minutes, the first 10 minutes to be consumed by the gentleman from New York [Mr. TABER], and 10 minutes to be reserved for the gentleman from Kentucky [Mr. O'NEAL].

The CHAIRMAN. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Missouri [Mr. CANNON]?

Mr. McMURRAY. Mr. Chairman, reserving the right to object, may I say that the allotment of time in here is a little hard for some of us to understand. There are a good many Members of this House who get the floor when they want it and some of the rest of us have a hard time getting the floor and we cannot keep it after we get it. This is not at all directed to the Chairman of the Committee. I want to speak against this amendment and I should like to ask unanimous consent to proceed for 5 additional minutes.

Mr. CANNON of Missouri. Mr. Chairman, make it 65 minutes, 10 minutes to be consumed by the gentleman from New York [Mr. TABER], 10 minutes by the gentleman from Kentucky [Mr. O'NEAL], and 10 minutes by the gentleman from Wisconsin [Mr. McMURRAY].

The CHAIRMAN. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Missouri [Mr. CANNON]?

There was no objection.

Mr. TABER. Mr. Chairman, I offer this amendment to save $2,900,000, and I have split that up to cut $300,000 out of an increase of $500,000 in domestic travel inside the United States by the domestic branch of the O. W. I. They proposed to increase that from $150,000 to $650,000.

I propose to cut the increase for the Office of Imports $750,000. They propose to increase it from $1,000,000 a year to $2,500,000.

I propose to cut the Office of Exports, which is increased from $2,000,000 to $2,600,000 by $300,000.

I propose to cut the foreign travel which is raised in this bill from $600,000 to $2,789,000, or over four and one-half times, by $600,000. They want to use four and one-half times as much for travel with about the same amount of help.

On account of the increase in the Economic Warfare analysts, I propose a cut of $500,000 out of a proposed increase of $1,350,000.

With reference to the General Counsel's Office, they propose an increase of $259,000. I propose a cut of $100,000 of this.

On the administrative management, where they proposed an increase from $675,000 to $1,110,000, I propose a cut of $250,000 out of this increase.

Incidentally, may I say with reference to the Office of Imports that they have a crew there which draws an average pay of $3,500 per year. It is absolutely ridiculous the way they have spread out.

In reference to the Office of Exports, may I say that their present activity is being cut by the operations of the Lend-Lease Administration, which currently and in the next year will supply 70 percent of the exports, the other exports being only 30 percent of the total. I propose to cut their increase there so that it will only be an increase of $1,300,000, which is plenty.

The foreign-travel program is so absolutely ridiculous as to be almost beyond explanation. The increase proposed is four and one-half times, with about the same amount of help, and it is absolutely indefensible.

The economic analysts are planning this after-the-war stuff. They do not want the activities of the Board of Economic Warfare restricted after the war is over. They want to go along. These fellows are doing just the thing that is balling up our whole economic situation. They ought to be cut.

In the General Counsel's office there are 66 lawyers, with nothing for more than 2 or 3 to do. It is perfectly ridiculous.

I want to refer a little bit in the short time I have to some of the type of personnel before I get through. The administrative management proposition is absolutely indefensible. They want 16 percent of their total appropriation for administrative management and the clerical detail of handling their appropriation and drawing their checks. It is perfectly ridiculous. What I propose there is a cut of $250,000, which will put them down to about 13 percent of the total, and that is double what it ought to be.

They have 850 economic analysts, a perfectly ridiculous number. They have people in there who would almost surprise you. They took four persons over from the O. W. I. within a couple of months. They have one woman there at $3,200 who used to be a newspaper reporter, and that is her experience as an economic analyst. They have a man named Fleming at $8,000 as head economic analyst. He was formerly a publicity artist with the Department of Agriculture. He was formerly Chief of the Bureau of Graphics and Printing in the O. W. I. He has come over there at $8,000 as head economic analyst. What qualifications has he for such a position? None at all.

Here is a funny one: Joseph W. Martin, an intelligence officer, formerly with the Library of Congress at $3,800, taken over a month or so ago. Just think of it, taking a fellow out of the Library of Con-

gress, a clerk over there, and making him an intelligence officer.

Here is Joseph S. Petty, former instructor at Harvard at $2,750, raised to $6,500. He comes in from the O. W. I., where he had nothing of that kind to do, a publicity job, but now he is a head economic analyst. That is the kind of people they have.

I have another one here who was a personnel officer in the N. Y. A. He received $1,260 in the N. Y. A. He is an assistant air transportation analyst. What they need one of those for nobody knows. He has been raised to $2,900.

Then we have a Chief of the Air Branch in the B. E. W. at $8,000. He used to be a professor of law. He has had no transportation experience whatever.

Here is a fellow who is an economic analyst whose experience is that of a dairyman and a poultryman.

Here is a fellow who is a principal attorney. He is getting $5,600. His qualifications are that he was an attorney with the Resettlement Administration at $2,000. They ought to know better than to put such people on their rolls. That is one of the reasons why I say it is so easy for them to cut in this agency.

I have analyzed these cuts. There is absolutely no disputing the fact that that organization would function a good deal better and a good deal more intelligently if they cut out that kind of employment, if they got rid of that bunch of supernumeraries who are a burden to it and who make it a cumbersome thing instead of something that is devoted to the war effort.

I know we will have a plea that this is devoted to the war effort, but let me tell you that this kind of a set-up is not devoted to the war effort. It is devoted to providing jobs for men who have no qualifications for them. I have been over the list of the men they have there.

There may be 3 or 4 percent of the group who have come from business and are experienced, but they are the exceptions to the rule. This job can be done and done much more efficiently if it is cut down to the point where they cannot keep these people on the roll who have no business there.

Mr. McMURRAY. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. TABER. The gentleman will have plenty of time to explain these things, if he can explain them. If he is going to rise here as an exponent of incompetent and unqualified help, that will help my amendment.

Mr. McMURRAY. I should like to ask the gentleman a question.

Mr. TABER. That is the only thing the gentleman can argue in favor of keeping this item in here, as large as it is. I am trying to put some efficiency into this outfit by showing them where they can cut and how they can cut to make it a good job.

The CHAIRMAN. The time of the gentleman from New York has expired.

The Chair recognizes the gentleman from Kentucky [Mr. O'NEAL] for 10 minutes.

Mr. O'NEAL. Mr. Chairman, "Uneasy lies the head that wears the crown."

As these various appropriation bills have come to the floor of the House, I have sympathized most deeply with the poor, unfortunate, patriotic men who are willing to accept places as heads of these Government bureaus. If you will think back over the number of appropriations that have come in here, you will recall that there are any number of men who have gone into the service of their country in these Government bureaus who came and justified the appropriations, and when their names were brought out on the floor of the House there was nothing but vilification, abuse, and the most dire criticism of them. Few seem to appreciate the difficult job they have to perform.

The gentleman from New York, splendid gentleman that he is, gives three-fourths of his time to sarcasm, vituperation, and to denouncing the men at the head of the various bureaus, and most of his argument is a vehement statement as to personalities or some extraneous consideration.

I defy you to go back through the record and see where there have been any basic analyses of the job in any of these departments given by the gentleman from New York or the others which strike at the conduct of the work and the job they are doing. It is all criticism. I think we as Congressmen should be a little bit sympathetic to a charge of that sort because we are somewhat in the limelight ourselves. I have heard things about my colleagues in Congress that I do not believe, and it is the same way as to the bureaus. Let us be just a little more fair and see the job that these men are doing. All the criticism, all the vituperation, all the personal references do not change the fact that this is one of the most important war agencies of any department in the Government. What is being done is highly important, and bears the enthusiastic support of the War Department.

Let us see what these people are actually doing—not because you like or don't like someone. The B. E. W. has three divisions of its war work. One is the question of bringing imports into this country. What is that job? We need rubber, quartz crystals, insecticides, mahogany, mica, and dozens of other commodities that I could mention. The B. E. W. has been supplying these war needs and deficiencies. This Board of Economic Warfare, this Board under Milo Perkins, and Mr. Perkins, in my opinion, if I may differ with the gentleman from New York [Mr. TABER], is not only one of the best witnesses who ever appeared before our committee, but is one of the most competent men in Government service, and is doing, with his organization, a wonderful job. He is sending men all over the world, to see if they can get these important strategic materials, which we must have to wage a successful war. Sixty percent of our tin was cut off, 95 percent of the quinine, so important to the life of our boys, and many other things that I could mention. As to cinchona, of which quinine is made, that was almost completely cut off, and without it many, many soldiers, more than we realize, who have contracted malaria from being in tropical countries, would be in a desperate physical condition. They would have been without quinine had it not been for this group, who have gone to the far reaches of the world to get it, and all of these other necessities. The gentleman from New York can say, let us cut it down $600,000—that they don't need so many men in Africa, but if you do that, you will be doing a very ill-considered act.

The second job is export. This job is organized and export licenses are issued. The job was to see that the strategic materials in this country did not leave the United States, and, further, that none of these materials could directly or indirectly get to the Axis Powers. That job is a tremendous job, and unless you are informed you cannot realize how big it is. Talk about these cuts. You are going into an organization that has a tremendous volume of work to do, and this amendment would cut some most necessary functions. In 1942 there were one and a quarter million licenses that were examined, and it takes a tremendous force to do that. This business of exporting is not simply shipping to some fellow in South America who may apparently be a native of that country, but to know that he is not an agent of the Axis Powers.

The gentleman speaks about the great number of attorneys, and does it with all of the prejudice that he can inject into his remarks.

Mr. PLOESER. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. O'NEAL. I yield to the gentleman.

Mr. PLOESER. I have the greatest respect for the gentleman from Kentucky, but I was just wondering whether in his praise of Milo Perkins whether the gentleman realizes he is one of the advocates of Government management and ownership in the post-war effort and one of the Hansen school of revolutionists in this country.

Mr. O'NEAL. I would like to say to the gentleman that while I do not like to make personal references, yet the gentleman will find that in his personal family relationship Mr. Milo Perkins has made a great contribution to this war, almost as much as any man can.

Mr. PLOESER. Oh, I do not doubt that in his personal family relationship.

Mr. O'NEAL. To continue with what I was about to say, in the B. E. W. they happen to have on the rolls 117 people who were drawing, prior to B. E. W. employment, between $6,600 and $7,500 per annum, 105 who were drawing from $7,500 to $10,000 per annum, 111 people who were drawing from $10,000 to $25,000, and from $25,000 a year they have 47, and that is as competent a group as you can find, and it is very easy to say that the whole thing is very poorly managed and that this is the craziest bunch you ever saw, but that does not mean a thing. The fact remains that the leadership in this organization is composed of some of the best brains in America.

I am about to conclude, but if I can in my time I would like to mention something about the job of economic war analysis. I am sorry that I cannot go fully into that. In the first place, we

were asked to keep it off the record. But let me say as much as I can without saying too much of a military nature. The intelligent way to bomb Germany and Japan is to know what is there before you bomb it. You want to know where the factories are located that are making highly important contributions to their war effort. You want to know how difficult it is to get to that area, and what is there, and the B. E. W. furnishes information of that character, so much so that it has drawn the highest praise from the Army. I think this amendment, by all means, if we are interested in the war effort, should be defeated.

The CHAIRMAN. The time of the gentleman from Kentucky has expired.

The Chair recognizes the gentleman from New Mexico [Mr. ANDERSON].

Mr. ANDERSON of New Mexico. Mr. Chairman, I am particularly interested in this appropriation and completely convinced that it should not be cut down, because I feel, as does the gentleman from Kentucky [Mr. O'NEAL] that here we have a place where the best business brains have been gathered together for important war tasks.

The suggestion was made a few moments ago that perhaps only 3 or 4 percent of these men in B. E. W. had had contact with industry. I want to repeat to you a statement I made on this floor yesterday that of the 502 top people in this office, 380 of them have come from private business and nearly 10 percent of that number were drawing $25,000 a year before they came here. Why did they come? They came because they liked to fight, and their physical condition and their age has made it impossible for some of those men to fight at the front. They have given up $25,000 salaries to come into the Board of Economic Warfare and fight with economics against the Axis Powers. Where do you suppose the fighting is going on in Turkey today? Not in guns or tanks or planes. No. It is going on in the Board of Economic Warfare, insofar as our country is concerned, and in a similar spot as far as Germany is concerned. We fight in those neutral countries economically. Later we may be fighting with guns and tanks and planes, but now the preliminary work is being done by this fine agency.

I told the House yesterday that these 2 volumes of hearings cost us $15 per set and I hoped the Members might look at them. I hold up to you now pages 432 and 433 in part 2 of the hearings. There you will see a list of the previous business connections of more than 40 men who have given up jobs of more than $25,000 a year to come into this agency. You should remember that when you vote on this amendment and realize that many men have found a battle line in this great part of the war effort; that they are attracted to it as our young boys are attracted to the job of fighting against the Axis Powers.

There is involved in this motion an appeal to cut down travel expense. There is only one way you can fight an economic warfare, and that is to get there first. That means flying across oceans at great expense. There is only one thing you can do when you run out of quinine for the boys in Guadalcanal and north Africa, and that is to try to get the last remaining supply. When Japan cut off 75 percent of our quinine, the Board of Economic Warfare rushed to Ecuador, and they have brought back from that country a sufficient supply so that our medical service will tell us that there is enough for any emergency. I think that is an important part of the war effort. I know that all of us here today want to see that done for the boys who are facing climatic conditions different from those they have enjoyed before. We have no tropics in the United States, but the war strangely seems to have shifted chiefly to tropical locations. I think an important job has been done by this great, fine American organization in that particular field and we should give it sufficient travel funds to insure that it is able to get quickly to any part of the world.

If I could refer you again for just a moment to some figures I have here, I tried to indicate to you that in this group of people in the agency, 380 of the top 502 men had come from private business; that of this group 117 had previously made from $5,600 to $7,500 a year; that 105 made from $7,500 to $10,000 a year; that 111 had made from $10,000 to $25,000 a year; and 47 of them had made more than $25,000.

This is the smartest and most alert group of employees and executives in any of our war agencies covered in this bill. The Board of Economic Warfare has been doing a fine, aggressive job, and I think it would be too bad if its funds were to be reduced. I hope that the amendment will be defeated.

The CHAIRMAN. The time of the gentleman has expired.

The Chair recognizes the gentleman from Indiana [Mr. JOHNSON].

BOARD OF ECONOMIC WARFARE—IS IT HIDING ITS LIGHT UNDER A BUSHEL?

Mr. JOHNSON of Indiana. Mr. Chairman, after reading the report on this bill and listening to some of the members of the committee tell of the glories of the activities of the various war agencies whose appropriations are included, I have been struck by the fact that the Board of Economic Warfare apparently rates very highly in the estimation of the majority of the committee. Its appropriation not only appears first in the bill, but it is one of the few agencies which has escaped without a reduction in the Budget estimates. B. E. W. asked for $36,150,000 and was granted the full amount, an increase of $13,206,154 over the amount that has been available in 1943.

The report speaks highly of the testimony of Milo Perkins, the Executive Director of B. E. W., and we are informed that his testimony needs to be read to realize the grave importance of the work that is being done by that organization on the world economic front and the crucial part it is taking in the war effort. Evidently Mr. Perkins is a very persuasive witness and aided by the effective assistance of his boss, the Chairman of B. E. W., our Vice President, Mr. WALLACE, he has done a good job of convincing the majority of the committee that their work is so necessary and valuable that not a single penny of its request for 1944 should be touched. One cannot help but admire B. E. W.'s persuasiveness.

But I was astonished to note in the hearings on page 443, the following statement of Mr. Milo Perkins:

> I learned long ago that in this town the more you can stay out of the limelight the more work you can get done. That is the way we operate in B. E. W. Witness our very small information staff.

Those are strange words to come from such a prominent New Dealer as Milo Perkins who has been noted for his crusading zeal and ability as a supersalesman. Was it not Mr. Perkins who put over the stamp plan for the distribution of surplus agricultural commodities? And has not Mr. Perkins been the Vice President's right hand bower in promoting his collectivism ideas for spreading brotherhood throughout the world?

I understand that the B. E. W. has an information staff of 18 people at an annual salary cost of $58,760. That is a very small staff according to New Deal standards. True, 18 is only a small part of the 3,200 Government publicity employees which the New Deal is requiring the taxpayers to pay, but it is 18 too many. But B. E. W. does not rely too heavily upon professional informational people for the great amount of favorable publicity which it has received. After all, the Vice President and Mr. Perkins are past masters in the art of getting publicity, and they do a good job of propaganda on their own.

Did not the Vice President recently take another trip through Latin America in the interest of promoting our good-neighbor policy down there? As Chairman of the Board of Economic Warfare, he must have been doing a bit of missionary work for B. E. W. export and import policies. Great publicity on this was had without the assistance of the B. E. W. professional information staff.

Have we not seen a number of press articles recently about the great work B. E. W. is doing in securing imports of strategic materials from all over the world? Have we not heard a great deal of the so-called preclusive buying operations of the B. E. W. in Spain, Portugal, and Turkey to keep the Axis from getting badly needed materials? Did not Mr. Perkins tell us in strong and vigorous terms a few months back how B. E. W. had stepped in to speed up the import program which it alleged was bogging down under the R. F. C.?

Much publicity has been issued about the so-called economic-warfare analysis work of B. E. W. Have we not often been told in glowing terms of what the B. E. W. is doing to wage economic warfare? I do not mean to question the value of a great deal of this work. My point is that B. E. W. is clearly not "hiding its light under a bushel," and to contend that B. E. W. is not in the limelight is to misrepresent the facts in the situation.

The Vice President and Milo Perkins have been very persuasive in selling their ideas and policies, and they have not succeeded in this by keeping still—the New Deal does not operate that way.

When hostilities cease and the facts are deliberated upon and a calm survey made, the B. E. W. will no doubt be very much in the limelight, and only then might need its entire staff of professional informational propagandists to supplement the efforts of the Vice President and Mr. Perkins.

The CHAIRMAN. The Chair recognizes the gentleman from Alabama [Mr. HOBBS].

Mr. HOBBS. Mr. Chairman, when Pearl Harbor overtook us this country was utterly unprepared in many aspects to wage war. For instance, there was not enough mica available for our use to equip 1,000 airplanes, much less 50,000. You cannot make airplane spark plugs without mica. It has to be of a certain kind and quality. We had practically none. That is one of the thousands of instances demonstrating the necessity for the Bureau of Economic Warfare. My hat is off to that organization for the splendid job it has done and for the careful planning that has gone into it in spite of the high pressure under which the many imperious war necessities caused them to work. Its hastily assembled personnel has rung the bell of admirable achievement in thousands of cases wherein winning economic battles meant winning the war.

Criticism has been made of the propaganda agency or publicity staff of this organization. There are thousands of activities of this Bureau of Economic Warfare that it would be almost traitorous to divulge. There are only a limited few that may be publicized. This staff is not for the purpose of propagandizing those few known activities to keep the home fires burning, but to build fires and counterfires abroad that are necessary in order that we may get or save from unnecessary export the strategic materials we need and in some cases need desperately. On the import front of our economic battleground this publicity staff must soften the sales resistance to our getting. On the export front this staff must sell our program of export licenses to our allies who are trusting us to help them help us and the common cause. Into such efforts goes the propaganda of this agency. It is not for the aggrandizement of B. E. W., nor of any man, men, or agency, but solely for the achievement of the ends for which this agency of our national war effort was created.

Everything B. E. W. does is more or less of a secret, a war secret, and that is why we know so little about its victories.

But I want to say just a few words more with regard to this organization. No one could simplify an organization any more than Milo Perkins has simplified this one. Imports? Because we need such items as mica, tungsten, tin, hemp, and various strategic woods in our war effort. Exports? Because we have got to keep what we must have to make our country into a real and effective arsenal of the democracies, so that we may supply our friends and ourselves with war-making essentials. And the economic analysts, because unless they know their stuff and get the true dope on what sinews of war our enemies have and lack, we cannot intelligently plan our military offense or defense. Every drive made during this war, practically, by our enemies has been for an economic motive. Why was Rumania taken over? For oil. Why was Russia invaded? For oil and wheat and other raw materials of war. So it has been, and so it will be in most cases. Therefore we simply must know these economic answers if we are to plan our war effort wisely.

No one has ever claimed that B. E. W. has not done a grand job on each one of these three fronts of economic warfare—imports, exports, and economic analysis. The attack is made on personnel and personalities. Opponents say Milo Perkins agrees with the Hanson school of post-war thought for planning a world reorganization. Be that as it may, that is not what Milo Perkins is doing now. He, as much as anyone else in America, is bending every thought and energy of his nature to one engrossing passion—to do his utmost toward winning this war.

Mr. TABER. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. HOBBS. I will be glad to yield to the distinguished gentleman from New York.

Mr. TABER. That is just exactly what Mr. Quinlan, Chief of the Coffee Section, said in a letter of February 13, 1943, and which I inserted in the RECORD yesterday.

Mr. HOBBS. I never heard of the gentleman and did not know there was such a letter.

Mr. TABER. He is one of the leaders.

Mr. HOBBS. I never heard of the gentleman to whom the gentleman from New York refers, but I am delighted to have the support of such a statement. I am indebted to the gentleman from New York for calling attention to the letter and for putting it in the RECORD. There is no harder worker, no more conscientious man in this House, nor a better American than the gentleman from New York, JOHN TABER, nor a man whose services are more welcome in this body.

But by saying that, I do not mean that I think him omniscient; as good as he is, he is still human, and we all reserve the right to disagree with each other.

Mr. WOODRUM of Virginia. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. HOBBS. I am always delighted to yield to the gentleman from Virginia.

Mr. WOODRUM of Virginia. I want to agree with what the gentleman from Alabama has said about the gentleman from New York [Mr. TABER]. But he, like the rest of us, sometimes makes mistakes.

The CHAIRMAN. The time of the gentleman from Alabama has expired.

Mr. HOBBS. Mr. Chairman, I ask unanimous consent to proceed for 2 additional minutes.

The CHAIRMAN. The time was fixed and all time has been allotted.

Mr. CANNON of Missouri. Mr. Chairman, I yield to the gentleman from Alabama 1 minute from the additional 5 minutes unallotted.

Mr. HOBBS. Mr. Chairman, I thank the gentleman. I just want to say this one thing further: Not only has this program been justified by competent and sufficient evidence to the satisfaction of our Appropriations Committee, but the need for the increase of this appropriation is perfectly apparent. Here we find ourselves in global war with an expanding personnel in the air, in the Army and in the Navy. Everything is on the upgrade, necessarily expanding, and it is surprising to me that the management of the Board of Economic Warfare has been able to curtail its need to only a $13,000,000 increase.

Members of the Committee, I beg of you that you do not deny a cent to any fighting force of our Government in this critical year of our war; do not go back on the Appropriations Committee of this House, which heard the evidence supporting every item, and has solemnly certified in this bill that every dollar of this $36,000,000 will be needed by this, our only fighting force engaged on our economic war front.

The CHAIRMAN. The Chair recognizes the gentleman from Massachusetts [Mr. WIGGLESWORTH] for 5 minutes.

Mr. WIGGLESWORTH. Mr. Chairman, I ask unanimous consent to revise and extend my remarks.

The CHAIRMAN. Without objection, it is so ordered.

There was no objection.

Mr. WIGGLESWORTH. Mr. Chairman, I do not think there is any occasion for bringing the war into the matter now under discussion. Every Member of this House can be counted on to do everything in his power to bring about victory at the earliest possible moment.

Neither do I think that personalities or prejudice have anything to do with the question.

The matter under consideration is simply a dispassionate, cold-blooded question of dollars and cents. We all want to make available whatever is necessary for the effective operation of this agency within its proper field—none of us want to make available funds in excess of those needed for the proper functioning of the agency. Personally, in the light of the testimony before your committee, I believe that a substantial slash in the Budget estimate is entirely justified.

The request before us at this time is for $36,150,000. This is 300 percent of the funds made available by the Congress to the Bureau of Economic Warfare for the current fiscal year. It is 57 percent in excess of the funds available this year, if we add the funds which the agency received from the emergency funds of the President.

The record indicates that there were only 2,819 people on the rolls of the agency in this country, as of April 30, although there was authorization for 3,197. The request contemplates that the number 2,819 increased by 1,000 people, bringing the total up to 3,819.

I hold in my hand a list of about 175 of these personnel on the rolls of B. E. W. All of these persons have had a very substantial increase in salary as compared

with their salary prior to entering the service of the Government or as compared with their initial salary with the Board of Economic Warfare or both.

The Justice Department has a salary average of $2,256, the Commerce Department average is $2,048, the State Department average is $2,000. What is the salary average of B. E. W.? In the Bureau of Exports it will be $2,483, as compared with $2,472 in the current fiscal year. In the Bureau of Economic Warfare Analysis it will be $3,117 as compared vith $3,077 in the current year. In the Bureau of Imports the average will be $3,508 as compared with $3,488 in the current fiscal year—$3,508 as compared with the $2,000 average for the State Department.

I have not time to go into further detail here. The gentleman from New York has given you a break-down, item by item, in terms of a table furnished your committee showing the dollars and cents requested for each of the major activities of this agency for 1944 as compared with actual expenditures in the current fiscal year.

Among other items in respect to which he suggests a very moderate cut is the travel item. I think a further cut could be made in this item without hurting any reasonable activity of this agency. Three million three hundred and forty-nine thousand dollars is requested for travel in 1944 although the estimated expenditures for 1943 amounts to $1,100,000. The increase requested amounts to over 300 percent.

I am not attempting to decry for one moment the important work which this agency is doing. I believe, however, that that work can be done on a more economical basis.

I believe also, that in the past, B. E. W. has expended money extravagantly and sponsored projects that had better not have been embarked upon. I believe that it has caused friction and duplication of effort with other agencies notably the Department of State and the Reconstruction Finance Corporation or its subsidiaries. I believe that it has been handicapped by theorists as distinguished from those with practical experience.

I am glad to note that Mr. Perkins feels that friction and duplication of effort have now been eliminated. I am glad also to note his conviction that the rigid control under B. E. W. is desirable only in respect to the period of the war.

I hope that B. E. W. will limit itself in the performance of its important work to a course which is realistic and practical and as economical as is consistent with the war effort.

I believe it will have ample funds for this purpose if the amendment of the gentleman from New York [Mr. TABER] is adopted.

The CHAIRMAN. The time of the gentleman from Massachusetts has expired.

The Chair recognizes the gentleman from Pennsylvania [Mr. DITTER] for 5 minutes.

Mr. DITTER. Mr. Chairman, I join with my friend from Massachusetts in saying I have no purpose whatever in indulging in personalities. I certainly hope I shall not be charged by the gentleman from Kentucky or anyone else with indulging in vituperation and abuse. It seems to me we have a very practical, common-sense, cold-blooded proposition before us which is: To what extent should a Government agency be permitted and encouraged to carry on its activity in a wasteful and in an extravagant way? There can be no doubt that the Board of Economic Warfare can do and has done meritorious service in certain fields. I am not taking issue with some of the activities that the Board of Economic Warfare is carrying on; I am in no way critical of some of the very laudable things that have been accomplished. Those of us who are presently making an effort to reduce the over-all costs of the agency are doing so largely because we feel that the Board of Economic Warfare has not been a good householder. We have innumerable instances in the record of the hearings where very substantial increases in salary have been made to those identified with the activity. Let me explain what I mean when I say substantial increases; let me explain the practice in which this outfit indulges. The Board of Economic Warfare has conducted what might be characterized as a competitive effort with other Government agencies in securing analysts, specialists, economists, and all the other "ists" it has on its rolls. It has gone into the competitive field and by offering increases in salaries, substantial increases in salaries, it has induced employees from other governmental agencies to come over to its staff. It results in waste and extravagance. Unfortunately these characteristics are evident not only in the field of personnel but they also prevail in its entire field of operation. It wastes money. It wastes money in its travel program; it wastes money in its communications; it wastes money in its personnel program by carrying an excessive number in every category of employment. I want to point out a table I have in hand here and give you the number of analysts and specialists this group has gathered together.

Mr. O'NEAL. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield for the purpose of clarifying this proposition?

Mr. DITTER. I will yield in the hope that I may ask for further time.

Mr. O'NEAL. I have no objection to the gentleman's asking for time.

The CHAIRMAN. The time of the gentleman has expired.

Mr. DITTER. Mr. Chairman, I ask unanimous consent to proceed for 5 additional minutes.

The CHAIRMAN. The time has been allocated.

Mr. DITTER. If somebody is at hand who has not used his time, possibly he would yield it to me.

The CHAIRMAN. The gentleman from Masachusetts [Mr. WIGGLESWORTH] reserved two places, 10 minutes of time, and the gentleman from Pennsylvania was allocated 5 minutes. If the gentleman from Massachusetts [Mr. WIGGLESWORTH] wishes to release part of his 5 minutes he may do so.

Mr. CANNON of Missouri. Mr. Chairman, it is my understanding that the gentleman from Massachusetts still has 5 minutes which has not been consumed. I suggest that the gentleman from Pennsylvania be allowed that 5 minutes, unless there is objection.

The CHAIRMAN. That is the suggestion the Chair made to the gentleman from Massachusetts.

Mr. WIGGLESWORTH. I agree to the suggestion.

The CHAIRMAN. Without objection the gentleman from Pennsylvania is recognized for 5 additional minutes.

There was no objection.

Mr. O'NEAL. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield? I shall be very brief.

Mr. DITTER. I yield to my friend.

Mr. O'NEAL. The gentleman is always very fair. Will he not explain to the Committee that the term "analyst" is a civil-service classification which embraces many different types of employment? Some Members seem to think when used in this connection it has some other connotation than that of the civil-service classification. It includes all types of jobs.

Mr. DITTER. I hope that I in no way created the impression by the use of the word "analyst" that I was casting any reflection upon any of those who might hold that position. True enough it is a civil-service classification. As my friend observes, the term "analyst" takes in a great number of groups of individuals. There are 853 odd analysts on the roll of the Board of Economic Warfare. There are 82 lawyers. The clerks and stenographers go up to 2,316. In all, O. E. W. has 3,816 employees. It is pay-roll padding at its best. It cannot be justified under any circumstances. The distinguished son of Virginia who has always been known as one of the men interested in economy of Government and who has established a reputation for it. I feel certain he will join wholeheartedly with me in paring down personnel to the bone, that the surplusage be eliminated, that the unnecessary jobs be ended, and that the Board of Economic Warfare carry on its objectives with the number of individuals which a reasonable and a sensible man would find necessary.

Mr. WOODRUM of Virginia. Will the gentleman yield?

Mr. DITTER. I yield to the gentleman from Virginia.

Mr. WOODRUM of Virginia. I concur heartily with everything the gentleman has said. I just want to make this suggestion to the gentleman which I do not think has been touched on in debate. The Board of Economic Warfare performs one function none of us has said anything about that is very vital. Every single export of any description that goes out of this country has to be passed through the Board of Economic Warfare to be analyzed as to what it is and where it is going. In the beginning that was confined to critical war materials only to see that they did not get to our enemies. Now it covers every material and that, of course, takes a large force of clerical and statistical people.

Mr. DITTER. May I follow with the observation that a large number of those

activities are overlapping activities with other agencies of government?

Mr. WOODRUM of Virginia. There is no other agency that does that.

Mr. DITTER. And other existing agencies of government could well look after the supervisory tasks to which the gentleman has referred.

Mr. WIGGLESWORTH. Will the gentleman yield?

Mr. DITTER. I yield to the gentleman from Massachusetts.

Mr. WIGGLESWORTH. It may be observed that no exports under lend-lease are included in the jurisdiction of B. E. W. at all.

Mr. DITTER. That is a splendid contribution. In other words, lend-lease is the great part of our export trade today. The B. E. W. has nothing to do with what we are giving to our allies and it in no way controls the exports that are going to England, to Russia, and to the other nations of the world under our lend-lease program.

Mr. WOODRUM of Virginia. Everything except lend-lease goes through the Board of Economic Warfare.

Mr. DITTER. But that "but" is so large that the justification which the gentleman from Virginia is trying to place on this new activity does not hold true. We are lend-leasing today to the tune of 70 percent of our exports. There is nothing left but the meager amount of 30 percent for Mr. Milo Perkins to handle.

The CHAIRMAN. The time of the gentleman has expired.

The Chair recognizes the gentleman from Wisconsin [Mr. McMURRAY] for 10 minutes.

Mr. TABER. Mr. Chairman, I suggest that when the gentleman from Wisconsin was called he was not present and, the gentleman from Pennsylvania [Mr. DITTER] having spoken, therefore there is no opportunity for anyone to reply to anything that the gentleman from Wisconsin says as there should be in an orderly procedure. It creates a situation that is very unfair to this side of the House.

The CHAIRMAN. The Chair may say to the distinguished gentleman from New York that the gentleman from Wisconsin was allocated 10 minutes to speak by unanimous consent just like the two gentlemen unnamed were reserved by the gentleman from Massachusetts and they have spoken. The Chair thinks it would be unfair to deny the gentleman from Wisconsin the time.

Mr. TABER. It is also unfair to our side in the normal course of parliamentary procedure when we have no opportunity to reply.

The CHAIRMAN. The Chair recognizes the gentleman from Wisconsin [Mr. McMURRAY] for 10 minutes.

(Mr. McMURRAY asked and was given permission to revise and extend his own remarks in the RECORD.)

Mr. McMURRAY. Mr. Chairman, a great deal of the discussion on this amendment has revolved around the personnel of the Board of Economic Warfare, the number of people, what they are doing, or what they are supposed to be doing, and also the quality and qualifications of that personnel. In order to better inform the Members of this House about the issue on which they have to vote, I am going to read to you copy of a letter written by Maj. Gen. G. V. Strong, who is, as all of you probably know, head of the Intelligence Division of the United States Army and chairman of the joint intelligence committee of the joint chiefs of staff.

I do not blame the Members for not listening to me, but I think they ought to listen to Major General Strong. His letter is as follows:

WAR DEPARTMENT,
Washington, June 12, 1943.

Mr. MILO PERKINS,
Board of Economic Warfare,
Washington, D. C.

MY DEAR MR. PERKINS: I should like to invite your attention to the developments of the past year in the use of reports prepared by the Board of Economic Warfare in connection with the activities both of the joint intelligence committee and the military information division of the General Staff. The economic material, furnished by the Board of Economic Warfare, has been most useful in connection with estimates of Axis capabilities, both in Europe and the Far East. The services performed by the Board of Economic Warfare, particularly in regard to the oil situation, have been outstanding and far more accurate than information received from any other source. As chairman of the joint intelligence committee of the joint chiefs of staff, I have come to lean heavily upon your Board of Economic Warfare representatives on the committee and on its subcommittees, in determining accurate and analytical questions which are of vital importance to sound decisions bearing upon tactical and strategical plans.

Mr. JENSEN. Will the gentleman yield?

Mr. McMURRAY. Just as soon as I finish this letter.

Mr. JENSEN. I think I could give the gentleman some information about this letter. Every Member of the Congress has this same letter. You are spending a lot of time that you should be using to talk about something else. That is why the House is not in order. They do not want to listen to that. The Members have already read it.

Mr. McMURRAY. Mr. Chairman, perhaps a good many Members of the House have read this letter. I may say that a good many Members of the House do not seem to be aware of what this personnel does or who these people are. I have some statements of my own to add, if I have time.

Mr. VOORHIS of California. Will the gentleman yield?

Mr. McMURRAY. I yield to the gentleman from California.

Mr. VOORHIS of California. Does not the gentleman agree with me that a careful reading of this letter of Major General Strong would lead to the conclusion it would be just as sensible to cut down on this activity as it would be to cut down on some directly military matter?

Mr. McMURRAY. I thank the gentleman from California. That is exactly the point I want to make. When you try to cut the appropriation of the Board of Economic Warfare you are doing a thing just as vicious as cutting the appropriation for the War Department. This ought to be understood by the members of this committee when they vote.

Mr. JENSEN. I would recommend that the gentleman go ahead and give his ideas on that letter because the rest of us have already read it and studied it.

Mr. McMURRAY. I thank the gentleman for his suggestion. This letter continues:

The reports and analyses submitted to the joint intelligence committee, through your representatives, have been of outstanding value and a material contribution to the over-all picture which is essential to sound intelligence and the basis for sound planning. In addition, your organization has been particularly helpful in various problems arising in the estimation of the Axis positions in regard to strategic materials, foodstuffs, industrial capacity, and potentialities of the German and Japanese war machines.

In the Government service we are too often prone to accept services as a matter of course and without any particular recognition. In view of the heavy burden which my organizations have undoubtedly placed upon yours, I desire to take this opportunity to express to you and, through you, to the personnel of your organization my very keen appreciation and heartfelt thanks for the close cooperation and the outstanding services performed by the personnel of the Board of Economic Warfare.

Very sincerely yours,
GEO. V. STRONG,
Major General, Acting Chief of Staff, G–2.

Mr. Chairman, I am sorry if I have imposed upon the time of some of my colleagues in order to complete the reading of this letter. I did so because after listening to the arguments here against this agency I am firmly convinced that some of my colleagues have not read the letter and that some of my colleagues have no appreciation of the real issue on which they are being asked to vote. If all of my colleagues had had the opportunity which I have had and which other members of the Foreign Affairs Committee have had of hearing the testimony in executive session of Mr. Milo Perkins, Director of the Board of Economic Warfare, I am sure that a great many of the statements made here about that agency, its personnel and its activities, would not have been made.

I am very sure that each man who votes for this amendment to cut out necessary funds from the appropriation for the Board of Economic Warfare would realize, if he had looked at the facts and listened to the testimony I have heard, that in doing so he is cutting out the very heart of our war effort, a part of the war effort that is just as important as the generals in the field and the troops under their direction. This is a war activity. This is an agency set up to fight this war. This agency has an outstanding record of performance, a record which is known to every man who has heard the testimony, a great deal of which must be given in executive session. Those who oppose this agency must be willing to say, "We want to cripple the Army, we want to cripple the war effort. We do not want the United States to fight this war efficiently and effectively."

Mr. JENSEN. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. McMURRAY. I yield to the gentleman from Iowa.

Mr. JENSEN. I realize that the gentleman is on a committee that has heard much testimony in this regard, but if he were on the Committee on Appropriations he would also realize that we must try to get at least as much for our money as we can, especially under the present conditions when we are scraping bottom and when the American taxpayer is going to be burdened from now on for Lord knows how long.

The CHAIRMAN. The time of the gentleman from Wisconsin has expired.

The Chair recognizes the gentleman from Missouri [Mr. CANNON].

Mr. CANNON of Missouri. Mr. Chairman, the gentleman from Massachusetts [Mr. WIGGLESWORTH] struck the keynote of this proposition when he said that he would not for one moment detract from the importance of this work. I think everyone who heard the testimony or who will read the testimony will agree that among these agencies this is one of the most vitally important. Then why reduce the Budget estimate, every dollar of which is needed?

No reason has been advanced why this $3,000,000 should be taken out of this already meager allowance. It has not been shown that any money was wasted, there is no indication that there has been any extravagance, it has not been shown that there is any maladministration. No reason has been advanced to show why this should be decreased.

It is true, as has been said, that some of these men were getting higher salaries than they drew in former positions, but—and this ought to be emphasized—none of these war agencies is outside the civil service. They are all under the Classification Act. The Civil Service Commission, and not the agency, fixes these rates of pay.

The evidence before the committee in the hearings shows that but for the work of this agency we would more than once have had to discontinue production in production plants turning out some of the most important machinery of war; that but for this agency we would not have had at the critical time strategic material essential to continuation of production of bombing planes and other war machinery.

We are in great peril. There is no assurance that the war is won; at least, we cannot afford to take chances. In view of the fact that they have given us no reason for making this cut, and the further fact that every dollar provided by the bill is needed—as a matter of fact, even more money is needed, and if any change is made in this figure it ought to be increased instead of decreased—in view of the fact that no case has been made, no reason has been given, no argument has been advanced, no evidence has been submitted as to why we should decrease this fund by one dollar, I submit that the amount recommended by the committee should be retained.

The CHAIRMAN. The time of the gentleman from Missouri has expired.

The question is on the amendment offered by the gentleman from New York [Mr. TABER].

The question was taken; and on a division (demanded by Mr. TABER) there were—ayes 112, noes 119.

Mr. TABER. Mr. Chairman, I demand tellers.

Tellers were ordered, and the Chairman appointed as tellers Mr. TABER and Mr. CANNON of Missouri.

The Committee again divided; and the tellers reported that there were—ayes 134, noes 149.

So the amendment was rejected.

The Clerk read as follows:

OFFICE OF PRICE ADMINISTRATION

Salaries and expenses: For all necessary expenses of the Office of Price Administration in carrying out the provisions of the Emergency Price Control Act of 1942, as amended by the act of October 2, 1942 (50 U. S. C. App. 901), and the provisions of the act of May 31, 1941 (55 Stat. 236), as amended by the Second War Powers Act, 1942 (50 U. S. C. App. 622), and all other powers, duties, and functions which may be lawfully delegated to the Office of Price Administration, including personal services in the District of Columbia and elsewhere; expenses of in-service training of employees, including salaries and traveling expenses of instructors; not to exceed $55,000 for the employment of aliens; not to exceed $30,000 for the temporary employment of persons or organizations, by contract or otherwise, without regard to section 3709, Revised Statutes, or the civil-service and classification laws; contract stenographic reporting services; witness fees; purchase of lawbooks, books of reference, newspapers, and periodicals; printing and binding (not to exceed $1,830,815, which limitation shall not apply to the printing of forms, instructions, regulations, and coupon books incidental to the rationing of commodities); maintenance, repair, and operation of passenger-carrying vehicles; traveling expenses (not to exceed $7,250,000), including (1) attendance at meetings of organizations concerned with the work of the Office of Price Administration, (2) actual transportation and other necessary expenses and not to exceed $10 per diem in lieu of subsistence of persons serving while away from their homes in an advisory capacity without other compensation from the United States, or at $1 per annum, (3) reimbursement, at not to exceed 3 cents per mile, of employees for expenses incurred by them in official travel in privately owned automobile within the limits of their official stations, (4) expenses of appointees from point of induction in continental United States to their first post of duty in the Territories, and (5) expenses to and from their homes or regular places of business in accordance with the Standardized Government Travel Regulations, including travel in privately owned automobile (and including per diem in lieu of subsistence at place of employment), of persons employed intermittently away from their homes or regular places of business as consultants and receiving compensation on a per diem when actually employed basis; $165,000,000, of which sum not less than $59,551,042 shall be allocated for direct obligations of local war price and rationing boards; sums under such appropriation of $165,000,000 may be transferred to other departments or agencies of the Government for the performance by them of any of the functions or activities for which this appropriation is made, but unless otherwise authorized by law, no other agency of the Government shall perform work or render services for the Office of Price Administration, whether or not the performance of such work or services involves the transfer of funds or reimbursement of appropriations, unless authority therefor by the Bureau of the Budget shall have been obtained in advance: *Provided*, That sums set apart for special projects (classified in the estimates submitted to Congress as or under "Other contractual services") may be expended for travel expenses, and printing and binding without regard to the limitations herein specified for such objects, but within such amounts as the Director of the Bureau of the Budget may approve therefor and such Director shall report to Congress each such limitation determined by him: *Provided further*, That no part of this appropriation shall be used for the compensation of any officer, agent, clerk, or other employee of the United States who shall divulge or make known, in any manner whatever, to any person the operations, style of work, or apparatus of any manufacturer or producer visited by him in the discharge of his official duties, or the amount or source of income, profits, losses, expenditures, or any particular thereof, set forth or disclosed in any questionnaire, report, return, or document, required or requested to be filed by order or regulation of the Administrator, or to permit any questionnaire, report, return, or document, or copy thereof, or any book containing any abstract or particulars thereof to be seen or examined by any person except as provided by law; nor for any person who shall print or publish in any manner whatever, except as hereinafter provided, any questionnaire, report, return, or document, or any part thereof, or source of income, profits, losses, expenditures, or methods of doing business, appearing in any questionnaire, report, return, or document: *Provided further*, That the foregoing provisions shall not be construed to prevent or prohibit the publication or disclosure of studies, graphs, charts, or other documents of like general character wherein individual statistics or the source thereof is not disclosed or identified directly or indirectly nor to prevent the furnishing in confidence to the War Department, the Navy Department, or the United States Maritime Commission, such data and information as may be requested by them for use in the performance of their official duties: *Provided further*, That no part of this appropriation shall be available for making any subsidy payments: *Provided further*, That no part of this appropriation shall be used to enforce any maximum price or prices on any agricultural commodity or any commodity processed or manufactured in whole or substantial part from any agricultural commodity unless and until (1) the Secretary of Agriculture has determined and published for such agricultural commodity the prices specified in section 3 (a) of the Emergency Price Control Act of 1942; (2) in case of a comparable price for such agricultural commodity, the Secretary of Agriculture has held public hearings and determined and published such comparable price in the manner prescribed by section 3 (b) of said act; and (3) the Secretary of Agriculture has determined after investigation and proclaimed that the maximum price or prices so established on any such agricultural commodity will reflect to the producer of such agricultural commodity a price in conformity with section 3 (c) of said act: *Provided further*, That any employee of the Office of Price Administration is authorized and empowered, when designated for the purpose by the head of the agency, to administer to or take from any person an oath, affirmation, or affidavit when such instrument is required in connection with the performance of the functions or activities of said Office.

Mr. DIRKSEN. Mr. Chairman, I offer an amendment.

The Clerk read as follows:

Amendment offered by Mr. DIRKSEN: On page 10, line 6, strike out "$165,000,000" and insert "$130,000,000."

Mr. DIRKSEN. Mr. Chairman, the amendment speaks for itself. It proposes to take $35,000,000 away from the present appropriation and reduce it to $130,000,000.

If the amendment is adopted, I would suggest an additional amendment so as to modify the amount that will be available for local boards, and reduce it to where it was in the current fiscal year, namely, $37,000,000 plus.

I need scarcely restate the facts I purveyed to the House earlier this afternoon with respect to the investigation I have made of this matter to indicate that if a more efficient technique is developed in O. P. A., not only in Washington but in the regional, in the area, in the State, and in the local offices, $130,000,000 will be ample not only for the purpose of policing this whole price problems but for making provision for an item that has not heretofore appeared, that is, $17,000,000 for reimbursement of banks for the services they provide on rationing coupons.

This is one of the agencies that has developed much friction. It is high time that the Congress deal with it in a very fair and forthright manner. I think the gentlewoman from Illinois was essentially correct earlier this afternoon when she indicated that as time goes on these frictions will develop and grow, consequently you will have an expansion of the whole black market idea throughout the country. If a remedy and a cure are to be provided, they should be provided now. It is essential that all of O. P. A. be streamlined at the present time, that they develop a little bit more business circumspection in that entire operation, and $130,000,000 should be ample for that purpose.

Years ago this sum would be almost unheard of for the purpose of policing the price structure of the country. It ought to be ample at the present time. I respectfully submit on the basis of the case that was made earlier today that $130,000,000 will be enough and that the House ought to adopt the amendment to provide for a cut of $35,000,000.

Mr. WOODRUM of Virginia. Mr. Chairman, I rise in opposition to the amendment. In considering how much, if any, funds we will provide for O. P. A., permit me to make this observation. There are two or three very definitely fundamental considerations that we ought to take into account. No. 1: Do you want any controls or any effort to control prices and rationing? If you do not, then obviously we ought not to appropriate anything at all, just let it go, and let those who have money buy the food, the clothing, the tires, the gas, and so forth, wherever they can buy it, and pay the highest price for it, and then see if anybody else gets anything that is left—let the prices run wild. Let the food and other rationed articles be auctioned to the highest bidder. Maybe that is the best way, but I do not think it is, and the Congress has not thought so, because we passed and we have on the statute books this price-control law. So, if we decide that we want controls, to prevent ruinous inflation, the next thing to decide is what kind of control we wish to have. If we do not like the kind of organic law that is on our statute books, then we should change the law. The Banking and Currency Committee, if it wishes to do so, can bring in a bill at any time changing the Price Control Act, making any regulations, restrictions, or changes which it wishes to bring in, but having decided by legislative action that we want this kind of control, then we ought to give them enough money to put it into effect and to carry out the program. I can agree with a great many of the criticisms that have been made. Some of this price control has seemed ridiculous to me, and some of the things have been changed, and as time goes on I have no doubt that there will be other changes. Some methods of enforcement have seemed to be terrible in my judgment. I believe that Mr. Prentiss Brown will try to improve this, but our committee went into this thing carefully, and by unanimous vote of the Appropriations Committee subcommittee, including our distinguished friends on the minority side who were on the committee, they felt this amount of money should be appropriated for O. P. A.

Mr. DIRKSEN. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. WOODRUM of Virginia. Yes.

Mr. DIRKSEN. I am sure the gentleman would not interpret the view in the whole committee as an approval of everything that is in this bill, and as a foreclosure, without reservation of objection, of the right to offer an amendment.

Mr. WOODRUM of Virginia. I have not made any statement that would be by the wildest flight of imagination construed as saying anything of the kind. I said that the subcommittee had heard the hearings on this bill and had decided unanimously that $165,000,000 ought to be appropriated for O. P. A., and that included the distinguished gentleman from New York [Mr. TABER], the distinguished gentleman from Massachusetts [Mr. WIGGLESWORTH], the distinguished gentleman from Kansas [Mr. LAMBERTSON], and the distinguished gentleman from Pennsylvania [Mr. DITTER]. We composed our differences as best we could, and that is the unanimous vote of the subcommittee which had the hearings.

What does this proposed cut do? The bill we brought in here marked $59,000,000 for local boards, for rationing boards, just where the money is badly needed, and where help is badly needed. The gentleman from Illinois [Mr. DIRKSEN] says cut them out, and give them only what they had this year. That would be a decided backward step in the operation of the price-control program, for the gentleman's motion cuts $35,000,000 off here, if it carries, giving to the banks $17,500,000, which we all say is the minimum amount they must get to carry on with the rationing program, and it cuts you down to $53,000,000 for all of the other activities of O. P. A., when they have eight additional rationing programs coming on. The worst thing Congress can do is to have a price control and rationing act in effect, and leave it in effect, and not give sufficient money to carry out the rules and regulations. If the rules and regulations are not right, then change them, and in many instances they ought to be changed, and in many instances I think they will be changed, but in good conscience we ought to give them enough money to carry out the rules and regulations that are made to carry it into effect.

The CHAIRMAN. The time of the gentleman from Virginia has expired.

Mr. CANNON of Missouri. Mr. Chairman, I rise to see if we cannot come to some agreement on time on this amendment. I ask unanimous consent that all debate on this paragraph and all amendments thereto close in 65 minutes.

Mr. DIRKSEN. The gentleman does not propose to cut off debate on other amendments pending on this paragraph?

Mr. CANNON of Missouri. Then I ask unanimous consent that all debate upon this amendment and all amendments thereto close in 65 minutes.

Mr. TABER. May I suggest that it be on all amendments to that amount, that is, the money in the paragraph.

Mr. CANNON of Missouri. The amount of money in the paragraph.

Mr. CELLER. Does that mean all amounts in the paragraph? There is a provision in the bill on page 12 that no part of this appropriation shall be available for making any subsidy payments.

Mr. CANNON of Missouri. This request does not apply to that.

Mr. CASE. Mr. Chairman, reserving the right to object, would the gentleman object to making that 70 minutes? I was not here in time to stand up when the gentleman first made his request.

Mr. CANNON of Missouri. Seventy minutes.

The CHAIRMAN. Is there objection to the unanimous-consent request of the gentleman that all debate on this amendment and all amendments thereto, and on the amount of money provided in this paragraph close in 70 minutes?

There was no objection.

The CHAIRMAN. The Chair recognizes the gentleman from Texas [Mr. PATMAN].

PRICE AND RENT CONTROL NECESSARY

Mr. PATMAN. Mr. Chairman, I move to strike out the last two words.

Mr. Chairman, as bad as the O. P. A. has been, viewing it from the standpoint of those who consider they have been annoyed and harassed and irritated by the many rules and regulations, this country would have faced ruinous, runaway inflation without the Office of Price Administration or some kind of price and rent control. People who are paying $50 a month rent today would have been paying $100 or more per month for the same quarters. At the same time, the landlords who received the $100 per month would be able to purchase only $25 worth of what he bought for the $100. People who are now buying for $1 the things that they want would probably be pay-

ing two, or three, or four, or five dollars for the same thing. Those who have suffered or lost in profits or reasonable returns the most by reason of price and rent control are much better off than they would have been without these controls; since the money they obtain is worth so much more than it would have been worth without these controls.

IT CAN HAPPEN HERE

In Russia today a half pint of milk costs $7, if you can buy that milk at all. A suit of clothes like the average person is wearing costs $450 in our money. A pound of butter costs from $70 to $90. Do not think for a moment that such inflation cannot happen here. Who will be blamed if that inflation happens? The Congress will be blamed and should be blamed for it, because it is within the power of Congress to place the instruments and weapons in the hands of the Executive department to stop inflation. If we want to do it we have the privilege and the power of doing it.

WILL WRECK PRICE CONTROL

This amendment will wreck the Office of Price Administration. So the question is, Do you want price administration? Do you want price control, or rent control, or do you not? If you do not want it, vote for this amendment and you will effectively destroy it and it cannot be properly enforced. If you want price control and rent control, you should vote against the amendment.

PROPER CHANGES BEING MADE

This amendment proposes a 20 percent reduction at a time when Mr. Prentiss Brown is doing his dead level best to do something in the way of placing more common sense in the administration of that act. I believe he is doing his best and some signs of progress are being made. He is delegating more power and authority to the local offices. He is giving them more rights and privileges to handle questions locally instead of coming to Washington. He has been doing a lot, and I am satisfied from the last few weeks' work of Mr. Brown that substantial progress has been made. If we want to throw a monkey wrench into the machinery and stop that progress, stop that common sense administration, the direction that the trend is now, this amendment would be the most effective way to do it.

WHO FIRST HURT BY INFLATION

If we have inflation who is the first person that it hurts? The person who is working on a fixed salary, on fixed wages, living on fixed income; the veterans of World War No. 1. There are hundreds of thousands of them who are receiving pensions and fixed compensation, and as we have inflation their incomes will be decreased in proportion. Old age assistance people and other people who are drawing small checks from State and Federal Governments will be the first ones to be hurt. The most effective step that can be taken toward giving them the inflation that will destroy the value of their money will be a vote for this amendment, which will effectively destroy the Office of Price Administration.

CRITICISM AGAINST ADMINISTRATION

I know there is a great deal of criticism against this organization. I do not believe any Member of this House has criticized it more than I have. I have pointed out their mistakes, and one by one they have shown me where they have been trying to correct those mistakes, and many of them have been corrected. I believe they are making an honest, bona fide effort, and I am willing to trust them, because we must have price administration. We must have these prices controlled or we will have runaway inflation. We cannot determine all these rules and regulations. Suppose the Congress were to attempt to do it, it would be in a worse mess and there would be more confusion than we have now. We cannot do it. We must leave it to the Executive where the power will be to correct those mistakes as they are made.

The CHAIRMAN. The time of the gentleman from Texas has expired.

The Chair recognizes the gentleman from Iowa [Mr. GILCHRIST].

Mr. GILCHRIST. Mr. Chairman, I believe in the Office of Price Administration, but I rise at this moment to call your attention to the vast sums which the Administration itself wastes.

There is immense and useless expense in the vast volume of printing that the Office of Price Administration sends out and the immense amount of mail that it spews forth upon your desks every morning and out into the mails in penalty envelopes, which increases the expense of the carriage of mails and the postal administration. Most of this stuff is consigned to the wastebasket.

On April 10, I received a release from the O. P. A. It said in effect that a committee had come down from the central part of this country to call upon Mr. Brown; that the committee endorsed the Price Administration; that it endorsed his ideas of keeping things stable; and that it endorsed the President of the United States in his efforts and in his directives, and so on; and the release added the names of 18 farmers who had endorsed the O. P. A. and had made the foregoing statements.

The O. P. A. thought it necessary to pat itself upon the back and to tell how it had been endorsed by 18 farmers in the Middle West. This release said that these 18 farmers had informed Mr. Brown that, while only a small percentage of farmers belong to the Big Four organizations—The National Grange, The National Farm Union, The American Farm Bureau Federation, and the National Cooperative Council—this committee of 18 represented the views of the majority of American farmers. The release told how these 18 men had recently organized at Des Moines what they called The National Agricultural Mobilization Committee. The statement was full of self-praise, of self-adulation, and of self-serving declaration. The O. P. A. was as proud as a peacock in telling about how these 18 men were endorsing the President's directives and especially the acts of the O. P. A.

I was amazed when I received this statement through the mail, because I thought that O. P. A. should not use public money which had been exacted from the people by taxes, in publishing and disseminating such a political argument which was purely political and self-laudatory in support of the O. P. A. and of the administration and of the President's directives in regard to ceilings, and so forth.

I was also amazed to know that this organization represented a majority of the farmers of the country and that it had been recently organized in my home State; so I then asked four of the Congressmen from my State if they knew about the organization or had heard of it and found that they had not; neither had I until O. P. A. spent our public money in telling me about it. I thought it was strange that an organization representing a majority of all the American farmers which had been organized in my State had never been heard of by the Congressmen from my State, but such was the claim of this committee of farmers according to the O. P. A. bulletin.

I was also amazed to know that O. P. A. was putting out a statement that the Big Four organizations including The Grange, The Farm Union, The Farm Bureau, and The National Cooperative Council, did not amount to much and represented only a small percentage of our farmers.

In fact, there were so many ridiculous statements in this release that I wrote the O. P. A. to ask about them, saying that I was surprised to read so many facts that "ain't" true. On April 17, in a letter, I told O. P. A. that four of the Iowa Congressmen had never heard of that organization and that it seemed strange that an organization which could speak for a majority of the farmers out there would not be known to our Congressmen. I also asked O. P. A. to kindly inform me for my future guidance just what authority there was in law for them to edit, print, put out, and mail at public expense political propaganda similar to this bulletin. "Is there any such authority?" I asked.

I also wrote it asking if O. P. A. would print and publicize a like statement if I would bring down to Mr. Brown's office a committee of 18 farmers from the Midwest who would claim that they represented a vast majority of the farmers of the Middlewest in saying that they did not agree with some of the things that the Office of Price Administration was doing. I thought it would be fair for O. P. A. to circulate both sides of the story, if it cared to enter the field of political propaganda and spend our money in support of the political party now in power. I said, "Will you please do that?" Well, I have been honored with silence. That was on April 17. Then on May 18, just a month ago today, I wrote them another letter, and I said practically the same thing and asked the same questions. I said in effect, "If you desire to be fair with folks, why do you not publish both sides of it? If I bring down these 18 men, will you publish what they say?" Well, I have again been honored with silence and that was just 1 month ago today.

Now this sort of politics is not a thing that the Office of Price Administration should engage in doing. I believe that we have to get along with O. P. A., but let us require it to be fair and honest and upright and not spend so much money in printing party bulletins and in self-laudation and in politics.

The CHAIRMAN. The time of the gentleman has expired.

The gentleman from California [Mr. VOORHIS] is recognized for 5 minutes.

Mr. VOORHIS of California. Mr. Chairman, I have been saying to the House ever since the beginning of the problem of inflation has come upon us, that the only way to meet inflation fundamentally is by a far more courageous tax program than we have now as well as by a program of compulsory savings in order to bring into balance the available buying power with the available supply of goods.

That is a tough assignment; it is a hard program. And it must have one further part in it—namely to prevent the sale of bonds to banks for new demand deposits written up on their books for the express purpose of buying the bonds.

In the absence of such a basic attack on inflation we are forced to have some program of price control. There is not any other way to prevent vast increases in the cost of living. Yet, we come now to the appropriation for the implementing of that work, and the very able gentleman from Illinois presents to us a proposition to seriously cut the appropriation for the carrying out and administration of that work. He gives us no logical or sound reason why there should be such a cut, except to say that a number of years back we would not have thought of spending this much money on a program of price control. That, indeed, is true, because a number of years ago we were not engaged in the greatest war in history and we were not confronted with more economic problems than any nation has ever been confronted with in the history of this earth as we are today. Once in a while it is apparently important to stress the fact that we are at war.

I could stand here and take up more minutes in very earnest and bitter criticism of some of the actions taken by the O. P. A. in fixing certain prices where I think they have been at fault.

I think prices should have been fixed on the basis of securing maximum production, especially of food production, but that does not lead me to think that you can control black markets or that you can improve this situation by crippling the agency, by cutting down its appropriation below a point where it can have an even chance to do a decent job.

That is an entirely different matter from the question of legislative action to attempt to correct some of the mistakes of O. P. A., as was pointed out by the very able gentleman from Virginia. All over this country we have got patriotic people serving on the local rationing boards. Many are working their heads off and their hearts out and doing it without the help or the paid staff they ought to have, and yet upon these local boards depends the very administration of the whole licensing program.

Sometime ago I sent out a questionnaire to several thousand people in my district. In that questionnaire I asked 33 questions as to the views of the people on 33 different matters of importance to the Nation today. And to the question, "Do you favor rationing?", the answer came back in the ratio of 98 "yes" votes to 1 "no" vote, because people know the only fair and just way to deal with the problem where there exists a scarcity, is to have such supplies as we do have fairly and justly distributed among the people. For the administration of that rationing program we have got to depend on this organization. And the job ought to be done better, not worse, than has been the case in the past. Yet the gentleman tells us that if this amendment is adopted that benefits will come from the cut. I do not think so; I do not think there is the slightest substance to his argument and I believe that the amendment should be defeated.

The CHAIRMAN. The Chair recognizes the gentleman from Ohio [Mr. BENDER].

Mr. BENDER. Mr. Chairman, the gentleman from Texas made a statement that Congress would be blamed and should be blamed for O. P. A.'s shortcomings and that is exactly what is happening. I went along with the gentleman last year creating this agency. I believed in it. I believed in it then and I believe in it now. However, hundreds of letters are coming to me from my constituents. Here is one you cannot dismiss as moonshine. Here is a letter from a lady with two sons in the service. In this letter she states:

> DEAR SIR: As a voter I will let you know how I feel about the Office of Price Administration, just taking large pay for doing nothing about the high cost of living. As a home owner I was forced to take low rent from a tenant who is receiving large pay. I cannot keep up repairs, mortgage interest payments on the rent received before July 1940. The cost of repairs and painting has gone up very much. Food has gone up three times.

Listen to these prices. We have, as I understand, sixty thousand-odd people on the pay roll of the O. P. A., sixty-some-odd thousand, one for every 2,000 people in the United States on the pay roll of the O. P. A., and yet here are the figures, and these prices are accurate because I have checked them.

Cabbage that you could buy in 1942 for 5 cents a pound is now selling for 15 cents a pound.

Sweetpotatoes that were selling for 7 cents per pound in 1942 are now selling for 23 cents a pound.

Spinach that was selling for 5 cents per pound is now selling at 19 cents a pound.

Onions, 3 pounds for 10 cents, now selling for 10 cents a pound. Lettuce that was 10 cents a pound in 1942 is now 19 cents a pound; apples that were 5 cents a pound are now selling at 15 cents a pound; and the lady closes her letter with this statement:

> And we cannot buy any potatoes.

I should like to have some Member of this body tell me how to answer this letter and how to answer it so that she will feel satisfied that we are doing something about it.

Mr. AUGUST H. ANDRESEN. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. BENDER. I yield.

Mr. AUGUST H. ANDRESEN. When the gentleman writes to her he might tell her that six carloads of potatoes spoiled on the market here in Washington.

Mr. BENDER. And 60 spoiled in New York; $90,000 worth of potatoes spoiled in the markets of New York because they did not allow the proper refrigeration for these potatoes coming up from the South.

The CHAIRMAN. The time of the gentleman from Ohio has expired.

The Chair recognizes the gentleman from Missouri [Mr. PLOESER].

Mr. PLOESER. Mr. Chairman, I am not going into a detailed statement of my voluminous criticism against the Office of Price Administration. I attempted to do just that in part on yesterday and those of you who were not here in the late hours last evening will I hope avail yourselves of the RECORD and read its contents.

I want to correct one statement made here today. The statement has been made that the amendment to reduce, offered by the gentleman from Illinois, in the amount of $35,000,000 would result in a 20-percent reduction in funds for the Office of Price Administration. This is not true. After this reduction has been applied to the item carried in this bill the Office of Price Administration would still have an 8½-percent increase in funds over the amount of money appropriated to them last year. Last year we gave them $120,000,000; this will leave them $130,000,000 for 1944; so that is not an argument in any sense of the word.

I believe that with all of the flagrant abuse of power in O. P. A. some drastic action must be taken. It is within the power of this Congress to at a later date give them new money in a deficiency bill whenever we have found a definite improvement in the policies and the management of O. P. A. Until that time I feel that no Member of the House should take the responsibility of pouring new, good money into a bad rat hole. In my opinion the O. P. A. needs cleaning out from the front door to the back door. Prentiss Brown has had 6 months, but the policies of O. P. A. continue to be the policies of Leon Henderson, and as was revealed in the press of Washington here on yesterday the Smith committee of this House has now obtained some of the secret files of one of the former deputy administrators and general counsel of O. P. A. which reveal that the primary purpose of those who are in control of O. P. A. policies was not to control prices but to control industry, profits, and revolutionize the business of this Nation.

Price control by this administration has been a political mockery while prices have gone merrily on.

Months of intimate and careful study of O. P. A. policies and O. P. A. conditions on my part and on the part of com-

mittees with which I am connected in this House have revealed the same thing. I have the same months ago. Some of the very men, one in particular, who have stood on the floor here to defend in a feeble way the O. P. A. have on repeated occasions denounced the policy of O. P. A. as absolutely and unqualifiedly dishonest. I want to add my word to say that it is the grossest kind of dishonest governmental policy and must be eradicated.

When O. P. A. cleans house and straightens out policy I shall be willing to increase where necessary their appropriations—but not until then.

Mr. AUGUST H. ANDRESEN. Mr. Chairman, I move to strike out the last word.

Mr. Chairman, I expect the gentleman from Missouri referred to the gentleman from Texas, Mr. Patman, who addressed the committee a short time ago.

Mr. Chairman, I have had my say in the past in regard to O. P. A. and its personnel, and I have felt that when this appropriation bill was up for consideration, it was one time when we could function and give some relief to the American people from the ill-advised reforms and activities of O. P. A. I have several amendments that I am going to offer to the bill. Some of them are perfecting amendments and three are corrective amendments. In this time I wish to read these amendments because I feel you should know what they contain.

The first amendment I intend to offer reads as follows:

Provided further, That no part of this appropriation shall be used for the promolugation of orders or directives establishing wholesale prices on commodities and articles to be sold at retail which do not give all retail distributors the full benefit of the lowest wholesale price established for any retail distributor.

That is to give the small retail dealer the same wholesale price which is now enjoyed by the chain stores and mail-order houses under O. P. A. orders. If you believe in the most-favored-nation clause for foreign nations you should certainly favor this amendment, because it applies the same principle to American citizens who are engaged in the business of merchandising products for civilian needs. In other words it gives equal opportunity to the small independent businessman as compared with the advantages now enjoyed by chain stores and mail-order houses. The small businessman is entitled to equal treatment when you consider his great contribution to the building of our country and the stability which he has given it.

While much has been said in favor of helping small business, little or nothing has been done. When we look at the records, we find that Federal agencies have done about everything that they could to destroy and liquidate small business concerns in this country. Now is your chance to afford a remedy and give some constructive help for the survival of small business. This amendment will give you an opportunity to show your colors if you favor the independent retail merchant.

The second amendment reads as follows:

Provided further, That no part of this appropriation shall be used for the compensation of any policy-making officer except the Price Administrator unless such policy-making officer has previously had not less than 5 years of practical experience in the pursuit of business upon which he is to formulate any policy for such pursuit or business.

I think this amendment speaks for itself.

Mr. DIRKSEN. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. AUGUST H. ANDRESEN. I yield.

Mr. DIRKSEN. I have an amendment pending at the desk which deals with that subject matter.

Mr. AUGUST H. ANDRESEN. I gladly yield, offering this amendment to the gentleman from Illinois, a member of the committee.

Mr. CURTIS. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. AUGUST H. ANDRESEN. I yield.

Mr. CURTIS. Will it not be a rather lonely place down there at O. P. A. if the gentleman's amendment is adopted?

Mr. AUGUST H. ANDRESEN. We have all been trying to get some experienced men in the O. P. A. to formulate policies. As the matter now stands the O. P. A. calls experienced men from all over the country, ostensibly to advise with them, but when businessmen and farmers come here they find they are not being called to give advice but to be told by the O. P. A. what is going to be done to them.

The third Andresen amendment, which I will discuss when I offer it for consideration, reads as follows:

At the end of the paragraph on page 13, insert the following language: *"Provided further,* That no part of this appropriation shall be used for the promulgation or enforcement of orders requiring grade labeling or standardization of food products, wearing apparel, or other processed or manufactured commodities or articles."

The CHAIRMAN. The Chair recognizes the gentleman from Michigan [Mr. SADOWSKI].

Mr. SADOWSKI. Mr. Chairman, I want to say to the gentlewoman from Illinois [Miss SUMNER] that I followed her suggestion and I called my wife about this O. P. A. rationing and rollback to get her views on this thing. Here is what she told me.

First of all I want to tell you that we have four children running from 4 to 12 years. "Our milk bill for the month runs $35," she says, "If I scrimp and avoid all luxuries and only buy the real necessities we can get by with the rest of the food expenses at about $20 a week." That is $80 a month—$80 and $35 makes $115 a month. Besides that, I will go out here like you do and buy my lunch down in the restaurant and maybe a dinner once in awhile, and I spend about $5 a week upon myself for my food outside of what goes to the family. That makes $20 a month, which is a total of $135 a month for food. That does not include the laundry, the children's shoes, clothes, school expenses, and so on. We have nearly $40 a week for food.

Mr. PLOESER. Will the gentleman yield?

Mr. SADOWSKI. I cannot yield to the gentleman. The gentleman said some things about Mr. Prentiss Brown that I did not like. I know Mr. Brown and every Member of this House from Michigan knows Mr. Brown and respects him. He is a very solid man and there is no comparison between him and Henderson. If there is any man who serves in this House and he can do a better job than Mr. Brown I would like to see him. I do not know of anyone I would have more confidence in to handle a very bad situation than Mr. Brown.

Now, let us take a working man who is making $1 an hour. He works 40 hours a week. He gets $40. Most of them have four or five children in their family. They want to give those kiddies milk, they want to feed them the same as I feed mine. They cannot buy food for more reasonable prices than my wife can and it is going to cost nearly $40 a week to feed a family of six.

Mr. Chairman, something has got to be done about that. Mr. Brown is trying to do that. You talk about a roll-back. I am in favor of that. I would go further. I would go further than a roll-back on food prices and I would go to the extent—I believe the gentleman from Illinois [Mr. DIRKSEN] will agree with me—of putting a subsidy on freight. I would put a 50-percent subsidy on every carload of food that comes in, cutting that freight cost on food one-half to the farmer. You take a man who raises a bushel of potatoes, let us say he gets 60 cents for that bushel of potatoes. It costs him another 60 cents to get those potatoes to the market. Then you have the commission men and the men in between who will take another 60 cents on it and by the time we get it to the consumer in the cities we pay $1.80 for something that the producer gets 60 cents for. I think every Member of Congress who comes from the cities would be in favor of subsidizing freight rates say to the extent of 50 percent of the freight cost, so that a bushel of potatoes would cost 30 cents to ship instead of 60.

I think we ought to get together and avoid this caustic criticism of Mr. Brown and the O. P. A., they, without doubt, have done a good job. I asked my wife, "What about this rationing and price fixing? Do you think we ought to eliminate this rationing?" She says, "By no means. We must not eliminate any rationing. We would not get anything, the prices would be too high, as was the case a couple of months ago before they set prices and before this rationing went on." Certain foods at that time you could not get at any price. We were paying $1 a pound for butter before they put a price on it and started rationing it. That is where we would be if we did not have rationing. It is the greatest thing that could have happened to us.

Mr. PLOESER. Will the gentleman yield?

Mr. SADOWSKI. I yield to the gentleman from Missouri.

Mr. PLOESER. When your children and my children next winter do not get enough milk because of the food practices of O. P. A. and the Department of Agriculture, then you go down to Brown and get the milk to feed your hungry children.

Mr. SADOWSKI. Mr. Brown has seven children, one of the largest families of any man in this Congress. Mr. Brown knows what it costs to raise a family of children, Mr. Brown is level-headed and he is doing a mighty good job of it.

The CHAIRMAN. The time of the gentleman has expired.

The Chair recognizes the gentleman from Illinois [Mr. VURSELL].

(Mr. VURSELL asked and was given permission to revise and extend his own remarks in the RECORD.)

[Mr. VURSELL addressed the Committee. His remarks will appear hereafter in the Appendix.]

The CHAIRMAN. The Chair recognizes the gentleman from Idaho [Mr. DWORSHAK].

Mr. DWORSHAK. Mr. Chairman, The gentleman from Virginia, Mr. WOODRUM], a few minutes ago sought to create the impression that because the distinguished subcommittee which considered this appropriation bill had agreed unanimously on the various amounts included in the bill neither the full Appropriations Committee nor this House should have any control over or have anything to say about the various appropriation items.

As a member of the Committee on Appropriations, may I say that I have the highest regard for this subcommittee; nevertheless, it may interest the Members of this body to know that the full committee was given only 20 minutes for the consideration of an appropriation bill for 18 war agencies and carrying a total amount of almost $3,000,000,000, involving an increase of about 65 percent in the amounts required for these agencies to operate in the coming fiscal year.

Our distinguished chairman of this committee [Mr. CANNON], stated yesterday that wars are not alone won on the battlefield, that we must have industrial production on the home front, and that we must maintain civilian morale. I think everybody will agree with me that the time has arrived when it is necessary to go to some of these battlefronts and bring back some of the men who have been fighting our wars to bolster civilian morale. Nothing has been more ruinous to morale on the home front than the machinations and the manipulations of the Office of Price Administration.

We have been observing a controversy during the past few weeks over whether executive agencies shall expend several billions of dollars to roll back the prices of food products, involving the use of Federal funds to pay subsidies for the benefit of consumers, notwithstanding the fact that every committee of both bodies of Congress which has considered this proposal has definitely stated that it is opposed to the use of Federal funds for the payment of subsidies. This particular item for the O. P. A. proposes an increase of about 25 percent, or 14,000 employees, in the personnel required to operate this agency during the coming year.

No decision has been arrived at yet as to whether Congress will approve the rolling back of prices and sanction the use of funds to pay these subsidies, but today we are told that if we cut a single dollar from this appropriation for O. P. A. we shall be jeopardizing the program of this agency. Surely Congress still has control over the purse strings, and has the right to limit the expansion of any executive agency. The people expect us to exercise some control through appropriations.

Mr. Chairman, I think the amendment offered by the gentleman from Illinois [Mr. DIRKSEN] should prevail.

The CHAIRMAN. The Chair recognizes the gentleman from Virginia [Mr. SMITH].

Mr. SMITH of Virginia. Mr. Chairman, I rise in opposition to the amendment.

Mr. Chairman, I am one of those who voted against this O. P. A. bill and voted against it because I distrusted the management that I thought would occur under the administration of Leon Henderson. I am one of those who almost invariably vote for reductions in appropriations. But I think you are approaching this matter in the wrong way. We have had a change in the administration of O. P. A. I believe everybody here on both sides of the aisle will agree that Mr. Brown since he has been Administrator has been trying to improve the situation. The effect of this amendment will be to handicap the present Administrator in carrying out this law in the way it ought to be carried out. I think we would make a mistake in cutting the appropriation for two reasons, first, that it would hurt the program, and second, that if things went wrong the blame would be laid upon you as having failed to give the proper appropriation necessary to carry this program into effect.

This inflation threat is so dangerous, so imminent, and so important, that we ought not to take any chances of jeopardizing this program. I do not think we ought to burn this bridge down because we are mad at somebody, right when we are in the middle of it. I hope the House will vote down this amendment.

Mr. JOHNSON of Oklahoma. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield for a brief observation?

Mr. SMITH of Virginia. I yield to the gentleman from Oklahoma.

Mr. JOHNSON of Oklahoma. Permit me to say that no Member of this House has criticized the O. P. A. more than I. It is a matter of record that I have repeatedly criticized that organization and some of its policies before the committees and on the floor of this House. It will be recalled that I vigorously opposed many of the impractical regulations, orders, and policies of the former Price Administrator Henderson. I have no apology to make for such criticism. Moreover, I did not hesitate to criticize the present Price Administrator and certain O. P. A. policies when he appeared recently before the Committee on Appropriations. He has been mighty slow in getting his office reorganized. He still has too many impractical theorists in his Washington set-up. Yet, it is only fair to say that the present Price Administrator has ironed out a lot of its troubles. There is still a lot of room for improvement, but that improvement cannot be made by hamstringing the Price Administrator by slashing this appropriation an additional 40 percent. The Committee on Appropriations has already reduced the appropriation for O. P. A. drastically. I agree with the gentleman from Virginia that it would be a serious mistake, merely because some of us may be out of sorts or angry because of some unreasonable regulations of O. P. A. to make it impossible to function in the future as the pending amendment proposes to do.

Mr. ROWE. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. SMITH of Virginia. I yield to the gentleman from Ohio.

Mr. ROWE. Is it the gentleman's opinion that under the new administration men with the psychology made manifest in the testimony, like Paul Porter, and others, will be taken out of this new set-up?

Mr. SMITH of Virginia. I do not care to mention any individual, but I think there are a whole lot of people down there who ought to be gotten rid of. I think Brown is in the process of doing it, but he cannot do it overnight. It will take time.

Mr. MORRISON of North Carolina. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. SMITH of Virginia. I yield to the gentleman from North Carolina.

Mr. MORRISON of North Carolina. May I ask the gentleman if he has any hope that we could ever find administrators who would make the exercise of the power of the Office of Price Administration popular among a profit-loving people?

Mr. SMITH of Virginia. I do not.

The CHAIRMAN. The Chair recognizes the gentleman from North Dakota [Mr. BURDICK].

Mr. BURDICK. Mr. Chairman, I think in regard to this amendment as on the amendment on which we voted a short time ago, that we ought not to cripple an institution we ourselves have created. If we have built up an agency and it is not functioning or is wrong, we ought to repeal the law, but I am never in favor and do not expect to be in favor of trying to kill off an organization by an underhanded punch like denying it an appropriation. I think that is a very cowardly way to approach the question.

In connection with the agency that was discussed here just a short time ago, the statement was made that because a lot of men on the pay roll are receiving high salaries it is an extravagant institution, but we must recall that most of this work is emergency work, for instance, like shipping in wood from South America. It had to be done right away. Wood had to be found. We had to furnish this wood for the airplanes and for the fighting ships. It was not a question of taking our time to go out and do

that work, or contracting for it; that wood had to be delivered. They had to send experts to South America to find where the wood could be produced. They had to put mills in to mill that wood. They did deliver it.

You cannot tell me that you are saving anything by denying an agency of that kind money enough to operate in this war effort. When the war is over and you have time to think it over, you will find there are a lot of things you could have saved some money on; but, for example, if you run short of gasoline and the word goes out to get some gasoline, they are going to get it in this country. They know how to get it.

Just because they spent a little extra money in employing experts to make that delivery, I suppose somebody in Congress will stand up and say we are spending too much money, but the things we must have we are going to get, because this country is not going to be defeated, no matter how many mistakes we make.

On this one item of wood, let me tell you what Milo Perkins says about it:

When any of our armed forces are hurled into the waters of the Pacific or the Atlantic, their safety may depend on the life rafts to which they cling. These rafts are made of balsa wood. Great Britain's famous Mosquito bombers, which roar over enemy territory dropping their death-dealing blows, are made in part of balsa wood. Balsa is a vital necessity in the United Nations war effort.

Before the war, balsa was used largely for the manufacture of toy airplanes. No one dreamed then that it would become an essential part of the real thing. Ecuador exported about 95 percent of the total supply.

The World War brought demands for five times the production needed in years of peace. Board of Economic Warfare was given the job of going after this production, and it is getting it. In Ecuador, Guatemala, Nicaragua, and other Latin American countries, Board of Economic Warfare staffs of foresters, millmen, and businessmen are directing the work. Arrangements have been made for mills and dry kilns, and a careful inspection system has been established to see that only balsa suitable for the war effort is shipped to the United Nations. This carefully selected wood is on the firing line.

Mahogany, too, is a war requisite, and in amazing quantities. When I first heard of it, I could think only of decorations for admirals' cabins. In fact, however, not 1 foot is being brought in for any such purpose. The beautifully figured furniture mahogany is not acceptable now. All that may be brought in under Board of Economic Warfare's rigidly enforced program is the straight-grained tough mahogany, which is used for airplane veneers and planking for small boats.

The amount of mahogany which Board of Economic Warfare was directed to procure in a year was almost twice as much as had ever been brought into this country in any former year from the sources which were still available. The Philippines are, of course, in enemy hands. Board of Economic Warfare was told first that it could not be done, but it is being done. The planes are flying, and the boats are being launched.

Established mahogany firms have become agents of the Government, under Board of Economic Warfare's program for bringing in the specification mahogany. This was done to take advantage of their experience, facilities, personnel, and established connections, and to make it possible for them to continue in business. Surveys by experienced foresters were made of lands not normally tapped for mahogany. Mills were set up in the producing countries, so that lumber could be shipped instead of logs, thus effecting great savings in shipping space.

In addition to balsa and mahogany, Board of Economic Warfare has recently been asked to get tremendous quantities of miscellaneous woods, such as yellow pine and ash which are found in Mexico and the Central American countries.

Planning effective programs for the procurement of each of these commodities, presenting different and complicated problems, requires the services of experienced businessmen and technicians. The Board of Economic Warfare has these men. We must keep them on the job. They are performing a vital service on the economic front of this war.

The CHAIRMAN. The Chair recognizes the gentleman from Indiana [Mr. LUDLOW] for 10 minutes.

Mr. LUDLOW. Mr. Chairman, I sincerely fear that the amendment offered by the gentleman from Illinois [Mr. DIRKSEN], if agreed to, will strike at the very heart of this vital and necessarily expanding activity which stands between the American people and runaway prices and galloping inflation. Like most of the Members of this House, my admiration for the official conduct of the former Price Administrator was well under control, but I say to you that in my judgment we have now a Price Administrator whose feet are on solid ground, who is actuated by sound philosophy and who I am sure, if given opportunity, will effectuate a very rapid improvement in the administration of that Office, and will bring it into better favor with the Members of this body. I believe we ought not to be too impatient with Mr. Brown. I happen to know from contact with his office that he has in mind plans which will work out undoubtedly in time, which will give a very much better character to his establishment.

I call attention now to what this proposed cut would do to some of the most vital activities of the Price Administration. For instance, to the rationing program. It always is true that many of the most important and startling revelations brought out before our subcommittee of deficiencies are off the record. In this time of national emergency that is especially the case. I am going to show you some things that are secret, or just about a half-way secret, that are in the offing at this time. I refer to eight great new rationing programs. How in the world, if this cut is made, are we going to obtain the manpower to administer those eight great new rationing programs? I call attention to page 178 of the hearings, where there is a sort of ricochet reference to these programs, most of the discussion having been off the record.

The CHAIRMAN. Your departmental personnel has increased from 915 to 1,199, an increase of 284. What is the need for that increase?

Mr. KROEGER. These increases in the national office are in the rationing department, and with the exception of about 13 positions, is all related to the plans of new programs, rationing programs for commodities that we have not yet received specific directives on, but as to which there is some possibility that rationing may be necessary.

The CHAIRMAN. I note that your reference to those new programs is rather cryptic. You list them here as A, B, C, D, E. and so forth. It is pretty difficult for us to get any idea of what you may have in mind, or do you intend for us to have any idea?

Mr. KROEGER. Mr. Brown indicated in his opening statement that it would be preferable not to have these matters generally discussed because of the fact that a discussion of a specific commodity almost is certain to promote the need for rationing. I do not know to what extent Mr. Brown would want me to discuss this program.

Mr. BROWN. We will go into it as fully as you want us to.

The CHAIRMAN. We do not want to go into anything, Mr. Brown, that would prejudice the situation if it should leak out, because these committees, regardless of how careful we are, information will seep out and if there is anything that would be published that would be of any disadvantage, I would not mention a thing, not a thing, and we do not want to hear it.

The Chairman, I think, very wisely agreed it would be well not even to give our committee a definite description of these programs. At the present time 11 articles of common use are on a rationing basis, being set forth on page 12 of the hearings—automobiles, bicycles, gasoline, fuel oil, firewood, sugar, coffee, processed foods, meats, rubber, footwear, and shoes.

It is proposed to add 8 to these, and at the same time it will be necessary to carry on these 11 other programs, which are going programs. Bear that in mind. Our committee cut back the estimate for rationing. The Budget asked for 4,554 persons with a salary obligation of $12,587,495. We cut that back to 3,726, with a salary obligation of $10,173,335. The Budget estimated for rationing purposes that there must be a technical and administrative personnel of 2,507, and we cut that to 2,064. The Budget estimated 1,974 for technical personnel rationing, and we cut that to 1,662. With the drastic cuts that we already have made, what will happen to our very vital rationing program, in case the amendment of the gentleman from Illinois is adopted? That is just one phase of the activities of the Price Administration. It applies not only to rationing but to price fixing and rent control. Mr. Brown, voluntarily on his own initiative, reduced the obligations for enforcement of the rental control $700,000 and has swept off 300 persons engaged in that activity. We have cut down the total number of personnel of Price Administration 3,563, with a salary obligation of $11,000,000. We have done that on our own initiative.

Mr. WALTER. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. LUDLOW. I have only 1 or 2 minutes, and I prefer not to yield. I hope my friend will pardon me. In connection with the holding down of prices, I call attention to the testimony on pages 240–241, giving the very best estimate of what has been accomplished in controlling prices. It is an eye-opening record. You will find there a statement which reads as follows:

The cost to the Government of World War No. 1 inflation was 13.5 billion dollars. Total war expenditures were approximately $32,000,000,000, but 13.5 billion dollars of this total was made necessary by price increases. By preventing the pattern of price increases

which occurred during the same period of the last war, Office of Price Administration had saved the Government 25.8 billion dollars on the cost of the war by the end of 1942. By the end of 1943, these savings to the Government will amount to over $70,000,000,000 if prices are held at current levels. This is two and one-half times the total cost of World War No. 1.

That is the estimated saving to the Government, accomplished by price control.

Now, as to the consumer, the statement further says:

Consumers would have spent nearly $6,000,000,000 more for the goods and services consumed since September 1939 if prices had followed the pattern of the last war. By the end of 1943 the savings to consumers will amount to over $20,000,000,000 with prices held at current levels.

That summarizes what the Price Administration has done for the people of this country. Even so, with the personnel with which it is now implemented, we hear of black markets all over the country. I wonder how many more of those black markets will be created and how wild they will go if this further personnel cut is made under the amendment offered by the gentleman from Illinois.

The CHAIRMAN. The time of the gentleman from Indiana has expired.

The gentlewoman from Illinois is recognized.

Miss SUMNER of Illinois. Mr. Chairman, I do not see that putting an ex-Congressman or an ex-Senator in as administrator of O. P. A. is necessarily an improvement over a professor. At least, you cannot be sure it is an improvement unless you know that he has had some experience as an administrator. I have never heard anybody here say that this particular administrator has had that experience. Certainly there has been no evidence of great improvement in administration since his appointment several months ago. Certainly this administration is using the same policies that Leon Henderson instituted. It is this administrator, backed by the President, who is promoting the roll-back policy that may cause a price decrease perhaps, but will certainly cause a point-value increase, and that is what the housewife is interested in. She is interested in how many points she will have and how much food she can get to feed her family.

You say, "Let the Committee on Banking and Currency bring in a bill." What is the use? The way they have enforced this law does not follow the law. The law told them to stabilize prices at September levels. They encouraged prices to go up. That was illegal, and it is equally illegal to roll them back today, because the law does not direct them to roll back prices. That is not a stabilizing process. That is a disruptive process, which is keeping the corn from going to market in the Northwest, throwing out the feeder industry, shutting down the corn solvent and commercial alcohol industries. It seems to me, in talking to colleagues and asking them how they would vote on a proposition to hold up the funds of O. P. A. until we could get some kind of a practical deal with the administration to get them to change and adopt a workable policy, that the secret of our difficulty today lies in a very fundamental principle of government. It used to be that our Government was simple, that out laws were simple, but I think the O. P. A. shows more than any other example I have seen in the whole complicated New Deal administration that in a republic laws may become so complicated that the people cannot understand them. Congressmen cannot explain their votes to the people. So today you hear Members get up on this floor and support this bill, saying, "You do not dare to vote to cut this appropriation, because if you do the people would think you were for inflation and for black markets price and against price control."

I think it is about time we in Congress stop following along noisily but helplessly like a tin can tied on the end of the tail of a mad dog, and by mad dog I mean O. P. A.

The CHAIRMAN. The time of the gentlewoman from Illinois has expired.

The gentleman from South Dakota [Mr. CASE] is recognized.

Mr. CASE. Mr. Chairman, the basic argument that has been offered against this amendment is that it will somehow cripple O. P. A. or will somehow injure an agency important to the war effort.

If I understand the situation correctly, the amendment, even after it strikes off $35,000,000, still leaves the O. P. A. with $10,000,000 more than it had for this year. What would be the effect of the proposed cut, then, on the program of O. P. A., as offered for the coming year? It would have more money on which to operate than in the year just closing, but it might not be able to extend its activities into new fields. The result should be good for O. P. A. would have to confine itself to essential activities.

There are two ways, it seems to me, in which O. P. A. can save this $35,000,000 and still do a good job. The first way is to quit worrying about nonessentials and luxuries. Why not let people use their excess purchasing power in bidding for pleasure and luxury items if they want to do so? For example, they were trying to regulate the prices in bowling alleys out our way. I brought it to their attention and I am glad to say that they agreed there was more important work for their investigators than to be doing that, so they stopped it.

Recently I heard where they were spending a couple of thousand dollars fighting a rent-control case where the figures they are fighting are the figures that the F. H. A. says are necessary for the operation of an F. H. A. project and which the renters are willing to pay. Why should O. P. A. spend money to bankrupt an F. H. A. project?

So, I say that if they eliminate chasing windmills and nonessentials and concentrate upon the job of holding prices for the essentials of life they can do a job with the money offered.

A second way to save expense would be to use a less expensive system of price control. There are many instances in which it would be cheaper to use a base price and permit a percentage mark-up than to police every sale. As Herbert Hoover has said:

It is easier to control a shower at the spigot than to chase down every drop of water.

The limited time does not permit one to go much into detail, now, but I have tried to analyze the criticisms and comment that has come to me on the O. P. A. It seems to me that they charge O. P. A. with three things. First, that it discourages production. You who are familiar with the meat situation and the situation among the feeders and the livestock industry generally, certainly know what I am talking about. Feeders cannot continue and will not feed at a loss.

You people who have been concerned about gasoline should have heard Secretary of the Interior, Mr. Ickes, the other day say that he was asking O. P. A. to permit a raise in the price of crude oil to avoid the shortage that is impending. You who come from Oklahoma and Texas ought to know what that means. You know that unless there is a better price for crude oil there will be a greater shortage of gasoline than we have now.

The second thing that the present policies of the O. P. A. do is to demoralize distribution. The small stores in my part of the country have written me repeatedly that they are being advertised and inventoried out of business by the tactics of the O. P. A. That is a subject for a speech in itself but I am sure many of you know to what I refer.

Third, O. P. A. often confuses the consumer and creates the very condition it should seek to avoid. Witness the run on the shoe stores just a few days ago.

Here is a field for price control but the chasing of nonessentials, the discouragement of production, and the demoralization of distribution will result in short changing the consumer when the shortage of food and meat and gasoline and these other things rolls around.

The CHAIRMAN. The time of the gentleman has expired.

The Chair recognizes the gentleman from Pennsylvania [Mr. SNYDER].

Mr. SNYDER. Mr. Chairman, I rise just to make two statements:

First. I think it is wholly unfair for us to get up here and find fault with Prentiss Brown, who, after all, has had just a few weeks or months to correct the errors that Leon Henderson made. Of course, I was never for Leon Henderson; I think he was misplaced when he was put in; but after we listened to the testimony as to what is being done by Prentiss Brown, I am quite sure that if you could have been on the committee you would have come to the conclusion that he is doing a good job and that he will weed out the undesirable spots in the O. P. A. He is doing a good job today, and is going to continue to do a good job.

Second. Here is enough evidence for everyone in this House to support this bill, I think, without cutting the bill as suggested by the gentleman from Illinois. I am going to repeat what the gentleman from Indiana just stated to you, taken from the hearings in which it is stated:

The cost of World War No. 1, through inflation, to the Federal Government, was $13,500,000,000.

The cost of the war was $32,000,000,000.

By preventing the pattern of price increase which occurred during the closing period of the last war—

Get that—

by preventing the price increase, the Office of Price Administration has saved the Government $25,000,000,000 on the cost of the war by the end of 1942, and by the end of 1943 these savings to the Government will amount to $70,000,000,000 if the prices are held to current levels.

Surely we will all support Prentiss Brown in the amount of money he is asking for.

The CHAIRMAN. The Chair recognizes the gentleman from North Carolina [Mr. MORRISON].

Mr. MORRISON of North Carolina. Mr. Chairman, I want to ask this House of Representatives, and through it as far as my voice will go, the American people, to have mercy upon those fellow men and women of ours upon whom we place this great responsibility found in the O. P. A. It is a terrible, terrible burden to put upon any human being that he should stand between the American people and all those who love gain and profit in this Republic.

Every seeker for gain, every seeker for selfish things in the United States will assail them when they do not do their will. It is a terrible responsibility to put upon anybody, and I say to those who put it on them; give them their loyalty.

Of course, our constitutents will come to us; every fellow who is not making as much money as he thinks he should be making, every group, every class that thinks they are not getting what they would like to have or should be allowed, will come to them and tell them and us how bad they are.

They are American citizens, they are great American citizens, and they are entitled to justice as they undertake to save our civilization and sustain those who struggle to keep the flag of freedom flying in the skies of the world.

The CHAIRMAN. The Chair recognizes the gentleman from California [Mr. HOLIFIELD].

Mr. HOLIFIELD. Mr. Chairman, I rise in opposition to the amendment.

I agree with most of the Members who say that the O. P. A. has made some mistakes. I think the Congress of the United States has also made a lot of mistakes in its past history. I realize that the problem facing the Office of Price Administration in regulating our whole economy, is so involved and so intricate that undoubtedly it will make many mistakes, but I want to point out to my colleagues of this House that there is pent up the waters of inflation, piled high behind this dam, and unless we give to this agency the power to make the dam secure against the pent-up waters, the dam will break and those waters will flood this land and we will be met with the same condition that existed in the last war.

I was in business at that time and I saw $5 shoes go to $13.50; $35 suits of clothes go to $90, and that is the thing we will face. Yet there are those who are trying to defeat price control and every effort toward control. Of course I realize those who want to engage in speculative inflation want no price control limitations. That is where unbridled inflation will take its place and every consumer in America will lose by it.

The news from our battlefronts as we eagerly scan each day's newspaper, becomes more hopeful and encouraging. Our hearts swell with pride as we read of the achievements and victory of our boys in the armed forces.

We Americans are inclined to be overpessimistic in times of adversity and we become too optimistic when success seems to be within our grasp. It is not my intention to be pessimistic in my remarks today. My intention is to be realistic and I hope that my remarks will be constructive.

While our boys are winning their military laurels, I fear we are losing in the fight against inflation here at home. This fight is a very involved and intricate one. There are many fronts to be faced. Our General Staff on the domestic front is facing many powerful selfish interests. These interests are fighting for the right to obtain tremendous profits for their great business enterprises. In many instances their desire for profit far exceeds their patriotic impulses.

The farm producers are demanding higher prices, notwithstanding the fact that the average price now far exceeds that of normal years. The wage earners, until the freezing order, have received repeated increases in their total daily earning power.

The great manufacturers and industries have increased their profits enormously. Every increase in price of commodities and wages tends to increase the pressure on the dam which holds back the flood waters of inflation. This pressure must not be increased regardless of which class insists on further price advantages. Unless we as legislators have the courage to withstand this pressure, whatever be its source, the dam will break and the flood waters of inflation will cover the land. The inflation spiral will raise prices of all commodities. The wage earners actual purchasing power will decrease and the speculators' profits will pyramid and the inequity that exists now between the different groups, which seems large now, will be magnified a hundredfold. And after the orgy of inflation, there will come the inevitable aftermath of depression, a depression which will make the depression of 1929 seem tame by comparison.

I seriously doubt if our economy can withstand another severe depression. I seriously doubt if our political economy can withstand the strain of mass unemployment again. And it is because I fear the results of economic chaos which must eventually follow inflation, that I sound this note of warning today. We must hold the line. We must freeze prices, wages, and profits in their present relationship in order that a more inequitable and disastrous result may not ensue. We must not stop, however, at the freezing of present prices which in many instances are inequitable. In order to obtain full production of food and manufactured articles, we must try to solve and remove those inequitables as quickly as possible.

Where farm prices are low, they should be brought to parity. Where wages are low they must be raised to the point where they will afford a decent standard of living for the wage earner. Where the cost of production is raised out of proportion to the selling price, this freezing price must be reestablished on a basis of present cost of production. Every manufacturer is entitled to a reasonable profit based on efficient plant operation. Every retailer is entitled to a reasonable profit for the service he renders the community. Every link in the chain of production and distribution is entitled to a fair recompense for the service which they have rendered society as a whole. When those profits become abnormal or exorbitant, they must be recaptured through renegotiation of contracts or by additional income taxes. During normal function of economic forces in our business world, I agree that subsidies would be inflationary, but I challenge the man within the hearing of my voice, to assert that our economy is now operating on a normal functional basis.

Our business economy is no longer operating on the basis of free enterprise and free markets. The urgency of war has changed our economy and interfered with free play of economic forces. In the race against time to build, train, and equip a war machine, we have interfered with the delicate balance of an enterprise.

In order to produce the materials of war, our Government, through the Reconstruction Finance Corporation, Commodity Credit Corporation, and other agencies dealing with financial subsidization, have loaned to small and great industries, billions of dollars for plant expansion. In many instances these loans have been made with privilege of amortization before profit computation, which will in effect subsidize American manufacturing to the tune of billions of dollars of usable plant equipment in the post-war era.

The farmers have been subsidized through Commodity Credit Corporations and increased prices on farm commodities to the point where their income is the highest in history. The wages of the American worker, through abnormal defense employment, has also increased and this might be termed a form of subsidy. It then becomes necessary to use subsidy for the purpose of rolling back the price of foodstuff to the consumer. If it becomes necessary to use one or two or three billion dollars per year to hold the line against uncontrolled inflation, where can the crime be? Is it not more important to use subsidies to adjust the disparity between the cost of living and the purchasing power of 130,000,000 people, than it is to allow the flood waters of inflation to cover our land? I maintain that it is the lesser of two evils. I maintain that the great portion of so-called white collar class who are ground between the upper mill stone of rising prices and the lower mill stone of decreased purchasing power, are entitled to some consideration. The great corporations of America were not afraid of subsidies

when the Government financed their plant experiments on an amortization basis. The farmers were not adverse to receiving subsidies in the depression days before they saw the chance of the uncontrolled rise in food prices—why should we be afraid to use subsidies now to control the dammed up forces of inflation which will engulf our whole economic and political structure if released?

The CHAIRMAN. The Chair recognizes the gentleman from Connecticut [Mr. MILLER].

Mr. MILLER of Connecticut. Mr. Chairman, I very seldom find myself in disagreement with the gentleman from Illinois [Mr. DIRKSEN], but this afternoon I feel I must vote against the amendment he has offered to strike $35,000,000 from the O. P. A. appropriations. I have been exceedingly critical of the administration of the O. P. A. In my humble opinion they have made a mess in the administration of the Price Control Act.

More than any other agency of the Government, the O. P. A. is responsible for the most critical situation we face in our whole war program—the procurement and distribution of food. I feel that Congress has the responsibility of providing ample funds for the proper administration of the Price Control Act. If we fail to give O. P. A. the necessary funds, we must assume our share of the responsibility if the program continues to be a failure. As I understand the situation, most of the increased appropriation for O. P. A. carried in this bill will be used to provide additional clerical help in the local rationing offices. In addition to clerical help, the increased funds will be used for a large number of additional investigators.

In the city of Hartford, with a population of more than 170,000 people, O. P. A. has until very recently, maintained but a single office. Citizens who have to go to that office for information or to secure rationing forms have been compelled to stand in line for as long as 2 hours, on the outside of the door, both in rain and snow. Certainly our constituents are entitled to better service than that. Surely no one will contend that investigators are not needed in the O. P. A. setup. If black market operations are to be eliminated, O. P. A. must have an adequate staff of investigators.

I believe we should give them the funds recommended by the Appropriations Committee and once having given them the funds asked for, we should insist that these funds be economically expended.

Mr. MURDOCK. Mr. Chairman, our hindsight is so much better than our foresight that I hate to say to anyone, "I told you so." I felt sure when we began this program that it was not being started out on the right path. Leon Henderson, however, did not ask me how it should be done and I had little opportunity to impress my views on him as to how to combat inflation. Of course, I feared it from the beginning and fought it.

I told Leon Henderson on the floor of this House once, and twice privately, that I would be willing to vote him a quarter of a billion dollars for a year if he could prevent such a rise in the cost of living happening this time as happened in the other World War. He did not quite prevent a considerable rise but he held it down somewhat, therefore I believe we have made a pretty good investment thus far in O. P. A.

My friend from Pennsylvania has just pointed out from the RECORD, comparing corresponding periods in both World Wars, already we have saved $25,000,000,000. That is a pretty good return on the investment we have already made in O. P. A. If we continue to hold the line to the same degree, we will save by the end of 1943 $70,000,000,000 and we shall win the war on the home front. Even if you do not think we are doing the job very well, remember the superhuman task imposed upon those in charge and the tragic effect upon the war effort and upon the country if no program of this sort is successful.

It pleased and heartened me greatly to hear the gentleman from Virginia [Mr. SMITH] take the floor here a few minutes ago and oppose the amendment which would cripple the functioning of the O. P. A. The gentleman from Virginia knows better than most of us what mistakes have been made by O. P. A. He is looking into that matter very carefully. He probably realizes better than some of us the calamity of inflation. No doubt the gentleman from Virginia expects under new direction and a better policy for O. P. A. it will function better and more nearly perform the saving work for which it was established. Let us not hamper this agency. I hope the amendment is defeated.

The CHAIRMAN. The time of the gentleman from Arizona has expired.

(Mr. MURDOCK asked and was given permission to revise and extend his own remarks.)

The CHAIRMAN. The Chair recognizes the gentleman from Massachusetts [Mr. MCCORMACK].

Mr. MCCORMACK. Mr. Chairman, it seems to me it would be unwise for the Committee to adopt the amendment offered by the gentleman from Illinois. The entire subcommittee, Democrats and Republicans, have reported out an appropriation of $160,000,000 for the O. P. A. and it seems to me that with the type of men who are on this subcommittee, the membership of the House on both sides of the aisle can support the subcommittee and grant the appropriation it recommended unanimously. I hope and urge that the amendment offered by our distinguished friend the gentleman from Illinois [Mr. DIRKSEN] be defeated.

The CHAIRMAN. The time of the gentleman from Massachusetts has expired.

The gentleman from Missouri [Mr. CANNON] is recognized.

Mr. CANNON of Missouri. Mr. Chairman, I yield to the gentleman from Michigan [Mr. RABAUT] the time reserved for the committee.

The CHAIRMAN. The gentleman from Michigan is recognized for 7 minutes.

Mr. RABAUT. Mr. Chairman, the amount in the bill for O. P. A. is $165,000,000.

The bill carries not less than $59,500,000 for all expenses of local boards which is earmarked for that purpose in the bill and cannot be used for any other purpose by the O. P. A.

The bill contains $17,500,000 for the payment to banks for handling purchase authorizations under the ration banking plan and which is an uncontrollable item and would have to be paid by O. P. A. from any fund given it.

The bill contains $9,000,000 for printing of coupons, forms, and so forth, for all the ration programs which must be done if rationing is to be carried on and O. P. A. would have to spend it for that purpose.

Total of mandatory and uncontrollable items, $86,000,000.

This leaves for all other operations of O. P. A. in regional, State, district, area rent, and the Washington office for all expenses, other than local boards, for the rationing, price fixing, and rent control, $79,000,000.

The Dirksen amendment would have to be applied to this $79,000,000, in amount of $35,000,000, leaving available only $44,000,000.

The cut would in effect be a decrease of 44 percent in the 1943 authorization of O. P. A., not in the Budget estimate. In effect it would reduce the personnel authorized for O. P. A., other than in local boards, from approximately 24,000 to 12,800 or more than 50 percent.

This in spite of the fact that there are eight new rationing programs for 1944 and new local price programs to be carried on.

If this is to be done you might as well abolish O. P. A. as to cripple it in this fashion.

If you adopt this amendment, turn prices and rationing loose and let confusion follow.

Mr. WOODRUM of Virginia. Will the gentleman yield?

Mr. RABAUT. I yield to the gentleman from Virginia.

Mr. WOODRUM of Virginia. The cut that the gentleman is speaking of means to reduce them 50 percent below their present level?

Mr. RABAUT. The gentleman is correct.

Mr. WALTER. Will the gentleman yield?

Mr. RABAUT. I yield to the gentleman from Pennsylvania.

Mr. WALTER. What effect would the adoption of this amendment have on the very effective and well-administered rent-control program?

Mr. RABAUT. It would have a drastic effect on it.

Let us take into consideration for a few minutes the group this amendment affects. There are 7,000,000 workers in industry today receiving less than 40 cents an hour. There are in this country on public assistance 3,110,000 people. All of their income is fixed. Number receiving aid: Old-age assistance, 2,230,000; dependent children, 350,000; the blind, 80,000; general relief, 460,000 persons.

In the local governments of this country, excluding the educational system, there are 1,990,000 persons affected who

have not had a raise in 3 years and who at the present time must pay an increase in the cost of food of 50 percent. Their general cost of living has gone up 27 percent. So they are taking a cut every day of 25 percent. If you pass the amendment offered by the gentleman from Illinois you are sanctioning a further disregard for those already suffering under the Price Control Act.

I want to go further if that does not move you. Think about the folks back home of the soldiers at the front. I want you to think about those people. There we have military allotments to 2,000,000 people with a fixed income. That is $50 a month, $12 for the first child and $10 for each additional child of the family. There are 2,000,000 of them.

Vote for the amendment if you want to, turn them down, turn your back on those who are making the great sacrifices today, 2,000,000 of them back home.

If that does not move you, I want to tell you about the veterans who have been praised from time to time on the floor of this House. You have them in this country, and they have a fixed income, frozen, with an increase in the cost of living of 50 percent on food, and above 25 percent in the general cost of living. There are 860,000 of them in number.

Turn your back on them if you want to today, and vote for the Dirksen amendment to cut this bill further than it has already been cut, the sum of $12,000,000 by the committee that gave it consideration, a committee that sat for 5 weeks on the war agency bill.

Mr. Chairman, this is serious business. I was happy to see my distinguished colleague from Connecticut [Mr. MILLER] in his wheelchair, a veteran of the last war, say, "I am sorry, I must differ with the distinguished gentleman from Illinois." Yes; Mr. Chairman, in the World War we had a $32,000,000,000 bill, of which $13,500,000,000 was inflation. If price control is abandoned and a similar percentage carried on in this war up to the present time, it would be $28,000,000,000, and if it carried on up to the end of the calendar year 1943, the sum would be $70,000,000,000 for inflation. The amendment of the gentleman from Illinois should be defeated.

The CHAIRMAN. The time of the gentleman has expired. All time has expired on this amendment.

The question is on the amendment offered by the gentleman from Illinois [Mr. DIRKSEN].

The question was taken; and on a division (demanded by Mr. DIRKSEN) there were—ayes 130, noes 115.

Mr. CANNON of Missouri. Mr. Chairman, I demand tellers.

Tellers were ordered, and the Chair appointed Mr. CANNON of Missouri and Mr. DIRKSEN to act as tellers.

The Committee again divided; and the tellers reported there were—ayes 149, noes 132.

So the amendment was agreed to.

Mr. CANNON of Missouri. Mr. Chairman, I ask unanimous consent to proceed for one-half minute.

The CHAIRMAN. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Missouri [Mr. CANNON]?

There was no objection.

Mr. CANNON of Missouri. Mr. Chairman, after conference with the gentleman from New York, the ranking minority member of the Committee on Appropriations, may I express the hope that on the remaining amendments this afternoon we can determine and dispose of them with 10 minutes' debate, 5 minutes to the side.

Mr. TABER. I think we should do that on everything down to the O. W. I. I do not know whether you can get it as close as that on that particular paragraph, but we can on the current amendment and any other amendments to this paragraph or anything else that I know of.

Mr. CANNON of Missouri. Mr. Chairman, I express the hope that we can determine all these questions on the debate provided by the rule.

Mr. DIRKSEN. Mr. Chairman, I offer an amendment, which I send to the Clerk's desk.

The Clerk read as follows:

Amendment offered by Mr. DIRKSEN: Page 13, after line 3, add the following: *"Provided further,* That no part of any appropriation contained herein shall be used for payment of the salary or expense of any person who, directly or indirectly, pays any subsidy of any kind or character whatsoever, or who directs or authorizes the payment of a subsidy, or who participates in the preparation of or calculations for the payment of a subsidy, or who directs any other person to pay or prepare or calculate or supply information for the payment of a subsidy, or any person who, directly or indirectly, collaborates with, consults, coopetates with, or directly or indirectly aids any other Federal agency for the payment or the preparation of a subsidy; or of any person who engages or participates as aforesaid in the preparation, formulation, or carrying out of any plan or scheme involving the purchase of any commodity by the Government for the purpose of its resale at a price lower than that paid by the Government."

Mr. CELLER. Mr. Chairman, a point of order.

The CHAIRMAN. The gentleman will state it.

Mr. CELLER. Mr. Chairman, I make the point of order that the amendment offered by the gentleman from Illinois is not germane and is legislation on an appropriation bill. The rule under which this bill was brought into this Chamber waived all points of order with reference to limitations that were engrafted on the bill itself by the Appropriations Committee. For example, a proviso was inserted to the effect that no part of this appropriation shall be available for making any subsidy payments. This type of provision was made impervious to a point of order by the rule which brought this bill into this Chamber, but I believe the rule would not preclude a point of order I now make with reference to the amendment the gentleman from Illinois has offered. So I make the point of order that the amendment is legislation on an appropriation bill and not a mere limitation of amount of appropriation nor a mere limitation of purpose of the appropriation.

The CHAIRMAN. Does the gentleman from Illinois desire to be heard?

Mr. DIRKSEN. Yes, Mr. Chairman. The point needs no belaboring. This is purely a limitation.

The CHAIRMAN. The Chair is ready to rule.

The gentleman from New York makes the point of order against the amendment that it is legislation on an appropriation bill and that it is not germane. The Chair thinks that the amendment is a limitation and is not subject to the point of order, and therefore overrules the point of order.

Mr. CANNON of Missouri. Mr. Chairman, I ask unanimous consent that all debate on this amendment close in 10 minutes.

The CHAIRMAN. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Missouri?

There was no objection.

Mr. DIRKSEN. Mr. Chairman, this amendment does five things. It prevents any money from being used for the payment of the salary or expenses of anyone who pays a subsidy. It prevents the use of any funds for anyone who directs the payment of a subsidy or authorizes it. It refuses funds for anyone who participates in the preparation or the calculation of a subsidy. It refuses funds for anyone who directs any person in the payment or the calculation of a subsidy. It refuses funds for anyone who collaborates with any other Federal agency for the payment of a subsidy.

Mr. DINGELL. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. DIRKSEN. I cannot yield.

Mr. DINGELL. In other words, it is an antisubsidy proposal.

Mr. DIRKSEN. It refuses money for anyone who participates in or formulates a scheme for the purchase of commodities by the Government to be sold or resold at a price which is less than what the Government paid for it.

This last item is included because of the article that appeared this morning and the discussion which has been in the air which indicates that the Government is considering the purchase of commodities to resell to the public at ceiling prices, meaning that a new scheme is now afoot to bypass the interdictions in the law and also to get around the objections that have developed on this whole subsidy discussion.

I need not belabor this point on subsidies. They are a delusion. You pay a nickel on butter as a roll-back. The soldiers and the sailors for whom such great solicitude has been expressed are going to pay it in the generations to come. It is inflationary. Those who have been arguing inflation might well have that in mind, because it simply adds that much money and it depresses prices in the face of the highest pay roll index we have ever experienced in this country.

I think the design at the present time is to develop a real control of business

through the O. P. A. Witness the testimony that was given before the Smith committee this week. Witness the excerpts and the extracts that were taken from the private files of the former general attorney for O. P. A., in which it was fairly well spun out, I think, that there was a thesis and a philosophy behind this whole business that undertook a great control over all the business enterprises of the country.

This to me is interesting about this subsidy business. It is not new. Working down in one of the agencies is a young chap by the name of Hector Lazo. He is quite an author. He authored this book early in 1942, under the title "Subsidies as a Solution for the Squeeze." He says:

Absorbing the squeeze means taking the loss brought about by the price ceiling and, if possible, dividing this loss among all concerned so as to "hold the ceiling" (sell to consumers at the same low price) and still be able to pay higher labor, higher transportation, higher raw material costs.

"Take the lid off of everything else," says Mr. Lazo, who is the original user of that phrase "the hold-the-line order," which is expressed in this article, and who would then put a ceiling on and dip into the Federal Treasury so that we might share the cost all the way around and let those in generations to come pay the bill.

There is another argument against it, and that is the inequality. Consider for a moment the subsidy on butter. The fellow who manufactures less than 1,000 pounds a month cannot get a subsidy. He is in that low class which is not within the contemplation of this subsidy program. Consider the slaughterer who slaughters less than 4,000 pounds of meat a month, or 48,000 pounds a year. He is in that low bracket. He is not in line for one of these processing subsidies.

So it is proposed now under this subsidy program sooner or later to develop tremendous inequalities all over the Nation. It is inflationary, it is illusory, it is unequal. There is the danger that it will harden into permanency just as so many other emergent programs that started out in simple fashion long ago have now crystallized into rigid and permanent law. If we once embark on this, it will be too bad for this country, because it will mean complete control ultimately of the business structure of the country. The farmers do not want it. They have gone on record with their organizations, and this is the time to stifle it by adopting this amendment.

Mr. PATMAN. Mr. Chairman, the gentleman from Illinois [Mr. DIRKSEN] referred to regulations by O. P. A. and referred to the fact that a slaughterer who slaughters less than 4,000 pounds a month would not come under the regulation, permitting a subsidy. That means if he slaughters one average steer a week, he will come under the regulation, which shows that he is not very much of a slaughterer if he slaughters less than one steer a week. If there are reasons why these regulations should be changed, they can be changed.

On the general proposition of subsidies, ordinarily I am against subsidies. I do not think that is the right approach, but we are now at war, and in some way we must keep down inflation. If we do that, we must control it. We must leave it to the Executive. We pass the law, we grant the authority, and we give a lot of money and make it available, and we charge the Chief Executive with the responsibility of keeping down inflation. There are certain commodities where subsidies work very well, and others where they do not. If we exclude all subsidies, we will make some mistakes; and if the executive department were to subsidize everything, the executive department would make some mistakes. So let us leave it to the executive department where, if a mistake is made, changes can be made more quickly than they can be made by the Congress. It takes months and sometimes years to change a law. What will this effectuate? The people of New England profited by subsidies to the amount of $140,000,000 last season, by reason of a fuel transportation subsidy.

In the matter of sugar the consumers profited to the extent of $58,500,000 by keeping down the cost of sugar to less than 6 cents a pound. During the World War, when we were at this period, sugar was selling for 30 cents a pound. Is not that worth while? Take the case of coal. The consumers profited to the extent of $40,000,000 last season by reason of the subsidy; and take the case of oil. The consumers profited there. So in some cases subsidies will work and in other cases they will not. So I appeal to the membership of this House to place this responsibility in the executive department and give the executive department latitude and plenty of money and the opportunity to keep down inflation, and when we do that, we will have charged the executive department with the responsibility. Then when we go back home, we will at least have a good conscience, and we will know that we have tried to do what the Constitution and the laws of this country say we should do—leave it to the executive department. We should pass the law and let the executive department enforce the law. I suggest that there has never been a time when we were nearer ruinous inflation, a time when it will take bales of printing press money to buy a loaf of bread, than we are right now, and I do not want to make another step in the direction toward that runaway inflation; and if we do anything to hamstring and cripple and jeopardize the executive department in the enforcement of the laws, and in preventing inflation, we are taking a step in the direction of making these dollars that we are paying the soldiers and their dependents and old-age assistance people, worth a very few cents instead of 100 cents on the dollar. So the thing to do is to vote this amendment down, and let us go into a legislative committee and have a full and complete hearing on this question. Then if it is necessary to have a general law on subsidies, let us pass that general law. Next week, the Commodity Credit Corporation bill will probably be before this House, and in that bill logically this question will come up. That is a legislative bill. Then we can act on it, and base it on reports, and also the printed hearings, but now in this appropriation bill it is not the place or time to say deliberately that the people of New England this coming season will have to pay much more for fuel oil, so that the people in the coal regions will be compelled to pay several times as much for coal, or that the people of this country generally should be compelled to pay 30 cents a pound for sugar instead of less than 6 cents a pound, as we have it today. I hope the amendment will be voted down.

The CHAIRMAN. The time of the gentleman from Texas has expired. The question is on the amendment offered by the gentleman from Illinois [Mr. DIRKSEN].

The question was taken; and on a division (demanded by Mr. CANNON of Missouri) there were—ayes 147, noes 94.

Mr. CANNON of Missouri. Mr. Chairman, I demand tellers.

Tellers were ordered, and the Chair appointed Mr. DIRKSEN and Mr. CANNON of Missouri to act as tellers.

The Committee again divided; and the tellers reported—ayes 160, noes 106.

So the amendment was agreed to.

Mr. DIRKSEN. Mr. Chairman, I offer the following amendment, which I send to the desk and ask to have read.

The Clerk read as follows:

Amendment offered by Mr. DIRKSEN: On page 13, at the end of line 3, strike the period, insert a colon and the following: "*Provided further*, That no part of this appropriation shall be directly or indirectly used for the payment of the salary or expenses of any person who engages in or directs the formulation of any price policy, maximum price, or price ceiling with respect to any article or commodity unless such person shall have had not less than 5 continuous years of actual business experience in the particular field of business, industry, or commerce to which the price policy, maximum price or price ceiling in the formulation of which he is engaged or whose formulation he directs, shall apply; but this limitation shall not apply to any act of the Administrator or Acting Administrator as the case may be in considering, adopting, signing, and promulgating price policies, maximum prices, or price ceilings formulated and prepared in compliance herewith."

Mr. CANNON of Missouri. Mr. Chairman, I ask unanimous consent that debate on this amendment be limited to 10 minutes.

Mr. CASE. Mr. Chairman, I want 5 minutes.

Mr. CANNON of Missouri. Then make it 15 minutes.

The CHAIRMAN. Is there objection? There was no objection.

Mr. DIRKSEN. Mr. Chairman, what is the real trouble with O. P. A.? In my considered judgment, the real trouble with O. P. A. is that those who are price executives and who direct price policies have had no business experience. They have had in some cases no governmental experience, and how we can get real efficacy in O. P. A. unless they have had

some business experience and some knowledge of the field in which they are operating is beyond understanding. I shall make my argument from the record. Listen to me, and if I am not correct, I may be corrected. The data I submit are based on personnel information in the hearings.

The price executive over the Nonferrous Metals Branch is an economist, a professor, a consultant, who has had no business experience. The price executive over building materials is an oil economist. The price executive over iron and steel is a college professor. The price executive over the Industrial Materials Division is a Swarthmore professor and an economic expert. The price executive for the Paper Branch is a political science professor from Princeton with no business experience. The price executive over the Machinery Branch is an economist and a professor and for 4 years was an accountant. The price executive over chemicals and drugs is a Harvard economist and a Harvard professor, with part-time work in the Labor Department, with no business experience.

The price executive, over the Restaurant Branch, is an analyst with 7 years' experience with Macy, an economist, a statistician for the Illinois emergency relief. The price executive, over consumer durable goods, is a sales manager and editor. The price executive over the Solid Fuels Division, is 30 years old, a Harvard statistical economist, has been with the National Resources Planning Board and other Government agencies, with no business experience.

The price executive, over the Petroleum Branch, was a deputy revenue collector, was in the Navy, was for 14 years an auto finance executive, and for a few years in oil. The head economist, of the Economic Analysis Branch, is an economist, a social science research fellow, a Stanford professor. The director of the Textile, Leather, and Apparel Branch is a Stanford professor. The price executive for meat, fish, fats, and oils, is an Iowa professor with no business experience. The price executive, for the Food Price Division, is 37 years old, and was an economist with the Department of Agriculture.

The director over the export-import price control office is a Harvard professor and a Radcliffe lecturer. The executive over the executive office and price department is 35 years old, was a regional cooperative director of the F. S. A., regional price economist for O. P. A. at Denver, regional representative of the National Youth Administration, health and charity department in Denver, and regional labor adviser to the Resettlement Division. Then they have Mr. Galbraith of late memory, from Toronto University, from Cambridge University, and from the University of California. He has a B. S., M. S., Ph. D., He is 34 years old. He was on the National Defense Advisory Committee as economic adviser. He was a professor at Princeton. He was on the National Resources Rationing Board. He was assistant professor at Harvard and Radcliffe. He made public works studies for the National Resources Planning Board, which we liquidated in this House. He was assistant professor in 1938 and 1939. He was a Social Science Research Council fellow. He attended Cambridge University. He has been a teacher and instructor at Harvard, and he has had no business experience.

Now, about Mr. Porter, who directs the rent operations as deputy administrator. He is a lawyer. He is attorney for a string of newspapers. He was a special assistant to the Secretary of Agriculture on informational work. He was assistant to the Agricultural Adjustment Administration. He was counsel for the Columbia Broadcasting System from 1937 to 1942. He was legal adviser to the National Defense Advisory Council. He is a member of the Federal Communications Commission committee on administrative procedure. He has had no special rent experience.

There is the record. There is what is wrong with O. P. A. This amendment proposes to demand that anybody who formulates price policy for some industry such as the shoe industry ought to have at least 5 years of experience in the shoe industry.

If, in assembling this brief digest of the personnel history of a number of the price executives and directors, I have inadvertently made a mistake, I shall submit my regret in advance. But this digest appears to me to be an accurate statement of the case and indicates that the real problem in O. P. A. is lack of business experience in the key price and directive positions. I am of the opinion that there will never be sound operation of O. P. A. until more business experience is introduced to cope with its present problems. I trust the amendment will commend itself to your good judgment and acceptance.

Mr. CASE. Mr. Chairman, the recital of the vocational backgrounds, which has just been given by the gentleman from Illinois [Mr. DIRKSEN], reminds me of an experience I had one morning when I was driving down to work. A man at a corner rode down with me. I learned that he had been placed in charge of a textile branch in one of the new war agencies. I asked him something about his background. I found that he was an investment or securities salesman up until Pearl Harbor. He was away on vacation at that time. When he came back to Washington his wife could not keep house without a telephone and he found that he had to get a job with the Government somewhere to become eligible for a telephone. So this investment salesman became director of the textile branch of one of the new agencies set up here.

I want to direct my remarks particularly to the remarks made by the gentleman from Texas [Mr. PATMAN] in his discussion of the amendment of this paragraph relating to subsidies. The gentleman is correct in saying that the adoption of the Dirksen antisubsidy amendment is going to prevent the payment of about a quarter of a billion dollars for subsidies on fuel oil and oil transportation to the East and New England every year. But the gentleman from Texas is not going to meet the subsidy issue by considering legislation that deals only with the Commodity Credit Corporation.

During the hearings on the appropriation bill for the civil functions for the War Department we had a great deal of discussion of the New England fuel-oil situation because of the argument that the Florida barge canal would result in the elimination of the need for that subsidy payment. Mr. Davies, who is the associate of Mr. Ickes in the Petroleum Administration, was before us. I want to read now from page 181 of the hearings.

I asked Mr. Davies about the operation of the pool, and he said:

> They participate in the pool, paying into the pool monthly to the trustee that sum which is calculated on the price increase allowed by the Office of Price Administration for its sales of the several petroleum products, gasoline, kerosene, and fuel oil.

Subsequently, he explained, the companies put in their claim for the excess of their delivery costs over the old tanker system. If there is not enough in the pool, the R. F. C. puts in Government money to pay the claims. That is the subsidy and this year it was estimated the cost to the Government might reach well over $200,000,000.

At another point when I asked who prepared this plan, Mr. Davies replied:

> The subject was jointly considered by the Defense Supplies Corporation, the Petroleum Administration, and the Office of Price Administration.

You recall the language of the Dirksen amendment. It would effectively prohibit anyone from the O. P. A. having anything to do with the payment of such subsidies, as the gentleman from Texas has said, and legislation on the Commodity Credit Corporation will not touch the situation.

For I asked Mr. Davies:

> Then the Commodity Credit Corporation has nothing to do with it?
> Mr. DAVIES. No, sir.

Consequently the proposal of the gentleman from Texas that this matter be handled when the committee brings in some legislation dealing with the Commodity Credit Corporation merely means that nothing would be done about it.

Mr. REED of New York. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. CASE. I yield.

Mr. REED of New York. Does the gentleman recall that Mr. Ickes said he was going to make application for an increase in the price of crude oil?

Mr. CASE. And he has made that application.

Mr. REED of New York. And it has been turned down?

Mr. CASE. That is correct.

Mr. REED of New York. There are 150,000 wells on the front doorsteps of where the oil is needed, in Pennsylvania and New York.

Mr. CASE. Yes; and where transportation is available to get the oil there.

Mr. REED of New York. And the O. P. A. is simply standing in the way of a solution of this question?

Mr. CASE. Yes; by refusing to permit a price for crude oil that will induce oilmen to drill the wells. That is the

point I tried to bring out earlier in the afternoon.

The CHAIRMAN. The gentleman from Missouri [Mr. CANNON] is recognized.

Mr. CANNON of Missouri. Mr. Chairman, there is a limit to everything. Certainly we have reached the limit on this amendment. The amendment would completely sabotage the whole price fixing structure. In effect, it would repeal the law under which the Office of Price Administration is operating.

As a matter of fact, without extensive research it would be impossible to say just what the effect of this amendment would be. No one can say at this time. I think no one would be able to tell without considerable inquiry and investigation just how far reaching this amendment is.

Mr. CREAL. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. CANNON of Missouri. I yield to the gentleman from Kentucky.

Mr. CREAL. What I wanted to ask the gentleman from Illinois I will ask the gentleman from Missouri. If the same qualifications are laid down to be a legislator in this body, how many Members would be here to pass on everybody's business, everything that they know nothing about.

Mr. CANNON of Missouri. That might prove embarrassing.

Mr. VOORHIS of California. Will the gentleman yield?

Mr. CANNON of Missouri. I yield to the gentleman from California.

Mr. VOORHIS of California. I would just like to have the gentleman say whether his understanding of the amendment does not mean that nobody except somebody with a specific interest in the textile business can have anything to do with the pricing of textiles, and no one except a man having a definite interest in the liquor business can say anything about pricing liquor?

Mr. CANNON of Missouri. As has been said, it is difficult to accurately construe the amendment and its purport in a curbstone opinion. But there might be that inference.

Why adopt this amendment? The gentleman from Illinois, in support of his proposal, offered only one argument, and that was a list of employees with their background and a record of their previous employment. He did not tell you that the work of these men has been unsatisfactory.

He did not tell you there was any basis of complaint against the service they are rendering; he did not tell you that any one of them had proved to be unqualified or has discharged his duties inadequately. There is no basis at all, upon the evidence presented by the gentleman, upon which we could base any argument in support of this amendment.

If he complains that they are lacking in information relative to the industry with which they deal, it might be pointed out that committees from industry have been organized to collaborate with them in this phase of their work. If the Members of the House will turn to page 54 of the hearings, they will find there assurance that the interest of the industry is to be taken care of, through advisory committees appointed by the Price Administrator. There is an industrial advisory committee, as indicated on page 54 of the hearings, an industry advisory committee on price; and on page 55 and 56 of the hearings, advisory committees on food rationing, automobile supply, fuel oil, miscellaneous products, and so forth.

Mr. GORE. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. CANNON of Missouri. I yield to the gentleman from Tennessee.

Mr. GORE. Mr. Chairman, I have a copy of the amendment offered by the gentleman from Illinois [Mr. DIRKSEN] and it seems to me it goes much further than what he might have intended. He prohibits the payment of any salary of any person, not only who directs the formulation, but who engaged in the formulation. It seems to me that would include clerks and stenographers whose time may be spent in research, and it seems to me the amendment would prevent them from being employed.

Mr. DIRKSEN. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield to me?

Mr. CANNON of Missouri. I yield to the gentleman from Illinois.

Mr. DIRKSEN. This is a pretty carefully drawn amendment. The very words "formulation of policy" was designed particularly to exclude attorneys, clerks, and stenographers. It only applies to directors, price executives, dealing with the formulation of policy, so I think there is not much to the point the gentleman makes.

Mr. GORE. The amendment goes much further than what the gentleman says; it prohibits "payment of any salary of anyone who engages," so that any part of their services or any part of their work on formulating a policy would be engaged in that sense.

Mr. DIRKSEN. Mr. Chairman, you have got to read a complete wording, and let me say to my good friend, the gentleman from Tennessee [Mr. GORE], it says those engaged in formulating the price policy, and certainly that excludes clerical help and it excludes attorneys, enforcement officers, research men.

Mr. CANNON of Missouri. Mr. Chairman, to sum up the whole matter, the question presented by this amendment resolves itself into a question of whether you want a price-control bill or not. It is a question of price control or no price control.

The CHAIRMAN. The time of the gentleman has expired. All time has expired.

The question recurs on the amendment offered by the gentleman from Illinois [Mr. DIRKSEN].

The question was taken; and on division (demanded by Mr. CANNON of Missouri) there were ayes 136 and noes 116.

So the amendment was agreed to.

Mr. CANNON of Missouri. Mr. Chairman, in view of the fact that we will be required to have a yea and nay vote on these amendments I shall not ask for tellers at this time.

Mr. AUGUST H. ANDRESEN. Mr. Chairman, I offer an amendment.

The Clerk read as follows:

Amendment offered by Mr. AUGUST H. ANDRESEN: On page 12, lines 10 and 20, after the word "commodity", insert the words "including milk and the products of livestock."

Mr. CANNON of Missouri. Mr. Chairman, in view of the fact that the amendment offered by the gentleman from Minnesota [Mr. ANDRESEN] is a clarifying amendment, I have no objection to the amendment.

The CHAIRMAN. The question is on the amendment offered by the gentleman from Minnesota [Mr. ANDRESEN.]

The amendment was agreed to.

Mr. AUGUST H. ANDRESEN. Mr. Chairman, I offer another amendment.

The Clerk read as follows:

Amendment offered by Mr. AUGUST H. ANDRESEN: On page 12, lines 17 and 22, after the word "act", insert the following: "as amended."

Mr. CANNON of Missouri. Mr. Chairman, this amendment calls for the same explanation and we have no objection to it.

The CHAIRMAN. The question is on the amendment offered by the gentleman from Minnesota.

The amendment was agreed to.

The Clerk read as follows:

Amendment offered by Mr. AUGUST H. ANDRESEN: On page 12, line 13, after the figures "1942", insert "As amended by Public Law No. 729 approved October 2, 1942."

Mr. CANNON of Missouri. Mr. Chairman, this also is a clarifying amendment. The committee does not object.

The amendment was agreed to.

Mr. AUGUST H. ANDRESEN. Mr. Chairman, I offer a further amendment.

The Clerk read as follows:

Amendment offered by Mr. AUGUST H. ANDRESEN: Page 12, line 22, after the colon, insert *"Provided further,* That such maximum price or prices shall conform in all respects to the provisions of section 3 of Public Law No. 729 approved October 2, 1942."

Mr. CANNON of Missouri. Mr. Chairman, I ask unanimous consent that all debate on this amendment be limited to 10 minutes.

The CHAIRMAN. Without objection, it is so ordered.

There was no objection.

Mr. AUGUST H. ANDRESEN. Mr. Chairman, this amendment is in the nature of a perfecting amendment setting forth the provisions of the price-control law of October 2, 1942. It simply requires that the fixing of maximum prices be in accordance with the provisions of the law and nothing else. I hope that the chairman of the committee upon investigation will accept it as a perfecting amendment to bring the provisions of the bill down to date.

That is all I have to say, Mr. Chairman.

Mr. CANNON of Missouri. Mr. Chairman, this is an amendment which requires some consideration. It is difficult to say immediately just what the effect of it is. In view of the fact that it has not been submitted to the Budget officials or the committee and should have detailed study, I trust the committee will reject the amendment.

The CHAIRMAN. The question is on the amendment offered by the gentleman from Minnesota.

The question was taken; and on a division (demanded by Mr. CANNON of Missouri) there were—ayes 113, noes 94.

So the amendment was agreed to.

Mr. AUGUST H. ANDRESEN. Mr. Chairman, I offer a further amendment.

The Clerk read as follows:

Amendment offered by Mr. AUGUST H. ANDRESEN: At the end of the paragraph on page 13 insert the following language: *"Provided further,* That no part of this appropriation shall be used for the promulgation of orders or directives establishing wholesale prices on commodities to be sold at wholesale which do not give all retail distributors the full benefit of the lowest wholesale price established for any retail distributor."

Mr. CANNON of Missouri. Mr. Chairman, I make a point of order against the amendment on the ground that under the guise of limitation it proposes affirmative legislation. It is a proposition to restrict executive discretion. It constitutes legislation and is not in order on an appropriation bill.

The CHAIRMAN. Does the gentleman from Minnesota wish to be heard on the point of order?

Mr. AUGUST H. ANDRESEN. I do, Mr. Chairman.

The CHAIRMAN. The Chair will hear the gentleman.

Mr. AUGUST H. ANDRESEN. Mr. Chairman, this amendment is a strict limitation on the appropriation and is not in the nature of legislation. All it does is to govern the activities of the O. P. A. in writing directives and orders with reference to wholesale prices providing that no part of this appropriation shall be used for the promulgation of orders or directives establishing wholesale prices on commodities and articles to be sold at retail which do not give all retail distributors the full benefit of the lowest wholesale price. Certainly it is in order and I hope that the Chairman will rule accordingly.

Mr. McCORMACK. Mr. Chairman, I wish to be heard on the point of order.

The CHAIRMAN. The Chair will hear the gentleman.

Mr. McCORMACK. Mr. Chairman, for a long time I have noticed a tendency of permitting amendments which are not substantial limitations, but whose only words of limitation, are "provided further; that no part of this appropriation shall be used, etc.," or words to that effect. It is a practice which in my opinion is dangerous and which certainly should be limited.

The amendment offered by the gentleman from Minnesota is in order only if the Chair holds that the words preliminary of limitation used are sufficient to bring it within the meaning of a limitation, for other parts of the amendment constitute legislation. It is a directive to the Executive; it imposes an affirmative duty upon the Executive.

For a long while I have been very much disturbed about the stretching of the precedents in reference to amendments of limitation being held in order upon appropriation bills the only limiting words of the amendment being "no part of this appropriation shall be used," and so forth, the balance of the amendment imposing some new duty upon an official of the executive branch of the Government, compelling him to do or not to do something not provided for by existing law.

I agree with the gentleman from Missouri that under the guise of a limitation this amendment imposes an affirmative duty upon the Executive. Without regard to what decision the Chair may make today, sometime in the near future we must give serious consideration to how far mere words of limitation at the outset of an amendment can be deemed sufficiently limiting to warrant holding in order an amendment which in effect imposes affirmative duties upon some agency of the executive branch of the Government.

The CHAIRMAN (Mr. SPARKMAN). The Chair is ready to rule.

The gentleman from Minnesota [Mr. AUGUST H. ANDRESEN] has offered an amendment to be added at the end of the paragraph on page 13. The gentleman from Missouri [Mr. CANNON] has made a point of order against it on the ground it is legislation on an appropriation bill.

The Chair calls the attention of the committee to the fact that the language attempted to be inserted by the amendment of the gentleman from Minnesota really divides itself into two parts and in order that the Members may understand it the Chair will read the amendment for the information of the committee:

Provided further, That no part of this appropriation shall be used for the promulgation of orders or directives establishing wholesale prices on commodities and articles sold at retail, which do not give all retail distributors the full benefit of the lowest wholesale price established for any retail distributor.

The Chair is of opinion that the first part of the amendment ending with the comma, were it offered alone, would be a limitation within the rules of the House and would not be subject to a point of order; but when the latter part is added, it goes beyond the point of a limitation and imposes upon the officials charged with the administration of this act certain affirmative duties and is subject to a point of order.

The point of order is therefore sustained.

Mr. AUGUST H. ANDRESEN. Mr. Chairman, I offer another amendment, which I send to the Clerk's desk.

The Clerk read as follows:

Amendment offered by Mr. AUGUST H. ANDRESEN: At the end of the paragraph on page 13, insert the following language: *"Provided further,* That no part of this appropriation shall be used for the promulgation or enforcement of orders requiring grade labeling or standardization of food products, wearing apparel or other processed or manufactured commodities or articles."

Mr. CANNON of Missouri. Mr. Chairman, I ask unanimous consent that debate on this amendment be limited to 10 minutes.

The CHAIRMAN. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Missouri [Mr. CANNON]?

There was no objection.

Mr. AUGUST H. ANDRESEN. Mr. Chairman, I am sorry that the gentleman from Massachusetts, the majority leader, made such a vigorous argument on the point of order raised against my other amendment, which only sought to give the small independent merchants of the country a square deal in their struggle to live in competition with the chain stores, mail order houses, and the Government. I hope at some future time we may have an opportunity to consider the amendment, because if we do not pass such legislation before long most of the small retail merchants will be forced out of business by the O. P. A., and other governmental agencies.

The amendment that has just been read stops the O. P. A. from putting into operation orders requiring grade-labeling or the standardization of food products, wearing apparel, or other processed or manufactured commodities or articles. We have all gone through the fight on grade-labeling. All of you have heard about the standardization of hosiery and how the O. P. A. contemplates standardizing every garment, every food product, and all articles used by the civilian population. Here is one chance to stop bureaucrats in their mad scramble to reform and destroy business and agriculture.

We are fighting a war, and those of us in Congress and a large majority of the American people want to confine our efforts to winning the war. We should stop this attempt on the part of certain officials in Federal agencies of our Government in their determination to reform the business practices of our country. Let them get busy to help win the war.

That is all I have to say on the amendment. I think it is important for the salvation of our system of free enterprise in all lines of business.

I want to cite the illustration of one store in a community in my district, a clothing merchant, who sells a pair of overalls for $2, the ceiling price. His neighbor, a chain store next to him, sells the same overalls for $1.47. There is no reason why the man who operates the independent store should not have the same benefits as the owner of the chain store.

Mr. REED of New York. Will the gentleman yield?

Mr. AUGUST H. ANDRESEN. I yield to the gentleman from New York.

Mr. REED of New York. As a matter of historic interest, over a century ago they did precisely the same thing, carried on the same type of regimentation in Japan we are now fighting.

Mr. AUGUST H. ANDRESEN. There is no question about it. They want to label and standardize everything, do away with all brand and individuality of product so that there will be no difference between the suit of clothes that you have on and the one that the gentleman from Indiana may wear.

Mr. JOHNSON of Indiana. Will the gentleman yield?

Mr. AUGUST H. ANDRESEN. I yield to the gentleman from Indiana.

Mr. JOHNSON of Indiana. Is it not true that the retail store that the gen-

tleman speaks of that is required to sell the overalls at a ceiling price of $2 has to pay $1.58 for the same overalls that the chain store sells for $1.47?

Mr. AUGUST H. ANDRESEN. That is correct, and had my other amendment been approved, we would have corrected that situation.

Mr. PLOESER. Will the gentleman yield?

Mr. AUGUST H. ANDRESEN. I yield to the gentleman from Missouri.

Mr. PLOESER. Instead of the O. P. A. setting a seller ceiling price at wholesale on these items the gentleman speaks of it has violated the intent of the law and established a purchaser's fixed price, floor, and ceiling?

Mr. AUGUST H. ANDRESEN. That is correct. This particular amendment is directed more against the standardization and reform effort now being put into operation by the O. P. A., which most of the merchants and manufacturers of the country are objecting to. This is the only chance we will have to correct the situation because there will be no other opportunity for legislation.

Mr. JENSEN. Will the gentleman yield?

Mr. AUGUST H. ANDRESEN. I yield to the gentleman from Iowa.

Mr. JENSEN. Is it not also true that the blueprint for grade labeling was drawn a number of years ago in the T. N. E. C. hearings, and even though we may not have gotten into the war we would have had this thing foisted upon us? It is all right in that book, and if you would like to see it I will show it to anybody. It is right there.

The O. P. A. has repeatedly violated the spirit and intent of the price-control law. The law specifically provides against the issuance of regulations compelling changes in customary business practices. My amendment seeks to compel the O. P. A. to observe the law, and I therefore strongly urge its adoption.

Mr. CANNON of Missouri. Mr. Chairman, the pending amendment proposes to give special privileges and a special status to certain commodities and thereby differentiate between them and other commodities. The chief vice of it, however, Mr. Chairman, is that it proposes to amend or rescind without mature consideration, without study or investigation established regulations of the Price Administration.

I trust the committee will leave the Office of Price Administration free to make its own regulations under conditions which permit accurate and authoritative information on the subject available. I hope the committee will vote down the amendment.

The CHAIRMAN. The question is on the amendment offered by the gentleman from Minnesota.

The question was taken; and on a division (demanded by Mr. CANNON of Missouri) there were—ayes 124, noes 93.

So the amendment was agreed to.

Mr. SAUTHOFF. Mr. Chairman, I offer an amendment.

The Clerk read as follows:

Amendment offered by Mr. SAUTHOFF: On page 13, line 3, after the word "Office", change the period to a colon and add the following: "*Provided further*, That no part of this appropriation shall be available for roll-backs on any food commodity which has not yet reached parity nor on any commodity which is not a necessity."

Mr. CANNON of Missouri. Mr. Chairman, I ask unanimous consent that all debate on this amendment close in 10 minutes.

The CHAIRMAN. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Missouri?

There was no objection.

Mr. SAUTHOFF. Mr. Chairman, this amendment divides itself into two parts, commodities that have not yet reached parity and those that are not necessities.

As far as I am personally concerned, I see no reason on earth for O. P. A.'s meddling around with any commodity that is not a necessity. If I want to pay $100,000 or $500,000 for a painting, that is my business. Of course, that is a violent presumption; nevertheless, I use it as an illustration. So in this amendment I seek to throw out entirely from the control of O. P. A. any commodity that is not a necessity. Let that follow the legitimate channels of trade. I see no reason for interfering with business in that particular field.

Now we come to the food commodities, clothing commodities, and rent commodities, that are necessities. In relation to the food commodities I see no reason on earth for having any roll-backs on any food commodity that has not yet reached parity. What is the object of interfering, for instance, in my country with the dairy products and the canned vegetable products that have not yet reached parity? All you do by meddling with those food products is to decrease production. We are going to need food. I do not hesitate to go on record here and now by saying that next winter in the big cities we are going to have food riots.

We canned 20,000,000 cases of vegetables in Wisconsin last year. This year it will be at least 25 percent less than that. Too much interference, too much meddling, too much regulation by those who, as the gentleman from Illinois pointed out, have not had the slightest experience in the field they seek to regulate.

We are experiencing exactly the same thing now in our dairy products. Our production of cheese has fallen off very markedly. Our production of butter has fallen off. Yet we attempt and try again and again to encourage interference with these particular products by letting somebody who knows nothing about it set a regulation on them.

All I ask in this amendment is that they let these food products alone until at least they have reached parity.

Mr. O'NEAL. Mr. Chairman, I rise in opposition to the amendment.

Mr. Chairman, I do not have very much to say on this amendment. I think almost all of us are convinced as to how the vote is to go. On every one of the recent amendments there has been one solid vote on the other side of the aisle, irrespective of the merits of the proposition, as it appeared to me. Our friends to the left have decided that nobody but a big businessman can have anything to do with O. P. A. You could not have an intelligent professor; you could not have an intelligent man in any other line of work. By the amendment which you voted for unanimously, you have said that nobody is competent to hold a job who is not a big businessman and doing the job in the line he is assigned to. You voted solidly for it.

Mr. MARTIN of Massachusetts. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. O'NEAL. I yield to the gentleman from Massachusetts.

Mr. MARTIN of Massachusetts. I do not think my good friend from Kentucky wants to make a misstatement to that effect. There is such a thing as a little businessman who has some knowledge of a business, and there might be a possibility of the O. P. A.'s appointing a little businessman.

Mr. O'NEAL. Possibly I should not have used the word "big," but nobody but a businessman of long experience, and presumably successful experience.

Mr. MARTIN of Massachusetts. It could be possible that a grocery clerk might know something about the grocery business, or someone else in that business who worked for an employer might know it.

Mr. O'NEAL. We just agreed to an amendment, which you over there voted for unanimously, providing that anyone who had anything to do with formulating a policy of any kind certainly had to be a businessman. You also voted for two or three other amendments here, which I doubt that I have time to discuss now, but which seem to me totally without logic and totally without reason whatsoever.

In this particular amendment we are again amending the O. P. A. law, the basic law. There is no question about it. You had a legislative committee which considered it a long time, and now you say by this amendment, if you vote for it, and I presume it will be voted for 100 percent on the other side, that irrespective of what the costs are, irrespective of the fact that the farmer or the laborer must get enough out of it to justify his furnishing his services or materials, if the price rises there is nothing you may do about it but let the consumer pay it. This amendment, as I understand, means that you could have no roll-back, you could not stop inflation, you could not stop prices nor reducing the cost to the consumer, which would be ruinous, in my opinion, to the farmer, the laborer, and the consumer.

A vote for this amendment is changing your O. P. A. law. It is making it impossible to stop inflation, it makes it impossible to control the price for the little man, the salaried man, for it is they who are suffering the most today. It is on the theory that there is nothing that we can do about it, and to let inflation come.

Mr. MURRAY of Wisconsin. Mr. Chairman, I have a very high regard for the gentleman from Kentucky, but I wonder if he really knows what the gentleman from Wisconsin, [Mr. SAUTHOFF]

is trying to accomplish by his amendment.

Mr. O'NEAL. I think I do.

Mr. MURRAY of Wisconsin. All he is trying to accomplish is not to roll back prices until they reach parity prices. I would not embarrass my good friend from Kentucky, but tobacco happens to be 195 percent of parity. I do not think that he would want me to roll back the price of tobacco 100 percent. All we are aski g in the dairy business is not to roll back these prices below the parity price.

Mr. O'NEAL. To a point like that, which involves suffering and all that goes with it to the consumer, possibly to the farmer and to the laboring man. This is not the place to do it, by putting a limitation on an appropriation bill. It is not fair to all of those who have an interest in it. The gentleman thinks he is right, and he may be right about it, but I say it is not sound legislation, and it is not the proper thing for this Congress to write a law in that way. I think every group in this country in a time like this should not have its interest so lightly considered as to put a limitation on an appropriation bill and have us say, in effect, we will settle it so that nothing can be done about it.

The CHAIRMAN. The question is on the amendment offered by the gentleman from Wisconsin.

The question was taken; and on a division (demanded by Mr. O'NEAL) there were—ayes 108, noes 84.

So the amendment was agreed to.

Mr. CURTIS. Mr. Chairman, I offer the following amendment, which I send to the desk.

The Clerk read as follows:

Amendment offered by Mr. CURTIS: Page 13, line 3, strike out the period and insert a colon and the following: *"Provided further,* That no part of the funds appropriated in this paragraph shall be used to pay the expenses incurred in connection with the conduct of any program or the establishment of any price ceiling which will result in or has resulted in the curtailment of the production and processing of food."

Mr. CANNON of Missouri. Mr. Chairman, I ask unanimous consent that all debate upon this paragraph close in 10 minutes.

Mr. SMITH of Ohio. Mr. Chairman, I would like to have 5 minutes.

Mr. CANNON of Missouri. Make it 15 minutes.

The CHAIRMAN. Is there objection?

There was no objection.

Mr. CURTIS. Mr. Chairman, during the past months we have received a great deal of evidence on the floor of the House that the rulings, regulations, and actions of the O. P. A. were curtailing production of food—that they are destroying food. The best authorities agree that we are facing a food shortage. It is the duty of the O. P. A. to lend its influence toward the production of food and not toward curtailment and destruction of food. Vegetables and other foods rot in the field by the ton because of O. P. A. regulations. Dairy cows are sent to the slaughter because of prices fixed by the O. P. A. Dead cows do not give milk, but O. P. A. cannot understand that.

We need food and more food. Greater production is needed to feed our armed forces, our allies, and ourselves. Anyone who seems to have his ear to the ground at all is aware of the fact that we are facing a great shortage of food. My amendment provides, in substance, that if the theories and practices of O. P. A. are such that they are going to destroy food that exists, or curtail its production or its processing, that O. P. A. should decide in favor of preserving and saving that food.

Mr. HALLECK. Will the gentleman yield?

Mr. CURTIS. I yield.

Mr. HALLECK. I happen to be one of those who has felt that the O. P. A., in fixing price ceilings, has gone too far in many instances, and in such manner has cut down production. But if I read the gentleman's amendment correctly, it would appear that administrative difficulties would arise.

Mr. CURTIS. I think it could be handled all right. The Food Administration is spending millions and millions of the people's dollars to produce food. This amendment is based on the position that if O. P. A. is destroying the production of food they should stop it.

Mr. HALLECK. I agree that the O. P. A. has, in many instances, been completely out of touch with the necessities of production. Production is of paramount necessity before the country, and we are all for it, but I am not agreed on the language and the breadth of the approach of your amendment.

Mr. CURTIS. The way to have cheap pork products for the consumer is to have more farmers produce a lot more pork. The O. P. A. seems to disregard that. They continually put into effect rules and regulations which curtail production, and the price goes up, we have black markets, and the situation grows worse.

The CHAIRMAN. The time of the gentleman has expired.

Mr. McCORMACK. Mr. Chairman, I want to read this amendment for the benefit of the Committee:

Provided further, That no part of the funds appropriated in this paragraph shall be used to pay the expenses incurred in connection with the conducting of any program or the establishment of any price ceiling which will result or has resulted in the curtailment of the production and processing of food.

All that amendment, if adopted, means is that you might just as well stop at this part of the amendment: *"Provided further,* That no part of the funds appropriated in this paragraph shall be used." You might just as well stop there.

Mr. CURTIS. Will the gentleman yield at that point?

Mr. McCORMACK. Certainly.

Mr. CURTIS. I think the gentleman's conclusion is a little farfetched.

Mr. McCORMACK. The gentleman says it is a little farfetched. He does not say it is completely farfetched?

Mr. CURTIS. Does the gentleman believe that the Office of Price Administration should go on and on destroying food?

Mr. McCORMACK. I think the gentleman from Indiana [Mr. HALLECK] very pointedly brought to the attention of the Members just what the effect of this amendment would be. I repeat that if the gentleman had offered his amendment and used this language: *"Provided further,* That no part of the funds appropriated in this paragraph shall be used," and had stopped there, he would have accomplished the same results as will be accomplished if this amendment is adopted. I do not think the House wants to go too far in adopting amendments. I do not want to get in the position of saying anything which might be construed as lecturing, because I do not like to be in that position, but I think the amendment goes entirely too far.

Mr. TABER. Will the gentleman yield?

Mr. McCORMACK. I yield.

Mr. TABER. I am afraid that this amendment goes too far. The Office of Price Administration has gone too far itself in curtailing the production of food by the way it has operated, but that would not excuse us for going too far on some things that we do. I appreciate the gentleman's sincerity, but I am afraid this amendment has too many possibilities for trouble.

Mr. McCORMACK. I think that is a fair statement, and I hope the amendment will be defeated.

Mr. CASE. Will the gentleman yield?

Mr McCORMACK. I yield.

Mr. CASE. Does not the gentleman feel it would effectively impose duties upon somebody to determine whether or not it would result?

Mr. McCORMACK. Yes.

Mr. CASE. Then why did not the gentleman make a point of order against the amendment, under the basis he expounded a little while ago? It is clearly subject to a point of order.

Mr. McCORMACK. Well, I would not want to say that. I do not want to substitute my opinion for the opinion of the occupant of the chair.

Mr. CASE. But the point was not raised.

Mr. McCORMACK. But that stage has passed.

Mr. CANNON of Missouri. The amendment was not subject to a point of order. It is clearly a limitation and under every rule of procedure it would be in order.

Mr. McCORMACK. Well, we will not discuss that. I am discussing the amendment. It goes too far and I hope it will be defeated.

The CHAIRMAN. The time of the gentleman has expired.

The gentleman from Ohio [Mr. SMITH] is recognized.

Mr. SMITH of Ohio. Mr. Chairman, I think it should be of interest to the House at this time to be reminded of subsection (h) of section 2 of the Price Control Act.

That section reads as follows:

The powers granted in this section shall not be used or made to operate to compel changes in the business practices, cost practices, or methods, or means or aids to distribution, established in any industry, ex-

cept to prevent circumvention or evasion of any regulation, order, price schedule, or requirement under this act.

It so happens that I am the author of this provision and naturally have an interest in it.

The purpose of this provision is clear and distinct and there is no reason for there being any question as to exactly what was intended when it was made law.

Its specific purpose was to prevent the Office of Price Administration from interfering with the business practices, cost practices, or any other acts that were customarily in use in industry at the time of the passage of the act. The provision was designed specifically to limit the Office of Price Administration to the fixing of ceiling prices and to prevent it from changing and part of our economy.

Mr. Leon Henderson and David Ginsburg were strongly opposed to this provision when it was first offered by me in our committee, the Banking and Currency Committee. Notwithstanding this opposition it passed our committee unanimously and so far as I can recall had no opposition on the floor.

When it reached the Senate it was stricken by the Banking and Finance Committee. However, through the efforts of Senator VANDENBERG, with the permission of Senator Prentiss Brown, as I recall the debate, the provision was reinserted in the bill, with slight unimportant changes, and was then passed by the Senate.

We know that the O. P. A. has violated this provision right and left. It has wholly disregarded it.

Mr. JENNINGS. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. SMITH of Ohio. I yield to the gentleman from Tennessee.

Mr. JENNINGS. In my investigation and my contact with the officials of the Administration I have found this attitude, that they have utterly set aside and nullified subsection (h) of section 2 of the act.

Mr. SMITH of Ohio. That is correct.

Mr. JENNINGS. That is ignored in their regulations, their interpretations, and in their enforcement of this act.

Mr. SMITH of Ohio. That is correct. I understand the statement has been made by one of the high officials of the O. P. A. that they felt they had to violate this section in order to enforce the Price Control Act.

Grade labeling, with which Mr. ANDRESEN's amendment deals, is only one of many violations of subsection (h) of section 2, the O. P. A. is undertaking.

If the O. P. A. would confine its work to what the law prescribes it would not need as much money as is requested in this appropriation measure.

The truth is the O. P. A. is using its legal powers and also grossly illegal powers in great measure to destroy private industry and set up a collectivist state.

This is felt by many Members of the House and has been given expression in the reduction of O. P. A. funds requested in this bill.

So that there can be no question as to the intended purposes of subsection (h) in section 2 of the Price Control Act, I am herewith inserting, with the permission of the House, a copy of explanation I made of it in a letter to Mr. Ed Martin, secretary of the Ohio Newspaper Association, shortly after the Price Control Act became law.

Following is a copy of said letter:

FEBRUARY 11, 1942.

MR. ED. MARTIN,
Secretary, Ohio Newspaper Association:

The operation of subsection (h) of section 2 of the Price Control Act is intended to be comprehensive and broad in its scope.

The basic purpose of this provision is to limit the operation of the act to the placing of price ceilings, and to protect private competitive enterprise within the limits of such ceilings.

Once the ceiling on any commodity is fixed the concern producing it is free to carry on in the normal manner with respect to all of its "business practices, cost practices, or methods, or means, or aid to distribution."

Only in case of conduct which undertakes "circumvention or evasion of any regulation, order, price schedule, or requirement under this act," shall there be any interference by the Price Administration.

To fully understand the latter phrase quoted above it must be read in connection with other provisions of the measure which are pertinent to it.

Business is free from interference in the management of its operating capital, setting up reserves for normal purposes, allocating funds for the various costs, etc.

Business may deem it essential under the disordered condition incident to the war to devote proportionately more than the usual amount of funds to one or another of its activities. It may be decided to be in its interest to spend more than usual, let us say, for advertising and less for some other purpose. In that event it would be permitted to do so.

This is important. Though the act provides that no license may be required as a condition of selling or distributing newspapers, periodicals, books, or other printed or written material, or motion pictures, or as a condition of selling radio time, this gives but meager protection to advertising. If there is to be adequate protection of advertising, as well as advertising selling agencies, it is necessary to safeguard advertising at its source—namely, the enterprise putting it out. This is one of the specific purposes of the subsection (h), section 2 of the price control bill.

Perhaps one of the most important activities of industry will be that of research. Great demand will in all likelihood be made upon practically all businesses to work out new methods of production and distribution. There is already great demand for substitutes which will likely increase as time goes on. With this provision an enterprise is free to devote proportionately more of its funds to the purpose of research.

Stated in a few words, the basic purpose of subsection (h) of section 2 of the price control bill is to confine its operation to the fixing of prices and to leave industry to run its own business.

The CHAIRMAN. The time of the gentleman from Ohio has expired. All time has expired on this paragraph.

The question recurs on the amendment offered by the gentleman from Nebraska.

The amendment was rejected.

The Clerk read as follows:

OFFICE OF CIVILIAN DEFENSE

Salaries and expenses: For all necessary expenses of the Office of Civilian Defense, including salary of the Director at not to exceed $10,000 per annum; traveling expenses (not to exceed $550,000); and printing and binding (not to exceed $200,000); $4,000,000.

Mr. VOORHIS of California. Mr. Chairman, I move to strike out the last word.

Mr. Chairman, I have asked for this time in order to say that I believe that the cut in the appropriation for the Office of Civilian Defense is a mistake. My reason, briefly, is as follows:

The Budget cut what the O. C. D. originally asked for by about three and a quarter million dollars. The committee cut another one and three-quarter millions off that amount.

What does this mean? The cut itself is more than the $1,600,000 which is the amount that the O. C. D. has been spending for what are called war services. What are those? The war services are things like maintaining the air raid wardens' organizations, a little equipment for them, and things like that.

There are 11,000,000 American citizens who have volunteered their services for one type of war work or another in connection with the program of the O. C. D., men and women like those who have volunteered to work at rationing boards; they are doing salvage work, some of them; they are taking care of children for working mothers, and they are doing any and everything they can find or that the O. C. D. can find in the local communities throughout the country to try to help win this war. Those people are not getting paid. Those are voluntary services, but there have to be a few people and a limited amount of expenditure in order to be able to recruit those people to put into effect such a program. This cut made by the committee is more than the amount of all that work.

Mr. MONRONEY. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. VOORHIS of California. I am glad to yield to the gentleman from Oklahoma.

Mr. MONRONEY. I want to compliment the gentleman for his very excellent statement. What this cut will actually mean is that if any drives come up for salvage or for other things connected with the war, that would have to be set up on a Nation-wide scale, these 12,000,000 or 13,000,000 volunteers who have been working will have been disbanded and there will have to be set up a more expensive organization to supply that service.

Mr. VOORHIS of California. I thank the gentleman. That is what I am afraid of. And such organizations, as the gentleman has suggested, will have to recruit people for voluntary service, and each one will have the expense of going out and getting volunteer workers whereas heretofore all such work has been centered in the O. C. D. I do not think that ought to be done.

Mr. HINSHAW. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. VOORHIS of California. I yield to the gentleman from California.

Mr. HINSHAW. Will the gentleman be good enough to ask the chairman of the committee how much unexpended balance remains available for the

O. C. D.? I do not find an explanation of that in the hearings.

Mr. VOORHIS of California. I will be glad to have that question asked of the chairman of the committee; I do not have the information.

I am afraid of what will happen under the circumstances. I do know these people have volunteered their services to help with the war effort and they may feel that Congress does not appreciate what they have been doing. I think it would be a very serious thing for such an interpretation to be placed on the action of the House.

Because of the temper of the House perhaps it would not be wise for me to offer an amendment. But I am very hopeful that the other body will have better judgment about the amount required than has been shown here.

Mr. CURTIS. Mr. Chairman, I rise in opposition to the pro forma amendment and ask unanimous consent to extend my remarks at this point on the O. C. D.

The CHAIRMAN. Without objection it is so ordered.

There was no objection.

Mr. CURTIS. Mr. Chairman, I have glanced through the hearings on the Office of Civilian Defense, in which I have been very much interested, and I think that the committee is to be congratulated on its recommendation to reduce the expenses of this organization by some $1,600,000. This reduction, to quote the committee, will "require severe curtailment, if not complete elimination, of the civilian war services."

I do not think that the gentlemen of this House appreciate just what type of an organization the O. C. D. was becoming, and would continue to be, if it had the funds it sought.

Now the O. W. I. in its domestic propaganda tells us that every block in every German city has its block leader, and each block leader makes inspections in every home to make certain that there are no violations of the law, and so forth.

This same block system in Germany collects funds whenever the Fuehrer needs public contributions.

Gentlemen, the O. C. D. has been striving to set up a block system in this country which would go into every home in the land, carrying political propaganda under the guise of official war facts.

What are the thoughts of these men who are directing the so-called civilian war services?

Mr. Chairman, two of the appointed executives of this O. C. D. had the unmitigated gall to refer to elected officials as Little Ceasars, and one of them, a Mr. Lackey, from New England, the home territory of Mr. Landis, said this:

> I know these Little Ceasars and I know that they can be "bottlenecks." Believe me, if you have a good live information committee, with a few genuine liberals, they will break these bottlenecks, and pretty quick.

Now, gentlemen, this country has come to a pretty pass when appointed employees on the Federal pay roll make such statements about elected officials. Nor is this the only questionable statement by such employees. This same Mr. Lackey is quoted as telling other O. C. D. employees:

> I think we are eager for the comradeship of fellow travelers in the transition to the extent that I find in the minds of people that are hunghy to just not listen, but to raise the question that comes in their minds that they see that need.

Here we see that these people who are officials in the war-service section are eager for the comradeship of fellow travelers.

Once more I say that the committee is to be congratulated in recommending the curtailment of such activities.

This block system apparently has already been functioning in many parts of the country just as these gentlemen proposed. In Chicago, a city of Kelly-Nash fame, which operates some of the affairs of the Nation from the cellars of its auditoriums, apparently is operating successfully in the eyes of these fellow travelers. The morale section holds its meetings in the city hall. They are attended by 450 people. Let me quote what the O. C. D. man reports on this matter. He says that these people—

> represent those who are most able to carry on the programs and ideas down into the communities, and finally into the blocks. They have begun on parallel programs in the community. In the blocks, of course, they have always had discussion meetings. The block leader is a type of executive. He is leading on his neighbors.

Need I emphasize that too much he is leading on his neighbors. I leave it to your imagination, gentlemen, just what Kelly-Nash executives would be leading on their neighbors.

But I most heartily congratulate the gentlemen of this committee for what they have done in exposing this type of personnel in what is supposed to be a nonpolitical organization, helping to bring a speedy victory so that our boys may come back home at the very earliest moment.

A year ago we had to step in and abolish fan dancing. This year we have had to step in and banish fellow travelers.

I hope that those people who are running O. C. D. will in the future confine their efforts and the expenditure of Federal funds to civilian defense. When they do that we can be assured that our boys will soon be marching home again triumphantly.

If this organization would spend less time propagandizing, which, after all, is the prerogative of O. W. I., perhaps it could do a better job on civilian defense, and see that the hose sent to the various cities fitted onto the hydrants for which they were meant. A little more concentration on civilian defense would also release needed manpower for essential war services, and I don't mean such civilian activities as the block system of our fellow travelers who would like to break our elected officials while our boys are facing the firing line in all parts of the world.

Mr. BROOKS. Mr. Chairman, I rise in opposition to the pro forma amendment.

Mr. TABER. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield to see if we can have an agreement on limitation of debate?

Mr. BROOKS. I yield.

Mr. CANNON of Missouri. Mr. Chairman, I ask unanimous consent that all debate on this paragraph close in 5 minutes.

Mr. BROOKS. Reserving the right to object, does that include 5 minutes to me?

Mr. CANNON of Missouri. Yes.

Mr. HINSHAW. Mr. Chairman, reserving the right to object, I ask the chairman of the committee whether or not he will answer the question asked by the gentleman from California [Mr. VOORHIS] in due course?

Mr. CANNON of Missouri. I did not understand the gentleman's question at the time, but I have since learned he asked if there was any unexpended balance left in O. C. D. funds.

There are none.

The CHAIRMAN. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Missouri?

There was no objection.

The CHAIRMAN. The gentleman from Louisiana [Mr. BROOKS] is recognized for 5 minutes.

Mr. BROOKS. Mr. Chairman, I have risen to speak against the domestic propaganda program of the Office of War Information. At the opening of the debate today my colleague the gentleman from Virginia [Mr. WOODRUM], an able and distinguished legislator, made the suggestion that those with constructive ideas would be well received by the committee which presented this bill to the House, and I present these ideas now as constructive suggestions to the work of the Office of War Information.

Thousands upon thousands of tons of canned literature and propaganda have been sent out for home consumption by the Office of War Information. This propaganda has been sent to every State in the Union, Mr. Chairman; it has come into my home State; it has come into every other Southern State. This domestic propaganda has in many cases, in the South especially, been sent to the county agents whose work is already heavy, whose duties are already burdensome on account of the war, but who have been compelled to distribute this domestic propaganda amongst our people, and thus perform a duty entirely foreign to their normal service to the Government.

Much of this literature, Mr. Chairman, that has found its way into our areas is designed, so they say, to promote better racial conditions in the South. All of the propaganda I have seen has been directed toward the purpose of instilling more patriotism and more loyalty into the people of America in support of their own Government in this war. Mr. Chairman, I say it is the people of America who are backing this war with their taxes, with their efforts, with their sacrifices, and with their own sons on the battle fronts. I submit to this body that there is no need for propaganda to evoke loyalty from our people; there is no need for this type of literature to try to rouse the zeal and the patriotism of our own people in the United States of America. In fact, I have thought if there is to be any literature sent to arouse the loyalty or the patriotism of anyone, it might be

a good idea for some of our red-blooded American citizens back home to send literature to the Office of War Information to raise the character of the service rendered by some of these individuals and to bring enthusiasm and patriotism to their work.

But more than this, Mr. Chairman. Tons of the propaganda which was sent into the South has been a distinct hindrance to the war effort. It has dealt with the racial question. When it has fallen into the hands of the Negro, it has merely emphasized the racial question. When it has reached the hands of the white people of the South, it has resulted in friction, racial disturbances, and riots. At a time when unity is fervently desired by our people in order to win the war, this propaganda has opened the gap between two races of people living side by side in the South peacefully for 200 years, and has brought in distrust and discord. Goebbels, in all of his fiendish role, could not have desired a more perfect set-up than this which is being created in a land which believes unity is desperately needed to win this war.

Mr. Chairman, the money which we are spending on domestic propaganda is wasted money. I hope this Congress will eliminate it from this bill.

By unanimous consent, the pro forma amendments were withdrawn.

The Clerk read as follows:

OFFICE OF THE COORDINATOR OF INTER-AMERICAN AFFAIRS

Salaries and expenses: For all necessary expenses of the Office of the Coordinator of Inter-American Affairs (hereafter referred to as the Coordinator), including not to exceed $30,000 for the temporary employment of persons or organizations by contract or otherwise without regard to the civil-service and classification laws; employment of aliens; travel expenses, not to exceed $150,000; printing and binding, not to exceed $12,500; entertainment of officials and others of the other American republics; payment to employees with official headquarters outside the continental limits of the United States, in accordance with the Standardized Regulations prescribed by the President on December 30, 1942, of living and quarters allowances; grants of money or property to governmental and public or private nonprofit institutions and facilities in the United States and the other American republics; the free distribution, donation, or loan of publications, phonograph records, radio scripts, radio transcriptions, art works, motion-picture scripts, motion-picture films, educational material, and such material and equipment as the Coordinator may deem necessary and appropriate to carry out his program; such other gratuitous assistance as the Coordinator deems advisable in the fields of the arts and sciences, education and travel, publications, the radio, the press, and the cinema; expenses of transporting employees of the Office of the Coordinator and their effects from their homes to their places of employment in the other American republics, or from their homes in the other American republics to their places of employment, and return, when specifically authorized by the Coordinator; travel expenses of dependents and transportation of personal effects, from their places of employment to their homes in the United States or in the possessions of the United States or in the other American republics, of employees for whom such expenses were paid by the Government on their assignment to posts in foreign countries; causing corporations to be created under the laws of the District of Columbia, any State of the United States, or any of the other American republics, to assist in carrying out the Coordinator's program and capitalizing such corporations: *Provided*, That corporations heretofore or hereafter created or caused to be created by the Coordinator primarily for operation outside the continental United States shall determine and prescribe the manner in which their obligations shall be incurred and their expenses allowed and paid without regard to the provisions of law regulating the expenditure, accounting for and audit of Government funds, and may, in their discretion, employ and fix the compensation of officers and employees outside the continental limits of the United States without regard to the provisions of law applicable to the employment and compensation of officers and employees of the United States: *Provided further*, That the Coordinator shall transmit to the President immediately upon the close of the fiscal year a complete financial report of the operations of such corporations; $30,685,000, and in addition thereto the Coordinator is authorized to enter into contracts during the fiscal years 1944 and 1945 in an amount not exceeding $18,000,000 for obligations necessary for and incident to his program: *Provided further*, That not to exceed $300,000 of this appropriation shall be available to meet emergencies of a confidential character to be expended under the direction of the Coordinator, who shall make a certificate of the amount of such expenditure which he may think it advisable not to specify and every such certificate shall be deemed a sufficient voucher for the amount therein certified: *Provided further*, That notwithstanding the provisions of section 3679, Revised Statutes (31 U. S. C. 665), the Coordinator is authorized in making contracts for the use of international short-wave radio stations and facilities, to agree on behalf of the United States to indemnify the owners and operators of such radio stations and facilities, from such funds as may be hereafter appropriated for the purpose, against loss or damage on account of injury to persons or property arising from such use of said radio stations and facilities.

Mr. WIGGLESWORTH. Mr. Chairman, I ask unanimous consent to extend my remarks at this point in the RECORD.

The CHAIRMAN. Without objection, it is so ordered.

There was no objection.

Mr. WIGGLESWORTH. Mr. Chairman, request for the C. I. A. A. amounts to $33,860,000, plus $18,000,000 in contract authorizations as compared with about $37,000,000 in appropriations, plus $20,000,000 unexpended balance from the President's emergency funds for the current fiscal year. The committee recommendation amounts to $30,685,000, plus $18,000,000 in contract authorizations or $3,175,000 less than the Budget, the reduction being referred to in some detail in the committee report.

The C. I. A. A. has spent some $75,000,000 since its creation in 1940. I think that money has been spent which it would have been wiser not to spend. I think that projects and programs have been embarked upon which it would have been better not to embark upon. I think in the past there has been very considerable duplication of effort.

The committee has been greatly impressed, however, with much of the work which has been done. All of our American sister republics, with one exception, have either severed relations or actually declared war on the Axis Powers. Economic assistance for the war effort and mutual understanding has been furthered.

Furthermore, the committee has been advised that all cultural projects have now been turned over to the State Department. Joy rides for the Ballet Caravan, the Woodwind Quintet, the Yale Glee Club, and the South American Skiers will henceforth be subject to the tender mercies of the Secretary of State.

The appropriation provides for continued radio, news, and motion picture programs on a reduced basis; for a so-called basic-economy program for 2 years, including health and sanitation, food supply and a limited amount of economic rehabilitation; and for a joint educational program to the extent of $2,500,000. I shall go along with the committee recommendation.

Particular attention is called to the fact that Mr. Rockefeller indicates that he does not intend to request any more money for the basic economy program, that he hopes to put health, food supply, and education on a basis which can be continued without further financial assistance from this country and that he estimates for 1945 a request for an appropriation of $25,000,000, $18,000,000 of which will be used to liquidate contract obligations, or about 50 percent of the request now under consideration.

The Clerk read as follows:

OFFICE OF DEFENSE TRANSPORTATION

Salaries and expenses: For all necessary expenses of the Office of Defense Transportation, including traveling expenses (not to exceed $1,250,000, including reimbursement, at not to exceed 3 cents per mile, of employees for official travel performed by them in privately owned automobiles within the limits of their official stations); printing and binding (not to exceed $250,000, including not to exceed $10,000 for printing and binding outside the continental limits of the United States without regard to provisions of law governing printing and binding (44 U. S. C. 111)); $14,650,000.

Mr. HINSHAW. Mr. Chairman, I move to strike out the last words.

Mr. Chairman——

Mr. CANNON of Missouri. Mr. Chairman, I ask unanimous consent that all debate on this paragraph close in 5 minutes.

The CHAIRMAN. Without objection, it is so ordered.

There was no objection.

TRANSPORTATION OF ENLISTED PERSONNEL

Mr. HINSHAW. Mr. Chairman, I take the floor to bring to the attention of the House the fact as I have learned it from the Director of Defense Transportation that in the transporting of troops by Pullman car the Army troops are carried three to a section but the Navy is carried only two to a section. I know of no reason for this discrimination, nevertheless it exists. If they want to save transportation space the Navy can assign three to a section the same as the Army does.

Following are my letters to Mr. Eastman and his reply on this subject:

CONGRESS OF THE UNITED STATES,
HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES,
Washington, D. C., June 8, 1943.

Mr. JOSEPH B. EASTMAN,
Director, Office of Defense Transportation, Washington, D. C.

MY DEAR MR. EASTMAN: I have been informed that in the movement of Army personnel by Pullman, Army enlisted men travel three to the section, whereas Navy men, including Marines, travel two to a section.

Will you kindly confirm the truth or otherwise of that statement?

With my highest esteem, I remain,
Sincerely yours,

CARL HINSHAW,
Member of Congress.

OFFICE FOR EMERGENCY MANAGEMENT,
Washington, D. C., June 12, 1943.

Hon. CARL HINSHAW,
House of Representatives,
Washington, D. C.

MY DEAR CONGRESSMAN HINSHAW: The loading arrangement for Army and Navy personnel as outlined in your letter of June 8 is correct, this being in accordance with travel regulations of the War and Navy Departments, respectively.

An effort has been made to secure modification of the Navy Department regulations so as to permit more favorable loading in line with the practice followed by the Army, but without success.

With all good wishes, I am,
Very sincerely yours,

JOSEPH B. EASTMAN,
Director.

The Clerk read as follows:

OFFICE OF WAR INFORMATION

Salaries and expenses: For all necessary expenses of the Office of War Information, including the employment of a Director and Associate Director at not exceeding $12,000 and $10,000 per annum, respectively; not to exceed $50,000 for the temporary employment in the United States of persons by contract or otherwise without regard to the civil-service and classification laws; employment of aliens; employment of persons outside the continental limits of the United States without regard to the provisions of law applicable to the employment and compensation of officers and employees of the United States; travel expenses (not to exceed $500,000 for travel within the continental limits of the United States), including such expenses outside the continental limits of the United States without regard to the Standardized Government Travel Regulations and the Subsistence Expense Act and section 901 of the act of June 29, 1936 (49 Stat. 2015); expenses of transporting employees and their effects from their homes to their places of employment in a foreign country and return to the United States; purchase of radio time and purchase or rental of facilities for radio transmission; purchase, rental, construction, improvement, maintenance, and operation of facilities for radio transmission, including real property, outside the continental limits of the United States, without regard to the provisions of section 355, Revised Statutes (40 U. S. C. 255) and other provisions of law affecting the purchase or rental of land and the construction of buildings thereon; advertising in foreign newspapers without regard to section 3828, Revised Statutes (44 U. S. C. 324); printing and binding (not to exceed $2,400,000, for such expenses within the continental limits of the United States), including printing and binding outside the continental limits of the United States without regard to section 11 of the act of March 1, 1919 (44 U. S. C. 111); purchase or rental and operation of photographic, reproduction, printing, duplicating, communication, and other machines, equipment, and devices; payment to employees with official headquarters outside the continental limits of the United State, in accordance with the Standardized Regulations prescribed by the President on December 30, 1942, of living and quarters allowances; exchange of funds without regard to section 3651, Revised Statutes; purchase of 24 motor-propelled passenger-carrying vehicles for use outside the continental limits of the United States, may be acquired without regard to statutory limitations as to price and authority to purchase; acquisition, production, and free distribution of publications, phonograph records, radio transcriptions, motion-picture films, photographs and pictures, educational materials, and such other items as the Director may deem necessary to carry out the program of the Office of War Information, and sale or rental of such items by contract or otherwise to firms or individuals for use outside the continental limits of the United States; such gratuitous expenses of travel and subsistence as the Director deems advisable in the fields of education, travel, radio, press, and cinema; not to exceed $145,000 for entertainment of officials of other countries; payment of the United States share of the expenses of the maintenance, in cooperation with any other of the United Nations, of an organization designed to receive and disseminate information relative to the prosecution of the war; $34,472,504: *Provided*, That, exclusive of amounts for unvouchered funds and the contingency fund, not more than $22,500,000 (including living and quarters allowances) shall be allocated to the Overseas Operations Branch and not more than $5,500,000 shall be allocated to the Domestic Operations Branch: *Provided further*, That notwithstanding the provisions of section 3679, Revised Statutes (31 U. S. C. 665), the Office of War Information is authorized in making contracts for the use of international short-wave radio stations and facilities, to agree on behalf of the United States to indemnify the owners and operators of said radio stations and facilities, from such funds as may be hereafter appropriated for the purpose, against loss or damage on account of said radio stations and facilities from such funds as may be hereafter appropriated for the purpose, against loss or damage on account of injury to persons or property arising from such use of said radio stations and facilities: *Provided further*, That not to exceed $600,000 of this appropriation shall be available to meet emergencies of a confidential character to be expended under the direction of the Director, who shall make a certificate of the amount of such expenditure which he may think it advisable not to specify and every such certificate shall be deemed a sufficient voucher for the amount therein certified: *Provided further*, That $5,000,000 of this appropriation shall not be available for expenditure unless the Director of the Office of War Information, with the approval of the Director of the Bureau of the Budget, shall determine that such funds in addition to the other funds provided herein are necessary for carrying on activities in conjunction with actual or projected military operations.

Mr. STARNES of Alabama. Mr. Chairman, I offer an amendment.

The Clerk read as follows:

Amendment offered by Mr. STARNES of Alabama: On page 26, line 6, after the word "branch", strike out the following words in lines 6 and 7: "and not more than $5,500,000 shall be allocated to the domestic operations branch."

Mr. STARNES of Alabama. Mr. Chairman, I ask unanimous consent to proceed for 2 additional minutes, 7 minutes in all.

The CHAIRMAN. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Alabama?

There was no objection.

Mr. CANNON of Missouri. Mr. Chairman, after consultation with the ranking minority member of the Committee on Appropriations, the gentleman from New York [Mr. TABER], we hope to be able to dispose of this paragraph with 10 minutes on a side in addition to the time allowed the gentleman from Alabama [Mr. STARNES]. Mr. Chairman, I ask unanimous consent that debate be restricted to 25 minutes beyond the time already allowed the gentleman from Alabama [Mr. STARNES].

The CHAIRMAN. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Missouri [Mr. CANNON].

There was no objection.

Mr. STARNES of Alabama. Mr. Chairman, I ask unanimous consent to modify my pending amendment by striking out in line 2, page 26, the sum of $5,500,000.

The CHAIRMAN. Is the gentleman's request to strike out of line 4, page 26, the sum $22,500,000?

Mr. STARNES of Alabama. No; $5,500,000 from the total amount of the bill allowed for the O. W. I.

The CHAIRMAN. The gentleman desires to strike out the sum of $34,472,504 and reduce that by the sum of $5,500,000, and he seeks to strike out lines 4 to 6?

Mr. STARNES of Alabama. That is correct.

The CHAIRMAN. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Alabama [Mr. STARNES]?

There was no objection.

The CHAIRMAN. The Clerk will report the modified amendment.

The Clerk read as follows:

Amendment offered by Mr. STARNES of Alabama: Page 26, line 2, strike out "$34,472,504" and insert in lieu thereof "$28,472,504", and on page 26, line 6, after the word "branch", insert a period and strike out the following words in lines 6 and 7 "and not more than $5,500,000 shall be allocated to the domestic operation of the branch."

Mr. STARNES of Alabama. No; that is not correct. "No money shall be allocated to the domestic branch." I wish to take $5,500,000 from the bill and provide that no amount shall be allocated to the domestic branch.

The CHAIRMAN. The Clerk will report the correct amendment.

The Clerk read as follows:

Amendment offered by Mr. STARNES of Alabama: Page 26, line 2, strike out "$34,472,504" and insert in lieu thereof "$28,972,504" and in line 6, after "branch", strike out the following: "and not more than $5,500,000 shall be allocated to the domestic operations branch", and insert the words "no funds shall be allocated to the domestic operations branch."

Mr. McCORMACK. Will the gentleman yield?

Mr. STARNES of Alabama. I yield to the gentleman from Massachusetts.

Mr. McCORMACK. Mr. Chairman, I call attention to the fact that when the unanimous agreement was made limiting time it was in connection with the previous amendment that is entirely different from the amendment that the gentleman now offers. I know that the gentleman from Alabama and the gentleman from Missouri would not want to take the

Committee by surprise. It is possible that if the unanimous consent request was made to limit debate to the time it has been, objection might have been made if the amendment had been offered that the gentleman intended to offer. If Members later on desire to speak on this and they ask unanimous consent in the Committee of the Whole I hope the Committee will be tolerant because Members might have objected to the limit on this amendment where they would not on the amendment originally offered by the gentleman from Alabama.

Mr. STARNES of Alabama. Mr. Chairman, the amendment which I have offered and which was modified by unanimous consent would have the effect of striking from the sum total of the appropriation provided in the bill for the Office of War Information $5,500,000 and would place a limitation upon the bill to the effect that none of the funds herein appropriated shall be allocated to the Domestic Operations Branch.

Surely the committee handling the bill will not take umbrage at this amendment, for they cut $12,000,000 plus from the amount recommended by the Budget due to the fact they were not satisfied the amount asked for was needed nor were they satisfied with the efficiency and efficacy of the operations of the Office of War Information as evidenced by their action in cutting the appropriation for domestic operations by over $3,000,000 or 37 percent. It is an insult to the intelligence of the American people who when this month shall have rolled into history will have appropriated through their Congress more than $300,000,000,000 for war purposes since the 1st day of July 1940; who have through their Congress voted to tax themselves in unprecedented amounts to say that we do not know why we are fighting in this war. The type and character of the domestic propaganda foisted upon the American people through publications printed and distributed at Government expense by the Office of War Information is a stench to the nostrils of a democratic people. The character and context of the propaganda foisted upon our people by the media of the radio and the screen insult the intelligence of an average 6-year-old.

It is an insult to the patriotism and the sacrifices of the Members of this body and of the American people, whose brothers and whose sons have fallen from the skies in flaming combat, whose sons and whose brothers have gone down to the bottom of the sea with flags flying and guns blazing to await the resurrection call, and to the hundreds of thousands of others who will answer the last call when we invade Europe and roll back the armies of the Axis on a thousand battlefields to say they do not know what we are fighting for until they are told what and why by the Office of War Information under the direction of Mr. Elmer Davis, of the American Labor Party.

It is more than a waste of public funds to permit the Office of War Information to spend $5,500,000 to inform the American people why we are at war and how to win it, when we have the only free and untrammeled press in the world to give us the facts without colorization or distortion. We should thank God in our daily prayers for America's free press. It is the strongest guardian of our liberty. When it is controlled by the Government our democracy will perish.

I affirm my faith in the accuracy, character, and truth of the information furnished concerning the conduct of the war and our domestic policies by the New York Times, the Baltimore Sun, and newspapers of their kind. I have confidence in the character and ability of the fine, patriotic American citizens who sit in the press galleries of the House and Senate to furnish the American people with the truth and all the information available on the happenings here. I have confidence in their discretion in handling items from the War and Navy Departments. I prefer my information through a free and uncontrolled press on all phases of life in free America.

Mr. Chairman, America needs no Goebbels sitting in Washington to tell the American press what to publish or the American people why we are in the war, or to give us a colored interpretation of any domestic program. America needs no Virginio Gayda sitting in Washington, D. C., to hand down tinged news of a domestic program or to tell us how or why we should think or act or attempt to influence our thoughts and our actions.

I submit to you that the Office of War Information with its distinct state socialistic tinge has no business telling me or any other American citizen who has sons and brothers engaged in this great conflict why we are at war or how we should look upon domestic programs established by the Congress or set up by Executive fiat in the numerous bureaus and agencies in Washington, D. C.

Mr. WOODRUM of Virginia. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. STARNES of Alabama. I will be delighted to yield to the distinguished gentleman from Virginia.

Mr. WOODRUM of Virginia. The gentleman is making a very impressive and impassioned appeal, as he always does, and he is very persuasive. The gentleman by his amendment cuts out all funds whatsoever from the Office of War Information for domestic use?

Mr. STARNES of Alabama. Correct.

Mr. WOODRUM of Virginia. By that token, we shall have no agency whatever in the Government through which the Army, the Navy, the Marine Corps, the Coast Guard, the State Department, or the other agencies vitally connected with the war may clear and coordinate their war announcements. Some of those war announcements, as the gentleman very well knows because he has had service not only as a distinguished veteran but on the Committee on Military Affairs, have to be timed. Some of them have to be withheld in the interest of our cause. They have to be coordinated. I can agree with a great deal the gentleman says about the domestic activities of the Office of War Information, but it strikes me that we must have some medium, some agency. The gentleman does not leave anything; he wipes all of that out. If this becomes law, everything will be wide open to the press. The newsman can get any story he wants and let it go.

Mr. STARNES of Alabama. We have the Office of Censorship provided for in this bill. I have confidence in the discretion and the integrity of the American press. I would prefer the judgment and the discretion of the Secretary of War and the Secretary of the Navy, the Chief of Staff of the Army, and the Chief of Naval Operations, who are directing the fighting energies of America, as to the character and detailed information furnished concerning our military and naval operations. Certainly, if I trust them with the lives of my sons and brothers in the field of conflict, I can and will trust them concerning news items of the activities of their Departments.

The CHAIRMAN. The time of the gentleman from Alabama has expired.

The Chair recognizes the gentleman from New York [Mr. CELLER].

Mr. CELLER. Mr. Chairman, I believe if the amendment offered by the gentleman from Alabama prevails we may as well tear out completely the provisions for the O. W. I. appropriation from this bill. It would completely sabotage all the good work that may be attributed to the O. W. I. In this gigantic effort of the war mistakes were bound to happen. All wisdom, all perfection could not reside in any official who would head the Office of War Information. Elmer Davis is not infallible. He has recognized his mistakes, he has corrected them. The country was pulling in all different directions. All conceivable selfish groups come down here—all manner and kinds of blocs—and they selfishly endeavor to feed upon the tragedy of this war for their own greed and self-aggrandizement. They strike at all branches of the administration—O. P. A., B. E. W., and O. W. I.

It is essential for the O. W. I. to coordinate information and to tell the people of the country not only something of these selfish groups but what the war is about. The country does not know completely and fully what the war is all about. The aims and the aspirations of the Allied Nations are unknown, unfortunately, to many benighted parts of this country. It is essential, it is very essential, by picture and story, through the movies, through the newspapers, and through the radio to tell the story to the Nation. Mr. Davis and a distinguished array of talented gentlemen are endeavoring to do just that.

Mr. CASE. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. CELLER. I yield to the gentleman from South Dakota.

Mr. CASE. Just what parts of the country does the gentleman think are benighted? All the parts of the country with which I have had any contact know what the war is about.

Mr. CELLER. Let the gentleman not tempt me for fear that I might tell some places that the gentleman would not like to hear about.

Mr. CASE. The gentleman must speak from his own experience, because

I have not found any part of the country that does not know what the war is about.

Mr. CELLER. However that may be, O. W. I. serves an essential purpose, but this particular amendment would destroy every reasonable purpose for which the O. W. I. was instituted.

Not only do we have the sad spectacle of amendments of this character offered, but the Appropriations Committee itself ripped out of O. W. I. appropriations almost $3,000,000 for overseas purposes. The O. W. I. asked for a contingent fund recommended by the Budget of $10,000,000, and it was cut to $5,000,000. I think that was a woeful cut, because as you know, prior to the invasion, any successful invasion, it is essential that pamphlets be distributed to the populace as was the case in Tunisia, Algeria, and Morocco, to win its good will, and the work of the O. W. I. saved thousands of lives of our soldiers. It will be essential for the O. W. I. to do this same thing in the Balkans, in Italy, in Sicily, and it is essential, therefore, that appropriate funds be made available to the O. W. I. for that purpose.

Mr. BROOKS. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. CELLER. Yes.

Mr. BROOKS. The amendment does not put a limitation upon the use of funds in foreign propaganda. It is designed to stop propaganda in this country.

Mr. CELLER. I understand that, but one broomstick was put between the legs of the O. W. I. by the pruning done by the committee, and now we are trying to put another broomstick between its legs and the O. W. I. will have a weary time getting along in any respect.

There should have been set up a special contingency fund of sufficient size for the O. W. I. so that it could handle with appropriate secrecy the planning stage prior to the beginning of military operations in new territory and also the activities following after the military operations are under way. We are approaching that tense moment where much depends upon the effective weakening of the moral fibers of the Axis peoples and, on the other hand, the strengthening of neutral inclination in our direction. It may be that before June 30, 1944, the O. W. I. may be called upon to establish new outposts in France, Italy, southeastern Europe, Norway, Burma, the East Indies, and in large areas of China now occupied by the Japanese. It is impossible to estimate the cost at the present time of assembling, training, and equipping teams for these areas. It must be remembered that the cost of north African operations to date rose beyond $2,000,000 over and above the estimate for the total operating cost for the 7 months following October 18, 1942. Consider the work that must be done in the operating of printing presses, the disseminating of news, in helping the Army carry on combat propaganda in demoralizing enemy troops.

The success of O. W. I. in the north African campaign is generally acknowledged. Why impede its work in other areas? Are they not of equal crucial significance?

The CHAIRMAN. The time of the gentleman from New York has expired. The gentleman from Kentucky [Mr. ROBSION] is recognized for 5 minutes.

[Mr. ROBSION of Kentucky addressed the Committee. His remarks will appear hereafter in the Appendix.]

Mr. ALLEN of Louisiana. Mr. Chairman, I do not want to take away anything from any agency that is necessary in the war effort. I want the various agencies of government to have such funds as will contribute to the war effort. It is well to examine an appropriation in that light at this time. We are dealing here with domestic propaganda.

I fail to see where it will help the war effort to fill our own land here with all sorts of propaganda. Propaganda probably has a proper place, but surely it has not come to the point that we need to flood the Nation with it. Its proper place is in foreign lands, not here.

Our people at home are making every sacrifice. They are toiling early and late. They have seen their sons and daughters march off to war, to foreign lands, some never to return. The fathers, mothers, and wives do not need Elmer Davis to remind them of the sacrifices they are already making. Do the men and women in the military and naval services need Elmer Davis, a member of the radical American Labor Party in New York, to tell them about the war? My sons overseas do not need this man to tell them about the war. They know, and millions of others also know. The ridiculous part of it is that much of this propaganda is being prepared in this office by and under the supervision of aliens, some of whom have been here only a short time, telling our people in America what they should do, and so forth.

Elmer Davis, instead of helping the war effort domestically, I think, is hurting it. The propaganda which he has put out in the form of pamphlets and otherwise has done a great deal to foment unrest, to create disunity, and to make the minority problem worse, much worse. His propaganda stuff has hurt the South. We have a serious racial problem in this Nation. We in the South understand that problem and know best how to deal with it. We understand the psychology of the race problem. Davis had 2,500,000 copies of a certain pamphlet printed and sent everywhere. This was done with the taxpayers' money. This pamphlet undertook to glorify one race in the war. We in the South wish to encourage that race. We are the best friends of that race. But such propaganda raises a race issue, which ought to be kept down. We want unity in this country. All over this country now we are having race riots, even in the North, and the type of propaganda which the O. W. I. has been sending out certainly does not hold that situation down. I tell you as a father, who has his all in this war, that we do not want anything that will create disunity. I therefore plead with you to have this stopped. For God's sake, give us unity in this country and let us get on with the war.

Now, I do not favor stopping the O. W. I. I think it can do some effective foreign propaganda. I only favor cutting out the domestic propaganda, because we do not need it and it will do more harm than good. Mr. Davis is a capable man. If he can help win the war by propagandizing abroad, I am for it, but do not flood our American homes with stuff that we do not want. Let him send all the propaganda he wants to the Arabs, Italians in Italy, and anybody else over there, if it will do good.

Now, as to his news here. What is wrong with the Army and Navy giving out their own statements? They have press sections and skilled newsmen in them. They know what the facts are. No one can say it will hurt the war effort to let them do it. They did it in the First World War, I am informed. Do we need to spend millions and millions of the taxpayers' money to have another agency duplicate the very work which the War and Navy Departments are prepared to do?

I stand ready to give the O. W. I. all the money it needs for its foreign activity, propaganda and all. I am ready to give them all the money domestically which they need for administrative and necessary purposes which will contribute to the war effort. But I do not think we ought to chunk millions and millions of the taxpayers' money into useless, and even in many cases hurtful, domestic propaganda. I am, therefore, supporting the amendment of the gentleman from Alabama, although I think it goes too far. Whatever is absolutely necessary for the domestic function, I want the O. W. I. to have. By voting for this amendment, we can place the matter where they can put in the bill such money as can be used wisely and profitably on the domestic front. The conferees can handle that. But a favorable vote on the amendment will let the O. W. I. know that we want to put a stop to useless, costly, and even hurtful, domestic propaganda.

The CHAIRMAN. The time of the gentleman has expired.

(By unanimous consent, Mr. ROBSION of Kentucky was granted permission to revise and extend his remarks.)

The CHAIRMAN. The gentleman from New York [Mr. TABER] is recognized.

Mr. TABER. I did not reserve any time, Mr. Chairman.

Mr. MURPHY. Mr. Chairman, I ask for recognition.

The CHAIRMAN. The gentleman from Pennsylvania is recognized for 5 minutes.

Mr. MURPHY. Mr. Chairman, to a new Member it is rather disheartening to witness the spectacle that has taken place in this Chamber this afternoon. I want to tell you Members on the floor that for some time I have been chairman of the speakers' committee on civilian defense back home, in a Republican State, as a Democrat. As chairman of that committee I have gone over and distributed, on countless occasions, pamphlets which were prepared by the Office of War Information, and it would do the Members of this body an awful lot of good if they would only read them.

The next thing I want to say is, in my judgment as a Member, and as a new

Member, that the Elmer Davis you are here maligning has the confidence and the respect of the American people. I also want to say that I believe the real purpose here is to snipe at the Commander in Chief in the conduct of the war effort on the domestic front.

Mr. PRIEST. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield for a question?

Mr. MURPHY. In just a minute, please.

I would like to say that regardless of how you vote here today, to the American people I believe the conduct of the domestic part of Mr. Davis' war information program has been informative, instructive, inspirational, and absolutely essential to the successful conduct of the war effort.

The CHAIRMAN. The gentleman from Missouri [Mr. CANNON] is recognized.

Mr. CANNON of Missouri. Mr. Chairman, it is difficult to believe that this amendment is offered seriously. It is to be hoped that the committee will not take it seriously.

It is difficult to believe its purport is fully appreciated. It wipes out absolutely collaboration with everything in the continental United States—newspapers, radio, and motion pictures—upon which we must depend to control and create sentiment in this war.

We have the cooperation, to an extraordinary extent, of the American press. We have gratifying cooperation from the motion-picture industry. I have here a telegram which has just been handed to me from Will Hays, president of the Motion Picture Distributors Association, indicating the warm cooperation of the motion-picture industry as follows:

JUNE 18, 1943.

Hon. CLARENCE CANNON,
Chairman, House Appropriations Committee, Washington, D. C.:

I note in report on hearings of your Committee on the War Agencies appropriation bill the inclusion of certain criticisms of the operations of the Office of War Information as they relate to the motion-picture industry. The effect of this is to suggest that Office of War Information has attempted to unduly influence the content of American motion pictures.

I speak from the best of information when I say that this view is not that of the industry. We have been greatly pleased by the understanding shown by the Bureau of Motion Pictures of the Office of War Information and by the complete lack of any effort on its part to dominate our operations. The industry on its own initiative offered to cooperate completely with the Government in the war effort, and the Bureau of Motion Pictures of the Office of War Information has aided our efforts to make our cooperation 100 percent effective. I know the motion-picture industry's feeling is one of genuine appreciation for the service being rendered to the industry.

WILL H. HAYS,
President, Motion Picture Producers and Distributors Association.

Mr. Chairman, we are receiving just as generous and patriotic cooperation from other avenues of publicity. For example, it may be noted that we are receiving, through cooperation with O. W. I., $142,711,000 worth of free radio service every year. I hope we can take a sober second thought on this amendment. It is difficult to imagine anything more serious in its effect upon the war effort.

Mr. WOODRUM of Virginia. Will the gentleman yield?

Mr. CANNON of Missouri. I yield to the gentleman from Virginia.

Mr. WOODRUM of Virginia. The gentleman in his remarks earlier mentioned the fact of control of the press and moving pictures. The gentleman, I am sure, meant coordination of the information which they release.

Any Member of the House who knows anything about this knows that there is no effort of censorship in the Office of War Information; it is a coordinating agency; it undertakes to coordinate the releases from the different departments, but there is no effort, in spite of the hysteria which my remarks created, on the part of the Office of War Information to control the press. No one would vote for that, but what it undertakes to do is to coordinate war information, the releases by the war agencies, and it is not a censorship office as the gentleman referred to in his observation.

Mr. CANNON of Missouri. Mr. Chairman, of course the gentleman is correct. I said control when I should have said cooperation. The provision for censorship is carried in another item in the bill providing for the Office of Censorship under the direction of Director Byron Price. The Office of War Information is even more important because while censorship is largely self-enforcing, the dissemination of information vital to the war effort is an even more exacting and arduous activity. To quote Mr. Davis in his testimony before the committee, it is "an auxiliary to the armed forces whose effectiveness has been recognized by military commanders all the way down from Julius Caesar to General Marshall." The director submitted to the committee two personal letters from General Marshall strongly commending the Office of War Information and expressing appreciation of the invaluable service it has rendered.

Mr. Chairman, a vote to destroy that service is in effect a vote to handicap our armed forces by denial of a valuable and appreciated service.

The amendment should be rejected.

The CHAIRMAN. The time of the gentleman has expired.

All time on the amendment has expired.

Mr. STARNES of Alabama. Mr. Chairman, I ask unanimous consent that the amendment, since it was modified, be again reported.

The Clerk again reported the amendment.

The CHAIRMAN. The question is on the amendment offered by the gentleman from Alabama [Mr. STARNES].

The question was taken; and on a division (demanded by Mr. CANNON of Missouri) there were ayes 156 and noes 80.

So the amendment was agreed to.

The Clerk read as follows:

Smaller War Plants Corporation, administrative expenses: Not to exceed $12,006,000 of the funds of the Smaller War Plants Corporation, acquired in accordance with the act of June 11, 1942 (Public Law 603), shall be available for the administrative expenses of said Corporation necessary to enable it to carry out the functions vested in it by such act, to carry out the provisions of section 2 of such act, and such other functions as may be lawfully delegated to it; including not to exceed $1,000,000 for the temporary employment of persons or organizations by contract or otherwise without regard to the civil-service and classification laws for special services, including audits notwithstanding section 5 of the act of April 6, 1914 (5 U. S. C. 55); printing and binding; reimbursement, at not to exceed 3 cents per mile of employees for expenses incurred by them in performance of official travel in privately owned automobiles within the limits of their official stations; the hire of motor-propelled passenger-carrying vehicles; and the objects specified in the general provisions applicable to the constituent agencies under the Office for Emergency Management: *Provided*, That, as determined by the board of directors, or such officer as may be designated by the board of directors for the purpose, expenditures (including expenditures for services performed on a force account or contract or fee basis) necessary in acquiring, operating, maintaining, improving, or disposing of real or personal property belonging to the Corporation or in which it has an interest (except property acquired for the administrative purposes of the Corporation), including expenses of collections of pledged collateral and expenses of service and administration of its loans, advances, and property under section 6 of said act, shall not be considered as administrative expenses for the purposes hereof: *Provided further*, That no part of said $12,006,000 shall be obligated or expended unless and until an appropriate appropriation account shall have been established therefor pursuant to an appropriation warrant or a covering warrant, and all such expenses shall be accounted for and audited in accordance with the Budget and Accounting Act.

Mr. PATMAN. Mr. Chairman, I offer an amendment.

The Clerk read as follows:

Amendment offered by Mr. PATMAN: On page 28, line 6, after the word "exceed", strike out "$12,006,000" and insert "$18,000,000."

Mr. PATMAN. Mr. Chairman, it is hoped that this amendment will meet with the approval of both sides. It has the unanimous approval of the Committee on Small Business of the House, which has had much to do with the Smaller War Plants Corporation.

The object of the Smaller War Plants Corporation is to permit the small man to go to an office near his home and receive a contract, credit, new facilities, rehabilitation of his plant, if necessary, all right there within a few miles of his home and in the same way and manner that the big man receives that same service here in Washington. The object is not to require the small man to have to come to Washington, someone who does not know his way around Washington, and will have to employ a lobbyist or a broker and pay him a big fee to get him entree to the various offices where he can have his case considered.

The object of the Smaller War Plants Corporation is to help small business, and the small manufacturers and producers of the country have been helped tremendously by the passage of this law.

Gen. Robert Wood Johnson is in charge of the administration of this section, and he will take this $18,000,000 next year

and with it do a good job, and, how insignificant is $18,000,000 when compared with the good that that Corporation is doing every month and every week now.

The Budget arbitrarily reduced the amount to $12,006,000. Let us give General Johnson the amount of money that we agree it will take, and at the same time, give him the responsibility. We have no experience to go on in the past, because they have been under the W. P. B. This is the first time it has had to work on its own, to work by itself. At the end of the year, after he has used the $18,000,000, if he does use it, if he can account for it well, well and good. We can then make arrangements for the next year. But if he has not done so, a reduction can be made.

Mr. Chairman, let us not discriminate against small business by denying to them the comparatively small and insignificant amount compared with the billions of dollars and the contracts small business can get if we give them the services in the field, near their home, that the big businessmen now receive here in Washington where they have had paid lobbyists for just as long as we have had a government, and they know their way around.

Mr. BURDICK. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. PATMAN. I yield to the gentleman from North Dakota.

Mr. BURDICK. It is absolutely true, is it not, that this is the only agency in existence that the small businessman can appeal to?

Mr. PATMAN. Absolutely; it is the only one small business can appeal to, and certainly, Mr. Chairman, they are entitled to this comparatively small amount on the record they have already made.

Mr. MURDOCK. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. PATMAN. I yield to the gentleman from Arizona.

Mr. MURDOCK. Are we to understand the amendment the gentleman is offering will bring a larger number of small business concerns into the war effort? If so, I will heartily support it.

Mr. PATMAN. It certainly will bring in a larger number of the comparatively small businesses into the war effort.

Mr. Chairman, this amendment is offered at the request of the Committee on Small Business of the House, a unanimous request that it be offered, and the House is asked to adopt it.

Mr. CANNON of Missouri. Mr. Chairman, I ask unanimous consent that all debate on this amendment close in 11 minutes.

The CHAIRMAN. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Missouri?

There was no objection.

Mr. PLOESER. Mr. Chairman, I rise in support of the amendment.

The CHAIRMAN. The gentleman from Missouri is recognized for 5 minutes.

Mr. PLOESER. Mr. Chairman, I am hoping that the committee will support this amendment. I find myself in a rather unique position. I do not think any Member of this House has seen me rise before to support an increase in an appropriation bill; I usually enjoyably support decreasing them.

I am not sure in my own mind that it is absolutely essential to have $18,000,000. I am of the opinion that the Budget knows little or nothing about it and I am inclined to feel that the only course we can follow is that charted by the men in the Smaller War Plants Corporation who feel that this is the right amount of money necessary to do a good job. I think it is only right to confess that the Smaller War Plants Corporation under its first management, honest and conscientious as Lou Holland was, was a failure; that to date General Johnson has not accomplished any great deeds.

These things must be frankly admitted, but the way I view the matter, this is the last chance for the smaller manufacturers in this country to participate in the war effort, and if it fails now there is a great chance that the smaller manufacturers of the country will fail before the close of the war; so I am appealing to you, right or wrong the amount of the appropriation, to give the small manufacturers of this Nation this last chance.

Mr. WOODRUM of Virginia. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. PLOESER. I yield.

Mr. WOODRUM of Virginia. Very commendably and accurately I am sure, the gentleman says, not being a member of the subcommittee, he does not have any very accurate idea of the financial needs of this outfit. May I say to the gentleman, however, that the Bureau of the Budget made a very careful inquiry into this and came to the conclusion that $12,000,000 would be ample. The subcommittee unanimously agreed that $12,000,000 would carry them, and that includes the members of the subcommittee on the gentleman's side. We went into it very carefully and very painstakingly.

Mr. PLOESER. I have also gone into the matter of the Bureau of the Budget's investigation of this matter, and I am frank in telling the gentleman that I do not believe that the Bureau of the Budget can confidently tell the Smaller War Plants Corporation what they adequately need. They did tell them to take this $12,000,000 and come back in 3 or 4 months and get another $12,000,000.

Mr. WOODRUM of Virginia. The gentleman has no confidence in his own subcommittee. He has repeatedly today thrown their judgment overboard and cut under them; now he cuts over them. I imagine the careful consideration of the subcommittee has not impressed the gentleman at all.

Mr. PLOESER. If I am to follow what the gentleman attempts to read into my mind, which does not exist, then I will assume that this House will follow its own design and increase it to $18,000,000.

The CHAIRMAN. The time of the gentleman from Missouri has expired.

The Chair recognizes the gentleman from New York [Mr. TABER].

Mr. TABER. Mr. Chairman, I am in sympathy with the work that should be being done by the head of the Smaller War Plants Corporation. I was not impressed with the gentleman who was at the head of it. I honestly feel that $12,000,000 is about all that we ought to appropriate for this purpose; I believe it is about as far as we ought to go. If they need more on a deficiency and are really doing the job I should not hesitate to give them more but I cannot do it now.

The CHAIRMAN. The time of the gentleman from New York has expired.

The Chair recognizes the gentleman from Tennessee [Mr. KEFAUVER].

Mr. KEFAUVER. Mr. Chairman, we all realize the tremendous difficulty small businesses and small industry have had in taking a part in this war effort. In the first place, small business cannot afford to have representatives in Washington to find out about specifications and bids and the various things they must do in order to get war orders; so it is very much better to have in the field somebody who can contact these small business organizations and bring them into the war effort.

In company with the gentleman from Texas [Mr. PATMAN] and other Members of the Small Business Committee, I have had an opportunity of examining the work that the Smaller War Plants Corporation is doing and I want to say to the Members of the House that General Johnson and his staff are working long hours. They work faithfully and late at night and they have gotten up a splendid plan and are having fine success doing those things necessary to help small industry and small business. They have a survey and have drawn up their plan, and their methods are showing good results. They are making headway and progress in bringing these small business organizations into the war effort. Anybody who says they do not have competent management, that General Johnson is not doing a good job, in my opinion just does not know what he is talking about. I believe we ought to give them a chance to do it. They have set up their budget. They cannot count on getting more money later. They must know now the amount they can count on. Give them a chance. I assure you every dollar spent by this agency will pay dividends.

The CHAIRMAN. The time of the gentleman from Tennessee has expired.

The gentleman from Missouri is recognized.

Mr. CANNON of Missouri. Mr. Chairman, the committee entertained the warmest sympathy for this activity and we have shown that sympathy in a very practical way. This agency was given $7,500,000 last year. We have here increased that amount by something like 60 or 70 percent and instead of the $7,500,000 which they received last year we this year recommended an appropriation of a little over $12,000,000.

Mr. PATMAN. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. CANNON of Missouri. I yield to the gentleman from Texas.

Mr. PATMAN. The gentleman must admit that at that time they were under the War Production Board and a lot of money came through the War Production Board, but it was not a success while under the War Production Board. This is the first time they have had an oppor-

tunity to be on their own and there is no experience to base it on.

Mr. CANNON of Missouri. We gave them every benefit of the doubt. Instead of merely duplicating the funds given them last year we appropriated in excess of $12,000,000 this year, and increased their personnel from 1,000 to 1,786.

In addition to that we have given them the sum of a million dollars which was not given last year, to provide for the hiring of engineers and the engagement of the services of engineering firms in connection with the survey of small plants. And in addition to that the sum of $2,500,000 is provided in this $12,000,000 for employing the R. F. C. to act as agent in closing the loans.

Mr. Chairman, this amendment differs from all other amendments offered during the afternoon in that it proposes to increase an appropriation. Heretofore the proposals have been to save money, to retrench, to curtail, to economize. Now for the first time we have a proposition to increase expenditures. In view of the fact that every item in the supply bills not directly connected with the immediate prosecution of the war is being drastically reduced this year, and the further fact that we are in this bill increasing the appropriation for this agency by something like 60 or 70 percent, I trust the committee will approach this proposal with caution and deliberation.

Mr. PATMAN. Will the gentleman yield?

Mr. CANNON of Missouri. I yield to the gentleman from Texas.

Mr. PATMAN. The gentleman is mistaken about that. The gentleman realizes, if the amount is not increased, many of these field offices will have to be closed and much of the field service that helps the real small businessman near his home will have to be curtailed and eliminated.

Mr. CANNON of Missouri. No. Quite the contrary. We are increasing the appropriation, we are increasing the personnel. We are expanding operations. The Bureau of the Budget considered this, and the Subcommittee on Appropriations considered it. It was approved by the whole committee as it appears in the bill. In view of the consistent attitude of the committee this afternoon in favor of retrenchment, I am certain it will consider an increase to $18,000,000 in this item as wholly unwarranted.

The CHAIRMAN. The time of the gentleman has expired. All time has expired.

The question is on the amendment offered by the gentleman from Texas [Mr. PATMAN].

The question was taken; and on a division (demanded by Mr. KEFAUVER), there were—ayes 52, noes 105.

So the amendment was rejected.

The Clerk read as follows:

State marine schools: To reimburse the State of California, $50,000; the State of Maine, $50,000; the State of Massachusetts, $50,000; the State of New York, $50,000; and the State of Pennsylvania, $50,000; for expenses incurred in the maintenance and support of marine schools in such States as provided in the act authorizing the establishment of marine schools, and so forth, approved March 4, 1911, as amended (34 U. S. C., 1121–1123); and for the maintenance and repair of vessels loaned by the United States to the said States for use in connection with such State marine schools, $100,000; in all, $350,000.

Mr. WIGGLESWORTH. Mr. Chairman, the request for W. S. A., the largest item in the pending bill, is divided into three subitems as follows: $2,300,000,000 as compared with $1,150,000,000 in the current year for the revolving fund; $72,000,000 as compared with $48,000,000 for maritime training; and $350,000 as compared with $360,000 for five State marine schools. The committee recommends all three items except for a reduction in the first to the extent of $100,000,000, which Admiral Land and Mr. Douglas have indicated can be safely eliminated from the subitem providing for the purchase of ships.

The item for the revolving fund includes subitems for requisition, hire, and operation; for purchase of small ships; for reconditioning and conversion; for the operation of warehouses; for the operation of terminals; for degaussing and defensing; for miscellaneous operating expenditure; for cash to liquidate obligations to the Army and Navy; and for general administrative expenditure.

The item for training is to take care of the 1944 quota of 35,000 officers and 145,000 seamen, estimated as necessary for the ships we are constructing.

Details have been furnished the committee in large measure off the record. Generally speaking, the request is based on the assumption that the number of ships and tonnage to be operated in 1944 will be approximately double that in 1943. I am in favor of the committee recommendations.

Despite the shortcomings of the Maritime Commission and the War Shipping Administration in the past, the production of ships, so vital to the war effort, continues to pay eloquent tribute to the workers in our great ship-construction industry.

The Clerk concluded the reading of the bill.

Mr. CANNON of Missouri. Mr. Chairman, I move that the Committee do now rise and report the bill back to the House with sundry amendments, with the recommendation that the amendments be agreed to and that the bill as amended do pass.

The motion was agreed to.

Accordingly the Committee rose; and the Speaker having resumed the chair, Mr. SPARKMAN, Chairman of the Committee of the Whole House on the state of the Union, reported that that Committee, having had under consideration the bill (H. R. 2868) making appropriations for the war agencies in the Executive Office of the President for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1944, and for other purposes, had directed him to report the same back to the House with sundry amendments, with the recommendation that the amendments be agreed to and that the bill as amended do pass.

Mr. CANNON of Missouri. Mr. Speaker, I move the previous question on the bill and amendments to final passage.

The previous question was ordered.

The SPEAKER. Is a separate vote demanded on any amendment?

Mr. CANNON of Missouri. Mr. Speaker, I ask for a separate vote on the amendment offered by the gentleman from Illinois [Mr. DIRKSEN], page 10, line 6; also on the amendment having to do with limitation of personnel on page 13, also the businessman's proposition on page 13, the Sauthoff amendment on the roll-back, page 13, and the Starnes amendment on page 26.

The SPEAKER. Is a separate vote demanded on any other amendment?

Mr. MARCANTONIO. Mr. Speaker, I ask for a separate vote on the Andresen amendment having to do with grade labeling, on page 13.

The SPEAKER. Is a separate vote demanded on any other amendment? If not, the Chair will put them in gross.

The amendments were agreed to.

Mr. CASE. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that when we come to the amendments on which a separate vote is asked, each one of them may be read immediately preceding the vote.

The SPEAKER. That will be done under the rule. The Clerk will report the first amendment on which a separate vote is demanded.

The Clerk read as follows:

Amendment offered by Mr. DIRKSEN: Page 10, line 6, strike out "$165,000,000" and insert "$130,000,000."

Mr. CANNON of Missouri. Mr. Chairman, on that I ask for the yeas and nays.

The yeas and nays were ordered.

The Clerk called the roll; and there were—yeas 185, nays 147, not voting 99, as follows:

[Roll No. 102]

YEAS—185

Allen, Ill.	Engel	Johnson, Ind.
Andersen, H. Carl	Fellows	Johnson, J. Leroy
Andresen, August H.	Fenton	Johnson, Ward
Andrews	Gale	Jones
Angell	Gathings	Jonkman
Arends	Gavin	Judd
Arnold	Gearhart	Keefe
Auchincloss	Gerlach	Kilburn
Barrett	Gibson	Kinzer
Beall	Gilchrist	Kleberg
Bender	Gillette	Knutson
Bennett, Mich.	Goodwin	Kunkel
Bennett, Mo.	Gossett	Lambertson
Bishop	Graham	Landis
Blackney	Grant, Ala.	Lanham
Bolton	Grant, Ind.	LeFevre
Boren	Griffiths	Lemke
Brehm	Gross	Lewis, Ohio
Brown, Ohio	Gwynne	Luce
Buffett	Hagen	McCowen
Busbey	Hale	McGregor
Canfield	Hall, Leonard W.	McKenzie
Carson, Ohio	Halleck	McMillan
Carter	Hancock	McWilliams
Case	Harness, Ind.	Maas
Chenoweth	Hartley	Manasco
Chiperfield	Heidinger	Martin, Iowa
Church	Herter	Martin, Mass.
Clason	Hess	Merrow
Clevenger	Hill	Michener
Cole, Mo.	Hoeven	Miller, Mo.
Cole, N. Y.	Holmes, Mass.	Miller, Nebr.
Cravens	Holmes, Wash.	Miller, Pa.
Cunningham	Hope	Monkiewicz
Curtis	Horan	Morrison, La.
Day	Howell	Mott
Dewey	Hull	Mruk
Dirksen	Jeffrey	Murray, Wis.
Disney	Jenkins	Newsome
Dondero	Jennings	Norman
Dworshak	Jensen	O'Hara
Elliott	Johnson, Anton J.	Peterson, Fla.
Elmer	Johnson, Calvin D.	Pittenger
Elston, Ohio		Ploeser
		Poage

Ramey	Scott	Thomas, N. J.
Rankin	Shafer	Tibbott
Reece, Tenn.	Short	Towe
Reed, Ill.	Sikes	Troutman
Reed, N. Y.	Simpson, Ill.	Vorys, Ohio
Rees, Kans.	Simpson, Pa.	Vursell
Rivers	Smith, Ohio	Wadsworth
Robsion, Ky.	Smith, Wis.	Weichel, Ohio
Rockwell	Springer	West
Rodgers, Pa.	Stanley	Wheat
Rogers, Mass.	Starnes, Ala.	Whitten
Rohrbough	Stefan	Wickersham
Rolph	Stevenson	Willey
Rowe	Sumner, Ill.	Wilson
Russell	Sundstrom	Winstead
Sauthoff	Talbot	Winter
Schiffler	Talle	Wolfenden, Pa.
Schwabe	Taylor	

NAYS—147

Abernethy	Furlong	O'Connor
Allen, La.	Gavagan	O'Konski
Anderson, N. Mex.	Gordon	O'Neal
	Gore	Outland
Baldwin, Md.	Gorski	Patman
Bates, Ky.	Granger	Patton
Bates, Mass.	Gregory	Peterson, Ga.
Beckworth	Harris, Ark.	Philbin
Bell	Harris, Va.	Poulson
Bland	Hart	Priest
Bloom	Hays	Rabaut
Bonner	Hinshaw	Ramspeck
Boykin	Hobbs	Randolph
Bradley, Pa.	Hoch	Robertson
Brooks	Holifield	Robinson, Utah
Brown, Ga.	Johnson, Luther A.	Rogers, Calif.
Bryson		Rowan
Buckley	Johnson, Lyndon B.	Sadowski
Bulwinkle		Sasscer
Burdick	Johnson, Okla.	Scanlon
Burgin	Kee	Schuetz
Byrne	Kefauver	Slaughter
Camp	Kelley	Smith, Maine
Cannon, Mo.	Kerr	Smith, Va.
Celler	Kilday	Snyder
Clark	Kirwan	Sparkman
Coffee	Lane	Spence
Colmer	Lesinski	Steagall
Cooley	Ludlow	Stewart
Cooper	Lynch	Sullivan
Cox	McCord	Taber
Creal	McCormack	Tarver
Crosser	McGranery	Thomas, Tex.
Cullen	McMurray	Thomason
D'Alesandro	Madden	Voorhis, Calif.
Davis	Magnuson	Walter
Dawson	Mahon	Ward
Delaney	Mansfield, Mont.	Wasielewski
Dilweg		Weaver
Dingell	Mansfield, Tex.	Wene
Doughton	Marcantonio	Whelchel, Ga.
Durham	Miller, Conn.	White
Ellison, Md.	Mills	Whittington
Feighan	Monroney	Wigglesworth
Fernandez	Morrison, N. C.	Wolverton, N. J.
Fitzpatrick	Murdock	Woodrum, Va.
Flannagan	Murphy	Worley
Fogarty	Norrell	Wright
Folger	Norton	Zimmerman
Fulbright	O'Brien, Ill.	
Fulmer	O'Brien, Mich.	

NOT VOTING—99

Anderson, Calif.	Gallagher	Myers
Baldwin, N. Y.	Gamble	Nichols
Barden	Gifford	O'Brien, N. Y.
Barry	Gillie	O'Leary
Bradley, Mich.	Green	O'Toole
Burch, Va.	Hall, Edwin Arthur	Pace
Burchill, N. Y.		Pfeifer
Butler	Hare	Phillips
Cannon, Fla.	Harless, Ariz.	Plumley
Capozzoli	Hébert	Powers
Carlson, Kans.	Heffernan	Pracht
Chapman	Hendricks	Price
Cochran	Hoffman	Richards
Compton	Izac	Rizley
Costello	Jackson	Sabath
Courtney	Jarman	Satterfield
Crawford	Kean	Sheppard
Culkin	Kearney	Sheridan
Curley	Kennedy	Smith, W. Va.
Dicksteln	Keogh	Somers, N. Y.
Dies	King	Stearns, N. H.
Ditter	Klein	Stockman
Domengeaux	LaFollette	Sumners, Tex.
Douglas	Larcade	Tolan
Drewry	Lea	Treadway
Eaton	LeCompte	Van Zandt
Eberharter	McGehee	Vincent, Ky.
Ellis	McLean	Vinson, Ga.
Ellsworth	Maloney	Weiss
Fay	Mason	Welch
Fish	May	Wolcott
Fisher	Merritt	Woodruff, Mich.
Forand	Mundt	
Ford	Murray, Tenn.	

So the amendment was agreed to.

The Clerk announced the following pairs:

On this vote:

Mr. Powers for, with Mr. Drewry against.

Mr. Edwin Arthur Hall for, with Mr. Burch of Virginia against.

Mr. Kean for, with Mr. Keogh against.

Mr. Pracht for, with Mr. Chapman against.

Mr. LaFollette for, with Mr. Pfeifer against.

Mr. Carlson of Kansas for, with Mr. Satterfield against.

Mr. Treadway for, with Mr. Vinson of Georgia against.

Mr. Woodruff of Michigan for, with Mr. Kennedy against.

Mr. Gillie for, with Mr. Weiss against.

Mr. Gifford for, with Mr. Capozzoli against.

Mr. Rizley for, with Mr. Myers against.

Mr. Mundt for, with Mr. Eberharter against.

Mr. Anderson of California for, with Mr. Merritt against.

Mr. Douglas for, with Mr. Curley against.

Mr. Gallagher for, with Mr. Burchill of New York against.

Mr. McLean for, with Mr. Heffernan against.

Mr. Mason for, with Mr. Hare against.

Mr. Eaton for, with Mr. Klein against.

Mr. Wolcott for, with Mr. Tolan against.

Mr. O'Brien of New York for, with Mr. Somers of New York against.

Mr. Ellsworth for, with Mr. King against.

Mr. Gamble for, with Mr. Fay against.

Mr. Butler for, with Mr. Izac against.

General pairs:

Mr. McGehee with Mr. Ditter.

Mr. Pace with Mr. Plumley.

Mr. Barry with Mr. Fish.

Mr. Ford with Mr. Bradley of Michigan.

Mr. May with Mr. Welch.

Mr. Cannon of Florida with Mr. Baldwin of New York.

Mr. Hébert with Mr. Compton.

Mr. Maloney with Mr. Hoffman.

Mr. Richards with Mr. Van Zandt.

Mr. Green with Mr. Culkin.

Mr. Costello with Mr. Phillips.

Mr. O'Toole with Mr. Ellis.

Mr. Forand with Mr. Crawford.

Mr. Larcade with Mr. Stockman.

Mr. Jarman with Mr. LeCompte.

Mr. Domengeaux with Mr. Stearns of New Hampshire.

Mr. Price with Mr. Kearney.

The result of the vote was announced as above recorded.

The SPEAKER. The Clerk will report the next amendment on which a separate vote has been demanded.

The Clerk read as follows:

Amendment offered by Mr. DIRKSEN: On page 13, at the end of line 3, strike out the period and insert a colon and the following: "*Provided further,* That no part of this appropriation shall be directly or indirectly used for the payment of the salary or expenses of any person who engages in or directs the formulation of any price policy, maximum price, or price ceiling with respect to any article or commodity unless such person shall have had not less than 5 continuous years of actual business experience in the particular field of business, industry, or commerce to which the price policy, maximum price, or price ceiling in the formulation of which he is engaged or whose formulation he directs, shall apply; but this limitation shall not apply to any act of the Administrator or Acting Administrator as the case may be in considering, adopting, signing, and promulgating price policies, maximum prices, or price ceilings formulated and prepared in compliance herewith."

Mr. CANNON of Missouri. Mr. Speaker, on this amendment I demand the yeas and nays.

The yeas and nays were ordered.

The question was taken; and there were—yeas 188, nays 144, not voting 99, as follows:

[Roll No. 103]

YEAS—188

Allen, Ill.	Hagen	Mruk
Andersen, H. Carl	Hale	Murray, Wis.
	Hall, Leonard W.	Newsome
Andresen, August H.		Norman
	Halleck	Norrell
Andrews	Hancock	O'Connor
Angell	Harness, Ind.	O'Hara
Arends	Hartley	O'Konski
Arnold	Heidinger	Philbin
Auchincloss	Herter	Pittenger
Barrett	Hess	Ploeser
Bates, Mass.	Hill	Poage
Beall	Hinshaw	Poulson
Bender	Hoeven	Ramey
Bennett, Mich.	Holmes, Mass.	Randolph
Bennett, Mo.	Holmes, Wash.	Reece, Tenn.
Bishop	Hope	Reed, Ill.
Blackney	Horan	Reed, N. Y.
Bolton	Hull	Rees, Kans.
Bonner	Jeffrey	Robsion, Ky.
Brehm	Jenkins	Rockwell
Brown, Ohio	Jennings	Rodgers, Pa.
Buffett	Jensen	Rogers, Mass.
Busbey	Johnson, Anton J.	Rohrbough
Canfield		Rowe
Carson, Ohio	Johnson, Calvin D.	Sauthoff
Carter		Schiffler
Case	Johnson, Ind.	Schwabe
Chenoweth	Johnson, J. Leroy	Scott
Chiperfield		Shafer
Church	Johnson, Ward	Short
Clason	Jones	Simpson, Ill.
Clevenger	Jonkman	Simpson, Pa.
Cole, Mo.	Judd	Smith, Maine
Cole, N. Y.	Keefe	Smith, Ohio
Colmer	Kilburn	Smith, Wis.
Cox	Kinzer	Springer
Cravens	Kleberg	Stanley
Cunningham	Knutson	Stefan
Curtis	Kunkel	Stevenson
Day	Lambertson	Stewart
Dewey	Landis	Sumner, Ill.
Dirksen	Lanham	Sundstrom
Dondero	LeFevre	Taber
Dworshak	Lemke	Talbot
Elliott	Luce	Talle
Elmer	McCowen	Taylor
Elston, Ohio	McGregor	Thomas, N. J.
Engel	McKenzie	Tibbott
Fellows	McWilliams	Towe
Fenton	Maas	Troutman
Gale	Manasco	Vorys, Ohio.
Gathings	Mansfield, Mont.	Vursell
Gavin		Wadsworth
Gearhart	Martin, Iowa	Wasielewski
Gerlach	Martin, Mass.	Weichel, Ohio
Gilchrist	Merrow	West
Gillette	Michener	Wheat
Goodwin	Miller, Conn.	Wickersham
Graham	Miller, Mo.	Wigglesworth
Grant, Ala.	Miller, Nebr.	Willey
Grant, Ind.	Miller, Pa.	Wilson
Griffiths	Monkiewicz	Winter
Gross	Morrison, La.	Wolfenden, Pa.
Gwynne	Mott	Wolverton, N. J.

NAYS—144

Abernethy	Dilweg	Johnson, Okla.
Allen, La.	Dingell	Kee
Anderson, N. Mex.	Doughton	Kefauver
	Durham	Kelley
Bates, Ky.	Ellison, Md.	Kerr
Beckworth	Feighan	Kilday
Bell	Fernandez	Kirwan
Bland	Fitzpatrick	Lane
Bloom	Flannagan	Lea
Boren	Fogarty	Lesinski
Boykin	Folger	Ludlow
Bradley, Pa.	Fulbright	Lynch
Brooks	Fulmer	McCord
Brown, Ga.	Furlong	McCormack
Bryson	Gavagan	McGranery
Buckley	Gibson	McMillan
Bulwinkle	Gordon	McMurray
Burdick	Gore	Madden
Burgin	Gorski	Magnuson
Byrne	Gossett	Mahon
Camp	Granger	Mansfield, Tex.
Cannon, Mo.	Gregory	Marcantonio
Celler	Harless, Ariz.	Mills
Clark	Harris, Ark.	Monroney
Coffee	Harris, Va.	Morrison, N. C.
Cooley	Hart	Murdock
Cooper	Hays	Murphy
Creal	Hobbs	Myers
Crosser	Hoch	Norton
Cullen	Holifield	O'Brien, Ill.
D'Alesandro	Johnson, Luther A.	O'Brien, Mich.
Davis		O'Neal
Dawson	Johnson, Lyndon B.	Outland
Delaney		Patman

Patton	Scanlon	Vincent, Ky.
Peterson, Fla.	Schuetz	Voorhis, Calif.
Peterson, Ga.	Sikes	Walter
Priest	Slaughter	Ward
Rabaut	Smith, Va.	Weaver
Ramspeck	Snyder	Wene
Rankin	Sparkman	Whelchel, Ga.
Rivers	Spence	White
Robertson	Starnes, Ala.	Whitten
Robinson, Utah	Steagall	Whittington
Rogers, Calif.	Sullivan	Winstead
Rowan	Sumners, Tex.	Woodrum, Va.
Russell	Tarver	Worley
Sadowski	Thomas, Tex.	Wright
Sasscer	Thomason	Zimmerman

NOT VOTING—99

Anderson, Calif.	Forand	Mundt
Baldwin, Md.	Ford	Murray, Tenn.
Baldwin, N. Y.	Gallagher	Nichols
Barden	Gamble	O'Brien, N. Y.
Barry	Gifford	O'Leary
Bradley, Mich.	Gillie	O'Toole
Burch, Va.	Green	Pace
Burchill, N. Y.	Hall,	Pfeifer
Butler	Edwin Arthur	Phillips
Cannon, Fla.	Hare	Plumley
Capozzoli	Hébert	Powers
Carlson, Kans.	Heffernan	Pracht
Chapman	Hendricks	Price
Cochran	Hoffman	Richards
Compton	Howell	Rizley
Costello	Izac	Rolph
Courtney	Jackson	Sabath
Crawford	Jarman	Satterfield
Culkin	Kean	Sheppard
Curley	Kearney	Sheridan
Dickstein	Kennedy	Smith, W. Va.
Dies	Keogh	Somers, N. Y.
Disney	King	Stearns, N. H.
Ditter	Klein	Stockman
Domengeaux	LaFollette	Tolan
Douglas	Larcade	Treadway
Drewry	LeCompte	Van Zandt
Eaton	Lewis, Ohio	Vinson, Ga.
Eberharter	McGehee	Weiss
Ellis	McLean	Welch
Ellsworth	Maloney	Wolcott
Fay	Mason	Woodruff, Mich.
Fish	May	
Fisher	Merritt	

So the amendment was agreed to.

The Clerk announced the following pairs:

On this vote:

Mr. Powers for, with Mr. Drewry against.

Mr. Edwin Arthur Hall for, with Mr. Burch of Virginia against.

Mr. Kean for, with Mr. Keogh against.

Mr. Pracht for, with Mr. Chapman against.

Mr. LaFollette for, with Mr. Pfeifer against.

Mr. Carlson of Kansas for, with Mr. Satterfield against.

Mr. Treadway for, with Mr. Vinson of Georgia against.

Mr. Woodruff of Michigan for, with Mr. Kennedy against.

Mr. Gillie for, with Mr. Weiss against.

Mr. Gifford for, with Mr. Capozzoli against.

Mr. Mundt for, with Mr. Eberharter against.

Mr. Douglas for, with Mr. Curley against.

Mr. Gallagher for, with Mr. Buchill of New York against.

Mr. McLean for, with Mr. Heffernan against.

Mr. Mason for, with Mr. Hare against.

Mr. Eaton for, with Mr. Klein against.

Mr. Wolcott for, with Mr. Tolan against.

Mr. O'Brien of New York for, with Mr. Somers of New York against.

Mr. Ellsworth for, with Mr. King against.

Mr. Gamble for, with Mr. Fay against.

Mr. Butler for, with Mr. Izac against.

Mr. Rizley for, with Mr. Merritt against.

Mr. Lewis of Ohio for, with Mr. Ford against.

Mr. Howell for, with Mr. Barry against.

General pairs:

Mr. McGehee with Mr. Ditter.

Mr. Pace with Mr. Plumley.

Mr. Cochran with Mr. Fish.

Mr. May with Mr. Welch.

Mr. Cannon of Florida with Mr. Baldwin of New York.

Mr. Hébert with Mr. Compton.

Mr. Maloney with Mr. Hoffman.

Mr. Richards with Mr. Van Zandt.

Mr. Green with Mr. Culkin.

Mr. Costello with Mr. Phillips.

Mr. O'Toole with Mr. Ellis.

Mr. Forand with Mr. Crawford.

Mr. Larcade with Mr. Stockman.

Mr. Jarman with Mr. LeCompte.

Mr. Domengeaux with Mr. Stearns of New Hampshire.

Mr. Price with Mr. Kearney.

Mr. Smith of West Virginia with Mr. Bradley of Michigan.

Mr. Courtney with Mr. Rolph.

Mr. HOWELL. Mr. Speaker, I desire to vote "aye" on the amendment.

The SPEAKER. Was the gentleman in the hall listening when his name should have been called?

Mr. HOWELL. No, I was just outside.

The SPEAKER. The gentleman does not qualify.

The result of the vote was announced as above recorded.

The SPEAKER. The Clerk will report the next amendment on which a separate vote is demanded.

The Clerk proceeded to report the Sauthoff amendment.

Mr. MARCANTONIO. Mr. Speaker, a parliamentary inquiry.

The SPEAKER. The gentleman will state it.

Mr. MARCANTONIO. Are not the amendments to be taken up in the order in which they were adopted?

The SPEAKER. The Chair would hold that they are to be adopted in the order in which they appear in the bill.

Mr. MARCANTONIO. Then in that case I think the Andresen amendment precedes this amendment, though I may be mistaken. They are both on the same page and same line.

The SPEAKER. The Clerk will report the Andresen amendment.

Mr. RABAUT. Mr. Speaker, a parliamentary inquiry.

The SPEAKER. The gentleman will state it.

Mr. RABAUT. The Dirksen amendment prohibiting subsidies preceded both of these amendments.

The SPEAKER. A separate vote was not demanded on that amendment.

Mr. RABAUT. I thought they referred to the amendment on page 13 at the end of line 3, the first amendment.

The SPEAKER. Several amendments were adopted on that page of the bill. The gentleman from Missouri [Mr. CANNON] did not ask for a separate vote on that.

Mr. CANNON of Missouri. We did not ask for a separate vote on that, Mr. Speaker. It was agreed to with the others.

The SPEAKER. The Clerk will report the Andresen amendment.

The Clerk read as follows:

Amendment offered by Mr. AUGUST H. ANDRESEN: At the end of the paragraph on page 13 insert the following language: *"Provided further,* That no part of this appropriation shall be used for the promulgation or enforcement of orders requiring grade labeling or standardization of food products, wearing apparel or other processed or manufactured commodities or articles."

The SPEAKER. The question is on agreeing to the amendment.

Mr. MARCANTONIO. Mr. Speaker, on that I demand the yeas and nays.

The SPEAKER. Those in favor of ordering the yeas and nays will rise and stand until counted. [After counting.] Forty-three Members have risen, not a sufficient number, and the yeas and nays are refused. The question is on agreeing to the amendment.

The question was taken; and on a division (demanded by Mr. MARCANTONIO) there were—ayes 140, noes 85.

So the amendment was agreed to.

The SPEAKER. The Clerk will report the next amendment on which a separate vote is demanded.

The Clerk read as follows:

Amendment offered by Mr. SAUTHOFF: On page 13, line 3, after the word "Office", change the period to a colon and add the following: *"Provided further,* That no part of this appropriation shall be available for roll-backs on any food commodity which has not yet reached parity, nor on any commodity which is not a necessity."

The SPEAKER. The question is on agreeing to the amendment.

Mr. CANNON of Missouri. Mr. Speaker, on that I demand the yeas and nays.

The yeas and nays were ordered.

The question was taken; and there were—yeas 229, nays 105, not voting 97, as follows:

[Roll No. 104]

YEAS—229

Abernethy	Fenton	Johnson, Ward
Allen, Ill.	Fisher	Jones
Andersen, H. Carl	Fulbright	Jonkman
Andresen, August H.	Fulmer	Judd
Andrews	Gale	Keefe
Angell	Gathings	Kilburn
Arends	Gavin	Kinzer
Arnold	Gearhart	Kleberg
Auchincloss	Gerlach	Knutson
Barrett	Gibson	Kunkel
Bates, Mass.	Gilchrist	Lambertson
Beall	Gillette	Landis
Beckworth	Goodwin	Lanham
Bell	Gore	Lea
Bender	Gossett	LeFevre
Bennett, Mich.	Graham	Lemke
Bennett, Mo.	Granger	Lewis, Ohio
Bishop	Grant, Ala.	Luce
Blackney	Grant, Ind.	McCord
Bolton	Griffiths	McCowen
Bonner	Gross	McGregor
Boren	Gwynne	McKenzie
Boykin	Hagen	McMillan
Brehm	Hale	McWilliams
Brown, Ga.	Hall, Leonard W.	Maas
Brown, Ohio	Halleck	Mahon
Bryson	Hancock	Manasco
Buffett	Harness, Ind.	Mansfield, Mont.
Burdick	Harris, Ark.	Mansfield, Tex.
Busbey	Harris, Va.	Martin, Iowa
Camp	Hartley	Martin, Mass.
Carson, Ohio	Heidinger	Merrow
Carter	Herter	Michener
Case	Hess	Miller, Conn.
Chenoweth	Hill	Miller, Mo.
Chiperfield	Hinshaw	Miller, Nebr.
Church	Hoeven	Miller, Pa.
Clason	Holmes, Mass.	Monkiewicz
Clevenger	Holmes, Wash.	Morrison, La.
Cole, Mo.	Hope	Mott
Cole, N. Y.	Horan	Mruk
Colmer	Howell	Murdock
Cunningham	Hull	Murray, Wis.
Curtis	Jeffrey	Newsome
Day	Jenkins	Norman
Dewey	Jennings	O'Connor
Dilweg	Jensen	O'Hara
Dirksen	Johnson, Anton J.	O'Konski
Disney	Johnson, Calvin D.	Peterson, Fla.
Dondero	Johnson, Ind.	Peterson, Ga.
Dworshak	Johnson, J. Leroy	Philbin
Elliott	Johnson	Pittenger
Elmer	Luther A.	Ploeser
Elston, Ohio	Johnson, Okla.	Poage
Engel		Poulson
Fellows		Ramey
		Rankin

Reece, Tenn.	Simpson, Pa.	Thomason
Reed, Ill.	Smith, Maine	Tibbott
Reed, N. Y.	Smith, Ohio	Towe
Rees, Kans.	Smith, Va.	Troutman
Rivers	Smith, Wis.	Voorhis, Calif.
Robertson	Springer	Vorys, Ohio
Robsion, Ky.	Stanley	Vursell
Rockwell	Starnes, Ala.	Wadsworth
Rodgers, Pa.	Steagall	Weichel, Ohio
Rogers, Mass.	Stefan	West
Rohrbough	Stevenson	Whelchel, Ga.
Rolph	Stewart	Whitten
Rowe	Sullivan	Wickersham
Russell	Sumner, Ill.	Wigglesworth
Sauthoff	Sundstrom	Willey
Schiffler	Taber	Wilson
Schwabe	Talbot	Winstead
Shafer	Talle	Winter
Short	Tarver	Wolfenden, Pa.
Sikes	Taylor	Wolverton, N. J.
Simpson, Ill.	Thomas, N. J.	Worley

NAYS—105

Allen, La.	Folger	Norrell
Andersen, N. Mex.	Furlong	Norton
Baldwin, Md.	Gavagan	O'Brien, Ill.
Bates, Ky.	Gordon	O'Brien, Mich.
Bland	Gorski	O'Neal
Bloom	Gregory	Outland
Bradley, Pa.	Harless, Ariz.	Patman
Brooks	Hart	Patton
Buckley	Hays	Priest
Bulwinkle	Hobbs	Rabaut
Burgin	Hoch	Ramspeck
Byrne	Holifield	Randolph
Canfield	Jackson	Robinson, Utah.
Celler	Johnson, Lyndon, B.	Rogers, Calif.
Clark	Kee	Rowan
Coffee	Kefauver	Sadowski
Cooley	Kelley	Sasscer
Cooper	Kerr	Scanlon
Cravens	Kilday	Schuetz
Creal	Kirwan	Scott
Crosser	Lane	Snyder
Cullen	Lesinski	Sparkman
D'Alesandro	Ludlow	Spence
Davis	Lynch	Thomas, Tex.
Dawson	McCormack	Vincent, Ky.
Delaney	McGranery	Walter
Dingell	McMurray	Ward
Doughton	Madden	Wasielewski
Durham	Magnuson	Weaver
Ellison, Md.	Marcantonio	Wene
Feighan	Mills	White
Fernandez	Monroney	Whittington
Fitzpatrick	Morrison, N. C.	Woodrum, Va.
Flannagan	Murphy	Wright
Fogarty	Myers	Zimmerman

NOT VOTING—97

Anderson, Calif.	Forand	Nichols
Baldwin, N. Y.	Ford	O'Brien, N. Y.
Barden	Gallagher	O'Leary
Barry	Gamble	O'Toole
Bradley, Mich.	Gifford	Pace
Burch, Va.	Gillie	Pfeifer
Burchill, N. Y.	Green	Phillips
Butler	Hall, Edwin Arthur	Plumley
Cannon, Fla.	Hare	Powers
Cannon, Mo.	Hébert	Pracht
Capozzoli	Heffernan	Price
Carlson, Kans.	Hendricks	Richards
Chapman	Hoffman	Rizley
Cochran	Izac	Sabath
Compton	Jarman	Satterfield
Costello	Kean	Sheppard
Courtney	Kearney	Sheridan
Cox	Kennedy	Slaughter
Crawford	Keogh	Smith, W. Va.
Culkin	King	Somers, N. Y.
Curley	Klein	Stearns, N. H.
Dickstein	LaFollette	Stockman
Dies	Larcade	Sumners, Tex.
Ditter	LeCompte	Tolan
Domengeaux	McGehee	Treadway
Douglas	McLean	Van Zandt
Drewry	Maloney	Vinson, Ga.
Eaton	Mason	Weiss
Eberharter	May	Welch
Ellis	Merritt	Wheat
Ellsworth	Mundt	Wolcott
Fay	Murray, Tenn.	Woodruff, Mich.
Fish		

So the amendment was agreed to.

The Clerk announced the following pairs:

On this vote:

Mr. Powers for, with Mr. Drewry against.

Mr. Edwin Arthur Hall for, with Mr. Burch of Virginia against.

Mr. Kean for, with Mr. Keogh against.

Mr. Pracht for, with Mr. Chapman against.

Mr. LaFollette for, with Mr. Pfeifer against.

Mr. Carlson of Kansas for, with Mr. Satterfield against.

Mr. Treadway for, with Mr. Courtney against.

Mr. Woodruff of Michigan for, with Mr. Kennedy against.

Mr. Gillie for, with Mr. Weiss against.

Mr. Gifford for, with Mr. Capozzoli against.

Mr. Mundt for, with Mr. Eberharter against.

Mr. Douglas for, with Mr. Curley against.

Mr. Gallagher for, with Mr. Burchill of New York against.

Mr. McLean for, with Mr. Heffernan against.

Mr. Mason for, with Mr. Hare against.

Mr. Eaton for, with Mr. Klein against.

Mr. Wolcott for, with Mr. Tolan against.

Mr. O'Brien of New York for, with Mr. Somers of New York against.

Mr. Ellsworth for, with Mr. King against.

Mr. Gamble for, with Mr. Fay against.

Mr. Butler for, with Mr. Izac against.

Mr. Rizley for, with Mr. Merritt against.

Mr. Anderson of California for, with Mr. Ford against.

Mr. Wheat for, with Mr. Barry against.

General pairs:

Mr. McGehee with Mr. Ditter.

Mr. Pace with Mr. Plumley.

Mr. Cochran with Mr. Fish.

Mr. May with Mr. Welch.

Mr. Slaughter with Mr. Baldwin of New York.

Mr. Hébert with Mr. Compton.

Mr. Maloney with Mr. Hoffman.

Mr. Richards with Mr. Van Zandt.

Mr. Green with Mr. Culkin.

Mr. Costello with Mr. Phillips.

Mr. O'Toole with Mr. Ellis.

Mr. Forand with Mr. Crawford.

Mr. Larcade with Mr. Stockman.

Mr. Jarman with Mr. LeCompte.

Mr. Domengeaux with Mr. Stearns of New Hampshire.

Mr. Vinson of Georgia with Mr. Kearney.

Mr. Smith of West Virginia with Mr. Bradley of Michigan.

Mr. CAMP changed his vote from "no" to "aye."

Mr. BECKWORTH changed his vote from "no" to "aye."

The result of the vote was announced as above recorded.

The SPEAKER. The Clerk will report the next amendment on which a separate vote is demanded.

The Clerk read as follows:

Amendment offered by Mr. STARNES of Alabama: On page 26, line 2, strike out "$34,472,504" and insert "$28,972,504"; and in line 6, after the word "Branch" strike out the following: "and not more than $5,500,000 shall be allocated to the Domestic Operations Branch" and insert the words "and no funds shall be allocated to the Domestic Operations Branch."

The SPEAKER. The question is on agreeing to the amendment.

Mr. CANNON of Missouri. Mr. Speaker, I demand the yeas and nays.

The yeas and nays were ordered.

The question was taken; and there were—yeas 218, nays 114, not voting 99, as follows:

[Roll No. 105]

YEAS—218

Abernethy	Auchincloss	Bonner
Allen, Ill.	Barrett	Boykin
Allen, La.	Bates, Mass.	Brehm
Andersen, H. Carl	Beall	Brooks
Andresen, August H.	Beckworth	Brown, Ga.
Angell	Bender	Brown, Ohio
Arends	Bennett, Mich.	Bryson
Arnold	Bishop	Buffett
	Blackney	Busbey
	Bolton	Camp
Canfield	Howell	Ramey
Carson, Ohio	Hull	Rankin
Carter	Jeffrey	Reece, Tenn.
Case	Jenkins	Reed, Ill.
Chenoweth	Jennings	Reed, N. Y.
Chiperfield	Jensen	Rees, Kans.
Church	Johnson, Anton J.	Rivers
Clason	Johnson, Calvin D.	Robertson
Clevenger	Johnson, Ind.	Robsion, Ky.
Cole, Mo.	Johnson, J. Leroy	Rockwell
Cole, N. Y.	Johnson, Ward	Rodgers, Pa.
Colmer	Jones	Rogers, Mass.
Cravens	Jonkman	Rohrbough
Cunningham	Judd	Rolph
Curtis	Keefe	Rowe
Day	Kilburn	Russell
Dewey	Kinzer	Sauthoff
Dirksen	Kleberg	Schiffler
Dondero	Knutson	Schwabe
Dworshak	Kunkel	Scott
Elliott	Lambertson	Shafer
Elmer	Landis	Short
Elston, Ohio	Lanham	Sikes
Engel	LeFevre	Simpson, Ill.
Fellows	Lemke	Simpson, Pa.
Fenton	Lesinski	Smith, Maine
Fisher	Lewis, Ohio	Smith, Ohio
Fulmer	Luce	Smith, Va.
Gale	McCowen	Smith, Wis.
Gathings	McGregor	Sparkman
Gavin	McKenzie	Springer
Gearhart	McMillan	Stanley
Gerlach	McWilliams	Starnes, Ala.
Gibson	Maas	Steagall
Gilchrist	Manasco	Stefan
Gillette	Mansfield, Tex.	Stevenson
Goodwin	Martin, Iowa	Stewart
Gossett	Martin, Mass.	Sullivan
Graham	Merrow	Sumner, Ill.
Grant, Ala.	Michener	Sundstrom
Grant, Ind.	Miller, Conn.	Talbot
Gregory	Miller, Mo.	Talle
Griffiths	Miller, Nebr.	Taylor
Gross	Miller, Pa.	Thomas, N. J.
Gwynne	Mills	Tibbott
Hagen	Monkiewicz	Towe
Hale	Morrison, La.	Troutman
Hall, Leonard W.	Mott	Vorys, Ohio
Halleck	Mruk	Vursell
Hancock	Murray, Wis.	Wadsworth
Harness, Ind.	Newsome	Weichel, Ohio
Harris, Ark.	Norman	West
Harris, Va.	Norrell	Wheat
Hartley	O'Hara	Whelchel, Ga.
Heidinger	O'Konski	Whitten
Hess	Peterson, Fla.	Whittington
Hill	Peterson, Ga.	Wickersham
Hinshaw	Philbin	Willey
Hobbs	Pittenger	Wilson
Hoeven	Ploeser	Winstead
Holmes, Mass.	Poage	Winter
Holmes, Wash.	Poulson	Wolfenden, Pa.
Hope		Wolverton, N. J.
Horan		Worley

NAYS—114

Anderson, N. Mex.	Gordon	Norton
Baldwin, Md.	Gore	O'Brien, Ill.
Bates, Ky.	Gorski	O'Brien, Mich.
Bland	Granger	O'Connor
Bloom	Harless, Ariz.	O'Neal
Boren	Hart	Outland
Bradley, Pa.	Hays	Patman
Buckley	Herter	Patton
Bulwinkle	Hoch	Priest
Burdick	Holifield	Rabaut
Burgin	Jackson	Ramspeck
Byrne	Johnson, Luther A.	Randolph
Cannon, Mo.	Johnson, Lyndon B.	Robinson, Utah
Celler	Johnson, Okla.	Rogers, Calif.
Clark	Kee	Rowan
Coffee	Kefauver	Sadowski
Cooley	Kelley	Sasscer
Cooper	Kerr	Scanlon
Creal	Kilday	Schuetz
Crosser	Kirwan	Slaughter
Cullen	Lane	Snyder
D'Alesandro	Ludlow	Spence
Davis	Lynch	Sullivan
Dawson	McCord	Taber
Delaney	McCormack	Tarver
Dilweg	McGranery	Thomas, Tex.
Dingell	McMurray	Thomason
Doughton	Madden	Vincent, Ky.
Durham	Magnuson	Voorhis, Calif.
Ellison, Md.	Mahon	Walter
Feighan	Mansfield, Mont.	Ward
Fernandez	Marcantonio	Wasielewski
Fitzpatrick	Monroney	Weaver
Flannagan	Morrison, N. C.	Wene
Fogarty	Murdock	Wigglesworth
Folger	Murphy	Woodrum, Va.
Fulbright	Myers	Wright
Furlong		Zimmerman
Gavagan		

NOT VOTING—99

Anderson, Calif.	Fay	Mundt
Andrews	Fish	Murray, Tenn.
Baldwin, N. Y.	Forand	Nichols
Barden	Ford	O'Brien, N. Y.
Barry	Gallagher	O'Leary
Bell	Gamble	O'Toole
Bennett, Mo.	Gifford	Pace
Bradley, Mich.	Gillie	Pfeifer
Burch, Va.	Green	Phillips
Burchill, N. Y.	Hall,	Plumley
Butler	Edwin Arthur	Powers
Cannon, Fla.	Hare	Pracht
Capozzoli	Hébert	Price
Carlson, Kans.	Heffernan	Richards
Chapman	Hendricks	Rizley
Cochran	Hoffman	Sabath
Compton	Izac	Satterfield
Costello	Jarman	Sheppard
Courtney	Kean	Sheridan
Cox	Kearney	Smith, W. Va.
Crawford	Kennedy	Somers, N. Y.
Culkin	Keogh	Stearns, N. H.
Curley	King	Stockman
Dickstein	Klein	Sumners, Tex.
Dies	LaFollette	Tolan
Disney	Larcade	Treadway
Ditter	Lea	Van Zandt
Domengeaux	LeCompte	Vinson, Ga.
Douglas	McGehee	Weiss
Drewry	McLean	Welch
Eaton	Maloney	Wolcott
Eberharter	Mason	Woodruff, Mich.
Ellis	May	
Ellsworth	Merritt	

So the amendment was agreed to.

The Clerk announced the following pairs:

On this vote:

Mr. Powers for, with Mr. Drewry against.

Mr. Edwin Arthur Hall for, with Mr. Burch of Virginia against.

Mr. Kean for, with Mr. Keogh against.

Mr. Pracht for, with Mr. Chapman against.

Mr. LaFollette for, with Mr. Pfeifer against.

Mr. Carlson of Kansas for, with Mr. Satterfield against.

Mr. Treadway for, with Mr. Courtney against.

Mr. Woodruff of Michigan for, with Mr. Kennedy against.

Mr. Gillie for, with Mr. Weiss against.

Mr. Gifford for, with Mr. Capozzoli against.

Mr. Mundt for, with Mr. Eberharter against.

Mr. Douglas for, with Mr. Curley against.

Mr. Gallagher for, with Mr. Burchill of New York against.

Mr. McLean for, with Mr. Heffernan against.

Mr. Mason for, with Mr. Hare against.

Mr. Eaton for, with Mr. Klein against.

Mr. Wolcott for, with Mr. Tolan against.

Mr. O'Brien of New York for, with Mr. Somers of New York against.

Mr. Ellsworth for, with Mr. King against.

Mr. Gamble for, with Mr. Fay against.

Mr. Butler for, with Mr. Izac against.

Mr. Rizley for, with Mr. Merritt against.

Mr. Anderson of California for, with Mr. Ford against.

Mr. Bennett of Missouri for, with Mr. Barry against

General pairs:

Mr. McGehee with Mr. Ditter.

Mr. Pace with Mr. Plumley.

Mr. Cochran with Mr. Fish.

Mr. May with Mr. Welch.

Mr. Sheppard with Mr. Baldwin of New York.

Mr. Hébert with Mr. Compton.

Mr. Maloney with Mr. Hoffman.

Mr. Richards with Mr. Van Zandt.

Mr. Green with Mr. Culkin.

Mr. Costello with Mr. Phillips.

Mr. O'Toole with Mr. Ellis.

Mr. Forand with Mr. Crawford.

Mr. Larcade with Mr. Stockman.

Mr. Jarman with Mr. LeCompte.

Mr. Domengeaux with Mr. Stearns of New Hampshire.

Mr. Vinson of Georgia with Mr. Kearney.

Mr. Smith of West Virginia with Mr. Bradley of Michigan.

Mr. Bell with Mr. Andrews.

The result of the vote was announced as above recorded.

Mr. CANNON of Missouri. Mr. Speaker, when separate votes were requested on amendments, I asked for a separate vote on five amendments: On the Dirksen amendment for $35,000,000; on the Dirksen amendment regarding limitation of personnel; on the Dirksen amendment for businessmen; on the Sauthoff roll-back amendment; and on the Starnes O. W. I. amendment. Subsequently, a vote was taken on the remainder of the amendments en gross. Later the gentleman from Michigan [Mr. RABAUT] rose to a parliamentary inquiry and asked if the Dirksen amendment, page 13, line 3, limitation of personnel, had been voted on. The fact that two amendments were agreed to on page 13, line 3, confused me, and I informed the Speaker a separate vote on it had not been requested when, as a matter of fact, it had been requested. It was my error. That amendment, then, Mr. Speaker, the Dirksen amendment on page 13, line 3, on limitation of personnel, the subsidy amendment, has not yet been voted on either en gross or separately, and it is now in order to vote upon it.

The SPEAKER. The Chair desires to read what the RECORD shows. After other matters:

Mr. RABAUT. Mr. Speaker, a parliamentary inquiry.

The SPEAKER. The gentleman will state it.

Mr. RABAUT. The Dirksen amendment prohibiting subsidies preceded both of these amendments.

The SPEAKER. A separate vote was not demanded on that amendment.

Mr. RABAUT. I thought they referred to the amendment on page 13 at the end of line 3, the first amendment.

The SPEAKER. Several amendments were adopted on that page of the bill. The gentleman from Missouri [Mr. CANNON] did not ask for a separate vote on that.

Mr. CANNON of Missouri. We did not ask for a separate vote on that, Mr. Speaker. It was agreed to with the others.

Mr. CANNON of Missouri. Yes, Mr. Speaker; but I was in error in that statement as I have explained, because, as a matter of fact, it was requested. If the Speaker will call for the reporter's notes in which I requested separate votes on amendments he will see that I did request a separate vote on this amendment. Therefore, it has not been voted on. It has not been voted on in gross; it has not been voted on separately; and it is now in order to vote on it separately, in accordance with the request.

Mr. O'NEAL. Mr. Speaker, may I be heard?

The SPEAKER. The Chair recognizes the gentleman from Kentucky.

Mr. O'NEAL. I should like to state that I examined the notes of the reporter which disclosed that the Chairman did ask for a separate vote on the Dirksen amendment on page 13, line 3, the personnel amendment.

Mr. CANNON of Missouri. That is correct, Mr. Speaker.

Mr. DINGELL. Mr. Speaker——

The SPEAKER. The gentleman from Michigan.

Mr. DINGELL. I do not particularly care what the notes state; I think that this is the heart and soul of the bill before us and the membership of the House, particularly on the other side of the aisle, ought to have the intestinal fortitude——

Mr. HALLECK. Mr. Speaker, the regular order.

Mr. DINGELL. Just a minute; I am recognized; I do not yield.

The SPEAKER. The gentleman from Michigan has been recognized.

Mr. DINGELL. You ought to have the courage to vote on it.

Mr. BRADLEY of Pennsylvania. Mr. Speaker——

The SPEAKER. The gentleman from Pennsylvania.

Mr. BRADLEY of Pennsylvania. There were a number who desired a separate vote on that particular amendment and the only reason it was not requested was because we all understood the gentleman from Missouri had made that request.

Mr. ANDERSON of New Mexico. Mr. Speaker——

The SPEAKER. The gentleman from New Mexico.

Mr. ANDERSON of New Mexico. Earlier in the afternoon I sent to the Clerk's desk a note on such amendment and asked that it be included, and I was here while the gentleman from Missouri asked a vote on that particular amendment.

Mr. RABAUT. Mr. Speaker——

The SPEAKER. The gentleman from Michigan.

Mr. RABAUT. This afternoon, when the votes were being taken in the Committee of the Whole——

Mr. HALLECK. Mr. Speaker, I demand the regular order. Unless unanimous consent is granted the gentleman cannot proceed.

Mr. RABAUT. The Chair has recognized me.

The SPEAKER. The Chair will hear the gentleman from Michigan.

Mr. RABAUT. This afternoon, when the votes were being taken in the Committee of the Whole, the gentleman from Missouri [Mr. CANNON] made the announcement in the Committee of the Whole that he would not ask for a teller vote on this amendment as he would ask for a roll call, the yeas and nays, on it tonight.

Mr. MARTIN of Massachusetts. Mr. Speaker, may I be heard?

The SPEAKER. The Chair recognizes the gentleman from Massachusetts.

Mr. MARTIN of Massachusetts. It is not a question of personal opinion or what we should like to do; it is a question of what the facts are. The time has now passed for demanding separate votes, and the Speaker has already ruled as the RECORD shows that this amendment has been voted on with other amendments.

Mr. CANNON of Missouri. Mr. Speaker, the Dirksen amendment on limitation of personnel, on page 13, line 3, has not yet been voted upon; it has not been adopted. We did not vote upon it en gross and we have not voted upon it separately. Under the parliamentary

situation at the present time the Dirksen amendment has not been adopted. Unless a vote is taken on it now it will not be a part of the bill.

Mr. MARTIN of Massachusetts. The RECORD will show what the facts are.

Mr. MICHENER. Mr. Speaker, a parliamentary inquiry.

The SPEAKER. The gentleman will state it.

Mr. MICHENER. There is not any need for asking for the RECORD.

If the RECORD shows that the gentleman from Missouri made the request, that amendment has not been voted upon and should be voted upon and an inspection of the RECORD at that point is the only way the parliamentary situation can be rightfully determined.

Mr. CANNON of Missouri. Mr. Speaker, I respectfully request a reading of the reporter's notes on my request for a separate vote.

The SPEAKER. The Chair did not hear the remark of the gentleman.

Mr. CANNON of Missouri. Mr. Speaker, I respectfully request a reading of the reporter's notes on my request for a separate vote.

The SPEAKER. The gentleman may have that privilege, but the Chair, regardless of his personal feelings about this, must state that the Journal shows that the amendment was adopted in gross with other amendments.

Mr. CANNON of Missouri. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent for the reading of the reporter's notes reporting my request for a separate vote.

Mr. MARTIN of Massachusetts. Mr. Speaker, a parliamentary inquiry.

The SPEAKER. The gentleman will state it.

Mr. MARTIN of Massachusetts. Mr. Speaker, the rule having been promulgated by the Chair, should we not proceed with the regular order?

Mr. CANNON of Missouri. This amendment has not been voted upon.

The SPEAKER. The Chair states that the Journal shows that it has been adopted.

Mr. CANNON of Missouri. Was my request for a reading of my request for a separate vote refused?

The SPEAKER. No. We do not have that part of the RECORD here.

The Chair holds that the amendment has been agreed to.

The question is on the engrossment and third reading of the bill.

The bill was ordered to be engrossed and read a third time, and was read the third time.

The SPEAKER. The question is on the passage of the bill.

Mr. RABAUT. On this, Mr. Speaker, I demand the yeas and nays.

The yeas and nays were refused.

The bill was passed.

A motion to reconsider was laid on the table.

REPORT OF THE NATIONAL PATENT PLANNING COMMISSION—MESSAGE FROM THE PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES (H. DOC. NO. 239)

The SPEAKER laid before the House the following message from the President of the United States, which was read and, with the accompanying papers, referred to the Committee on Patents and ordered to be printed:

To the Congress of the United States:

I transmit herewith for the information of the Congress the report of the National Patent Planning Commission.

FRANKLIN D. ROOSEVELT.

THE WHITE HOUSE, *June 18, 1943.*

EXTENSION OF REMARKS

Mr. MORRISON of Louisiana. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to extend my own remarks in the RECORD and include therein a short statement by Mr. Cheney.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Louisiana?

There was no objection.

[The matter referred to appears in the Appendix.]

Mr. LUDLOW. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to extend my own remarks in the RECORD and include therein an excerpt.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Indiana?

There was no objection.

[The matter referred to appears in the Appendix.]

Mr. HOLIFIELD. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to revise and extend the remarks I made today.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from California?

There was no objection.

Mr. ELLIOTT. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to extend my own remarks on the bill, H. R. 2943, and include therein a resolution adopted by the Federal Fire Council and a sample of their records and schedules under this bill.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from California?

There was no objection.

[The matter referred to appears in the Appendix.]

Mr. MANSFIELD of Montana. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to extend my own remarks in the RECORD about forest-fire protection.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Montana?

There was no objection.

[The matter referred to appears in the Appendix.]

Mr. ANDERSON of New Mexico. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to extend my own remarks in the RECORD and include therein a news release from the Department of the Interior.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from New Mexico?

There was no objection.

[The matter referred to appears in the Appendix.]

Mr. SADOWSKI. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to extend my own remarks in the RECORD and include therein a letter on the McKellar bill.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Michigan?

There was no objection.

[The matter referred to appears in the Appendix.]

Mr. MILLER of Missouri. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to extend my own remarks in the RECORD and include therein a letter from the Gardner Advertising Co.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Missouri?

There was no objection.

[The matter referred to appears in the Appendix.]

Mr. CANNON of Missouri. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that all who have spoken on the bill just passed have 5 legislative days in which to extend their own remarks in the RECORD on the bill.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Missouri?

There was no objection.

Mr. TABER. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that the gentleman from New Jersey [Mr. SUNDSTROM] be permitted to revise and extend his remarks in the RECORD.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from New York?

There was no objection.

[The matter referred to appears in the Appendix.]

Mr. BURDICK. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to extend my own remarks in the RECORD and include therein a short resolution.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from North Dakota?

There was no objection.

[The matter referred to appears in the Appendix.]

Mr. GOODWIN. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to extend my own remarks in the RECORD and include therein two editorials.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Massachusetts?

There was no objection.

[The matter referred to appears in the Appendix.]

Mr. BUFFETT. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to extend my own remarks in the RECORD and include therein a part of an O. W. I. release.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Nebraska?

There was no objection.

[The matter referred to appears in the Appendix.]

Mr. COLE of Missouri. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to extend my own remarks in the RECORD and include

therein a telegram I have received from a constituent.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Missouri?

There was no objection.

[The matter referred to appears in the Appendix.]

Mr. DIRKSEN. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to revise and extend my remarks in the RECORD and include therein an excerpt.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Illinois?

There was no objection.

(Mr. HOPE asked and was given permission to extend his own remarks in the RECORD).

Mr. WHITE. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to extend my remarks in the RECORD.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection?

There was no objection.

[The matter referred to will appear hereafter in the Appendix.]

Mr. FULBRIGHT. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to extend my remarks and include an editorial from the New York Herald Tribune.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection?

There was no objection.

[The matter referred to appears in the Appendix.]

Mr. BOREN. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to extend my own remarks.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection?

There was no objection.

[The matter referred to appears in the Appendix.]

Mr. AUGUST H. ANDRESEN. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to extend my remarks in the RECORD and include certain amendments and editorials, referred to in my remarks this afternoon.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection?

There was no objection.

Mr. HINSHAW. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to extend my remarks in the RECORD and include a letter, referred to in my remarks made in the committee, and to extend my remarks in the Appendix.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection?

There was no objection.

[The matter referred to appears in the Appendix.]

Mr. SMITH of Ohio. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to extend my remarks in the RECORD and include a certain letter in connection with my remarks this afternoon.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection?

There was no objection.

Mr. HORAN. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to extend my remarks and include a newspaper article.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection?

There was no objection.

[The matter referred to appears in the Appendix.]

Mr. O'KONSKI. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to extend my own remarks.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection?

There was no objection.

[The matter referred to appears in the Appendix.]

Mr. MILLER of Connecticut. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to extend my remarks on the death of our late colleague, Mr. Ball, of Connecticut, and I ask unanimous consent that those remarks may follow the announcement of the gentleman from Connecticut [Mr. MCWILLIAMS] this morning.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection?

There was no objection.

Mr. MONKIEWICZ. Mr. Speaker, I make the same request, and that my remarks may follow the remarks of the gentleman from Connecticut [Mr. MILLER].

The SPEAKER. Is there objection?

There was no objection.

Mr. TABER. Mr. Speaker, on behalf of the gentleman from Missouri [Mr. ELMER] I ask unanimous consent that he be permitted to revise and extend his remarks.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection?

There was no objection.

[The matter referred to appears in the Appendix.]

LEAVE TO ADDRESS THE HOUSE

Mr. HARTLEY. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that tomorrow after the regular business and any other special orders I be permitted to address the House for 5 minutes.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection?

There was no objection.

EXTENSION OF REMARKS

Mr. MCCORMACK. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to extend my remarks and include an editorial.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection?

There was no objection.

[The matter referred to appears in the Appendix.]

LEAVE OF ABSENCE

By unanimous consent, leave of absence was granted as follows:

To Mr. DITTER, for 3 days, on account of death in family.

To Mr STOCKMAN, for this afternoon, on account of official business.

To Mr. HARE, for 2 days, on account of important business.

To Mr. WHEAT, Mr. HÉBERT, and Mr. BATES of Massachusetts (on request of Mr. RIVERS), and to Mr. RIVERS, for 2 weeks, on account of official business conducting an oil investigation for Naval Affairs Committee.

To Mr. FORD, for 1 month, on account of official business.

To Mr. POWERS, for 1 day, on account of official business.

To Mr. KEARNEY, for 10 days, on account of official business.

SENATE ENROLLED BILLS SIGNED

The SPEAKER announced his signature to enrolled bills of the Senate of the following titles:

S. 134. An act for the relief of the heirs of John J. Shields;

S. 170. An act for the relief of W. Cooke;

S. 241. An act for the relief of Rachel Acerra;

S. 282. An act for the relief of Walter C. Blake;

S. 373. An act for the relief of Charles Favors;

S. 410. An act for the relief of James B. Lewis, Jarvis T. Mills, and Richard D. Peters;

S. 414. An act for the relief of Thaddeus C. Knight;

S. 510. An act for the relief of Inez Smith;

S. 516. An act for the relief of the Nashville, Chattanooga & St. Louis Railway;

S. 520. An act for the relief of Freddie Sanders and Edd Harris;

S. 625. An act for the relief of A. C. Blount and Oscar Williams;

S 628. An act for the relief of Lawrence Anthony, R. E. Murphy, Mary E. Armstrong, and R. E. Murphy as administrator of the estate of Ella Murphy;

S. 671. An act for the relief of Charles Francis Fessenden;

S. 684. An act for the relief of Lt. M. V. Daven;

S. 695. An act for the relief of Joseph F. Bolger;

S. 717. An act for the relief of Cinda J. Short;

S. 743. An act for the relief of Mr. and Mrs. Walter H. Kindon;

S. 765. An act for the relief of Viola Dale;

S. 807. An act for the relief of Mary Frances Hutson;

S. 839. An act conferring jurisdiction upon the United States District Court for the Middle District of North Carolina to hear, determine, and render judgment upon the claim of Etta Houser Freeman;

S. 954. An act for the reimbursement of certain enlisted men of the Navy for personal property lost in the loss of the *Hugh L. Scott*; and

S. 1025. An act for the relief of certain disbursing officers of the Army of the United States and for the settlement of individual claims approved by the War Department.

BILLS AND JOINT RESOLUTIONS PRESENTED TO THE PRESIDENT

Mr. KLEIN, from the Committee on Enrolled Bills, reported that that committee did on this day present to the President, for his approval, bills and joint resolutions of the House of the following titles:

H. R. 131. An act to provide reemployment rights for persons who leave their positions to serve in the merchant marine, and for other purposes;

H. R. 575. An act for the relief of Peter Cuccio and Violet Cuccio;

H. R. 637. An act for the relief of Mrs. Eliza Ward;

H. R. 1278. An act for the relief of Dr. and Mrs. Richard Stever;

H. R. 1702. An act to extend the times for commencing and completing the construction of a bridge across the Mississippi River at or near Memphis, Tenn.;

H. R. 1731. An act granting the consent of Congress to the State of Louisiana to construct, maintain, and operate a free highway bridge across the Calcasieu River at or near Lake Charles, La.;

H. R. 1947. An act to extend the time within which a suit or suits may be brought under the act of June 28, 1938 (52 Stat. 1209);

H. R. 2077. An act to extend the times for commencing and completing the construction of a bridge across the St. Croix River at or near Hudson, Wis.;

H. R. 2427. An act to amend section 32 of the Emergency Farm Mortgage Act of 1933, as amended;

78TH CONGRESS
1ST SESSION

H. R. 2968

IN THE ~~SENATE~~ OF THE UNITED STATES

JUNE 22 (legislative day, MAY 24), 1943
Read twice and referred to the Committee on Appropriations

AN ACT

Making appropriations for war agencies in the Executive Office of the President for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1944, and for other purposes.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the following sums are appropriated, out of any money in the Treasury not otherwise appropriated, for the support of war agencies in the Executive Office of the President for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1944, and for other purposes, namely:

EXECUTIVE OFFICE OF THE PRESIDENT

BOARD OF ECONOMIC WARFARE

Salaries and expenses: For all expenses necessary to enable the Board of Economic Warfare to carry out its functions and activities, including salaries of an Executive Director at $10,000 per annum and four assistants to the Executive Director at $9,000 per annum each, and other personal services (including aliens) in the District of Columbia and elsewhere; the acceptance and utilization of voluntary and uncompensated services; the temporary employment of persons or organizations by contract or otherwise without regard to the civil-service and classification laws or section 3709 of the Revised Statutes (41 U. S. C. 5); procurement of services, supplies, and equipment (1) outside the United States without regard to section 3709, Revised Statutes, and 3648, Revised Statutes (31 U. S. C. 529), including the rental of office space and contracts for utility services for periods of two years in any foreign country where required by local custom or practice, and (2) within the United States without regard to section 3709, Revised Statutes, when the amount involved in any one case does not exceed $300; travel expenses (not exceeding $300,000 for travel within the continental limits of the United States), including (1) expenses of attendance at meetings of organizations concerned with the work of the Board, (2) actual transporta-

tion and other necessary expenses, and not to exceed $10 per diem in lieu of subsistence of persons serving while away from their homes without other compensation from the United States, in an advisory capacity to the Board, (3) payment to the Chairman and the Executive Director of the Board of actual and necessary transportation, subsistence, and other expenses incidental to the performance of their duties, and (4) expenses outside the United States without regard to the Standardized Government Travel Regulations and the Subsistence Expense Act of 1926, as amended (5 U. S. C. 821), and section 901 of the Act of June 29, 1936 (46 U. S. C. 1241), and (5) when specifically authorized or approved by the Executive Director of the Board or such other official as he may designate for the purpose, expenses of employees of the Board, including the transportation of their effects (in accordance with the Act of October 10, 1940), to their first post of duty in a foreign country, or when transferred from one official station to another, and return to the United States; payment of living and quarters allowances to personnel stationed outside the United States in accordance with the regulations approved by the President on December 30, 1942; advances of money, upon the furnishing of bond, to employees of the Board traveling in a foreign country, in such sums as the Executive Director of the Board shall direct; reimbursement of em-

ployees of the Board for loss of personal effects in case of marine or aircraft disaster; preparation and transportation of the remains of officers and employees who die abroad or in transit while in the dispatch of their official duties, to their former homes in this country or to a place not more distant for interment, and for the ordinary expenses of such interment; purchase and exchange of lawbooks and books of reference; the rental of news-reporting services; the purchase of, or subscription to, commercial and trade reports, newspapers, and periodicals; maintenance, operation, repair, and hire of motor-propelled or horse-drawn passenger-carrying vehicles; and printing and binding (not exceeding $100,000); $36,150,000, of which amount such sums as may be authorized by the Director of the Bureau of the Budget may be transferred to other departments or agencies of the Government for the performance by them of any of the functions or activities for which this appropriation is is made, but no other agency of the Government shall perform work or render services for the Board of Economic Warfare, whether or not the performance of such work or services involves the transfer of funds or reimbursement of appropriations, unless authority therefor, in accordance with regulations issued by the Director of the Bureau of the Budget shall have been obtained in advance: *Provided,* That such sums as are included in this appropriation for special

projects (classified in the estimates submitted to Congress as or under "Other contractual services") may be expended for travel expenses, printing and binding, and purchase of motor-propelled passenger-carrying vehicles without regard to the limitations specified for such objects under this appropriation but within such amounts as the Director of the Bureau of the Budget may approve therefor and such Director shall report to Congress each such limitation determined by him: *Provided further,* That not to exceed $10,000,000 of this appropriation shall be available to meet emergencies of a confidential character to be expended under the direction of the Executive Director, who shall make a certificate of the amount of such expenditure which he may think it advisable not to specify, and every such certificate shall be deemed a sufficient voucher for the amount therein certified.

Payments for articles and materials requisitioned: For the purpose of making payments to the owners thereof for articles requisitioned under authority of the Acts of October 10, 1940, and October 16, 1941, as amended (50 U. S. C. App. 711 and 721), the unexpended balance as of June 30, 1943, of the fund consisting of (1) the allocation of $200,000 to the Economic Defense Board from the emergency fund for the President by letter of November 26, 1941, and (2) the receipts credited to said appropriation

by said Act of October 10, 1940, as amended, and reallocated for the same purpose by said letter of allocation, is hereby continued available to the Board of Economic Warfare for the fiscal year 1944: *Provided*, That receipts of the sales of articles requisitioned by said Board under authority of said Act of October 16, 1941, shall be deposited to the credit of this fund and be immediately available for the purposes thereof.

OFFICE OF CENSORSHIP

Salaries and expenses: For all expenses necessary to enable the Office of Censorship to perform the functions and duties prescribed by the President, including personal services in the District of Columbia and elsewhere; the employment of aliens as examiners or translators; the employment of a Director and a Deputy Director at not exceeding $10,000 and $9,000 per annum respectively; the acceptance and utilization of voluntary and uncompensated services; not to exceed $20,000 for temporary employment, without regard to civil-service and classification laws; expenses of attendance at meetings of organizations concerned with the work of the Office; traveling expenses (not to exceed $175,500), including not to exceed $10 per diem in lieu of subsistence and other expenses of persons serving as advisers while away from their homes without other compensation from the United States; payment of living and quarters

allowances to personnel stationed outside the continental limits of the United States in accordance with the Standardized Regulations Dated December 30, 1942: printing and binding (not to exceed $355,000): hire, maintenance, and repair of automobiles; purchase of guard uniforms, lawbooks, books of reference, newspapers, and periodicals; purchase of gloves, aprons, and other items necessary for protection from chemicals and other laboratory materials and equipment; $27,800,000: *Provided*, That section 3709 of the Revised Statutes shall not be construed to apply to any purchase made by or service rendered for the Office of Censorship outside the continental limits of the United States when the aggregate amount involved in such case does not exceed $500.

PETROLEUM ADMINISTRATION FOR WAR

Salaries and Expenses: For all necessary expenses of the Petroleum Administration for War in performing its functions as prescribed by the President (Fed. Reg., December 4, 1942), including personal services in the District of Columbia; not to exceed $600,000 for personal services without regard to the civil service and classification laws; printing and binding not to exceed $15,000; traveling expenses not to exceed $320,000, including attendance at meetings of organizations concerned with the purposes of this appropriation, and actual transportation and other necessary expenses and not to exceed $10 per diem in lieu of

subsistence of persons serving in an advisory capacity to the Administrator while away from their homes without other compensation from the United States; contract stenographic reporting services; books of reference, newspapers, and periodicals; purchase (not to exceed $12,000), maintenance, repair, and operation of passenger-carrying automobiles; $5,473,000: *Provided,* That section 3709, Revised Statutes, shall not apply to any purchase or service rendered under this appropriation when the aggregate amount involved does not exceed $300.

OFFICE OF PRICE ADMINISTRATION

Salaries and expenses: For all necessary expenses of the Office of Price Administration in carrying out the provisions of the Emergency Price Control Act of 1942, as amended by the Act of October 2, 1942 (50 U. S. C. App. 901), and the provisions of the Act of May 31, 1941 (55 Stat. 236, as amended by the Second War Powers Act, 1942 (50 U. S. C. App. 622), and all other powers, duties, and functions which may be lawfully delegated to the Office of Price Administration, including personal services in the District of Columbia and elsewhere; expenses of in-service training of employees, including salaries and traveling expenses of instructors; not to exceed $55,000 for the employment of aliens; not to exceed $30,000 for the temporary employment of persons or organizations, by contract or otherwise, with-

out regard to section 3709, Revised Statutes, or the civil-service and classification laws; contract stenographic reporting services; witness fees; purchase of lawbooks, books of reference, newspapers, and periodicals; printing and binding (not to exceed $1,830,815, which limitation shall not apply to the printing of forms, instructions, regulations, and coupon books incidental to the rationing of commodities); maintenance, repair, and operation of passenger-carrying vehicles; traveling expenses (not to exceed $7,250,000), including (1) attendance at meetings of organizations concerned with the work of the Office of Price Administration, (2) actual transportation and other necessary expenses and not to exceed $10 per diem in lieu of subsistence of persons serving while away from their homes in an advisory capacity without other compensation from the United States, or at $1 per annum, (3) reimbursement, at not to exceed 3 cents per mile, of employees for expenses incurred by them in official travel in privately owned automobile within the limits of their official stations, (4) expenses of appointees from point of induction in continental United States to their first post of duty in the Territories, and (5) expenses to and from their homes or regular places of business in accordance with the Standardized Government Travel Regulations, including travel in privately owned automobile (and including

per diem in lieu of subsistence at place of employment), of persons employed intermittently away from their homes or regular places of business as consultants and receiving compensation on a per diem when actually employed basis; $130,000,000, of which sum not less than $59,551,042 shall be allocated for direct obligations of local war price and rationing boards; sums under such appropriation of $165,000,000 may be transferred to other departments or agencies of the Government for the performance by them of any of the functions or activities for which this appropriation is made, but unless otherwise authorized by law no other agency of the Government shall perform work or render services for the Office of Price Administration, whether or not the performance of such work or services involves the transfer of funds or reimbursement of appropriations, unless authority therefor by the Bureau of the Budget shall have been obtained in advance: *Provided,* That sums set apart for special projects (classified in the estimates submitted to Congress as or under "Other contractual services") may be expended for travel expenses, and printing and binding without regard to the limitations herein specified for such objects, but within such amounts as the Director of the Bureau of the Budget may approve therefor and such Director shall report to Congress each such limitation determined by him: *Provided further,* That no part of this appropriation

shall be used for the compensation of any officer, agent, clerk, or other employee of the United States who shall divulge or make known in any manner whatever to any person the operations, style of work, or apparatus of any manufacturer or producer visited by him in the discharge of his official duties, or the amount or source of income, profits, losses, expenditures, or any particular thereof, set forth or disclosed in any questionnaire, report, return, or document, required or requested to be filed by order or regulation of the Administrator or to permit any questionnaire, report, return, or document or copy thereof or any book containing any abstract or particulars thereof to be seen or examined by any person except as provided by law; nor for any person who shall print or publish in any manner whatever, except as hereinafter provided, any questionnaire, report, return, or document or any part thereof or source of income, profits, losses, expenditures, or methods of doing business, appearing in any questionnaire, report, return, or document: *Provided further,* That the foregoing provisions shall not be construed to prevent or prohibit the publication or disclosure of studies, graphs, charts, or other documents of like general character wherein individual statistics or the source thereof is not disclosed or identified directly or indirectly nor to prevent the furnishing in confidence to the War Department, the Navy Department, or the United

States Maritime Commission, such data and information as may be requested by them for use in the performance of their official duties: *Provided further,* That no part of this appropriation shall be available for making any subsidy payments: *Provided further,* That no part of this appropriation shall be used to enforce any maximum price or prices on any agricultural commodity or any commodity processed or manufactured in whole or substantial part from any agricultural commodity, including milk and its products and livestock, unless and until (1) the Secretary of Agriculture has determined and published for such agricultural commodity the prices specified in section 3 (a) of the Emergency Price Control Act of 1942, as amended by Public Law Numbered 729, approved October 2, 1942; (2) in case of a comparable price for such agricultural commodity, the Secretary of Agriculture has held public hearings and determined and published such comparable price in the manner prescribed by section 3 (b) of said Act as amended; and (3) the Secretary of Agriculture has determined after investigation and proclaimed that the maximum price or prices so established on any such agricultural commodity, including milk and its products and livestock, will reflect to the producer of such agricultural commodity a price in conformity with section 3 (c) of said Act as amended: *Provided further,* That such maximum price or prices shall

conform in all respects to the provisions of section 3 of Public Law Numbered 729 approved October 2, 1942: *Provided further,* That any employee of the Office of Price Administration is authorized and empowered, when designated for the purpose by the head of the agency, to administer to or take from any person an oath, affirmation, or affidavit when such instrument is required in connection with the performance of the functions or activities of said Office: *Provided further,* That no part of any appropriation contained herein shall be used for payment of the salary or expense of any person who, directly or indirectly, pays any subsidy of any kind or character whatsoever, or who directs or authorizes the payment of a subsidy, or who participates in the preparation of or calculations for the payment of a subsidy, or who directs any other person to pay or prepare or calculate or supply information for the payment of a subsidy, or any person who, directly or indirectly, collaborates with, consults, cooperates with, or directly or indirectly aids any other Federal agency for the payment or the preparation of a subsidy; or of any person who engages or participates as aforesaid in the preparation, formulation, or carrying out of any plan or scheme involving the purchase of any commodity by the Government for the purpose of its resale at a price lower than that paid by the Government: *Provided further,* That no part of this

appropriation shall be directly or indirectly used for the payment of the salary or expenses of any person who engages in or directs the formulation of any price policy, maximum price, or price ceiling with respect to any article or commodity unless such person shall have had not less than five continuous years of actual business experience in the particular field of business, industry or commerce, to which the price policy, maximum price or price ceiling in the formulation of which he is engaged or whose formulation he directs, shall apply; but this limitation shall not apply to any act of the Administrator or Acting Administrator as the case may be, in considering, adopting, signing, and promulgating price policies, maximum prices, or price ceilings formulated and prepared in compliance herewith: *Provided further*, That no part of this appropriation shall be used for the promulgation or enforcement of orders requiring grade labelling or standardization of food products, wearing apparel or other processed or manufactured commodities or articles: *Provided further*, That no part of this appropriation shall be available for rollbacks on any food commodity which has not yet reached parity nor on any commodity which is not a necessity.

OFFICE OF STRATEGIC SERVICES

Salaries and expenses: For all expenses necessary to enable the Office of Strategic Services to carry out its func-

tions and activities, including salaries of a Director at $10,000 per annum, one assistant director and one deputy director at $9,000 per annum each; utilization of voluntary and uncompensated services; procurement of necessary services, supplies and equipment without regard to section 3709, Revised Statutes; travel expenses, including (1) expenses of attendance at meetings of organizations concerned with the work of the Office of Strategic Services, (2) actual transportation and other necessary expenses and not to exceed $10 per diem in lieu of subsistence of persons serving while away from their homes without other compensation from the United States in an advisory capacity, and (3) expenses outside the United States without regard to the Standardized Government Travel Regulations and the Subsistence Expense Act of 1926, as amended (5 U. S. C. 821–833), and section 901 of the Act of June 29, 1936 (46 U. S. C. 1241); preparation and transportation of the remains of officers and employees who die abroad or in transit, while in the dispatch of their official duties, to their former homes in this country or to a place not more distant for interment, and for the ordinary expenses of such interment; purchase and exchange of lawbooks and books of reference; rental of news-reporting services; purchase of or subscription to commercial and trade reports, newspapers, and periodicals; the rendering of such gratuitous services and the free distribution

of such materials as the Director deems advisable; purchase or rental and operation of photographic, reproduction, duplicating and printing machines, equipment, and devices and radio-receiving and radio-sending equipment and devices; maintenance, operation, repair, and hire of motor-propelled or horse-drawn passenger-carrying vehicles and vessels of all kinds; printing and binding; payment of living and quarters allowances to employees with official headquarters located abroad in accordance with regulations approved by the President on December 30, 1942; exchange of funds without regard to section 3651, Revised Statutes (31 U. S. C. 543); purchase and free distribution of firearms, guard uniforms, special clothing, and other personal equipment; the use of and payment for compartments or other superior accommodations considered necessary by the Director of Strategic Services or his designated representatives for security reasons or the protection of highly technical and valuable equipment; $35,000,000, of which amount such sums as may be authorized by the Director of the Bureau of the Budget may be transferred to other departments or agencies of the Government, either as advance payment or reimbursement of appropriation, for the performance of any of the functions or activities for which this appropriation is made: *Provided*, That $23,000,000 of this appropriation may be expended without regard to the provisions of law and regulations relat-

ing to the expenditure of Government funds or the employment of persons in the Government service, and $21,000,000 of such $23,000,000 may be expended for objects of a confidential nature, such expenditures to be accounted for solely on the certificate of the Director of the Office of Strategic Services and every such certificate shall be deemed a sufficient voucher for the amount therein certified: *Provided further,* That this appropriation shall not be available for the salary of any person who, at the time of his employment hereunder, is in the active service of the armed forces of the United States.

EXECUTIVE OFFICE OF THE PRESIDENT—OFFICE FOR EMERGENCY MANAGEMENT

DIVISION OF CENTRAL ADMINISTRATIVE SERVICES

Salaries and Expenses: For all necessary expenses of the Division of Central Administrative Services, including traveling expenses (not to exceed $165,000); printing and binding (not to exceed $100,000); $8,817,200: *Provided,* That there may be transferred to this appropriation from appropriations available to the constituent agencies of the Office for Emergency Management and to the Office of Price Administration such amounts as may be necessary for the procurement of supplies, equipment, and services for such agencies and such Administration, and funds so trans-

ferred shall be consolidated with and shall be expendable in the same manner as this appropriation: *Provided further,* That the constitutent agencies (except the War Shipping Administration) of the Office for Emergency Management and the Office of Price Administration shall not establish, in the District of Columbia or in the field, fiscal, procurement, space allocation or procurement, duplicating, distribution, communication, or other general services, wherever the Director of the Bureau of the Budget determines that the Division of Central Administrative Services can render any such service.

Working capital fund: For the establishment of a working capital fund, $750,000, without fiscal year limitation, for the payment of salaries and other expenses necessary to the maintenance and operation of central duplicating and office and laboratory photographic services in the District of Columbia and elsewhere for the constituent agencies of the Office for Emergency Management and the Office of Price Administration; said fund to be reimbursed from applicable funds of the agencies for which services are performed, on the basis of rates which shall include estimated or actual charges for personal services, materials, equipment (including maintenance, repairs, and depreciation) and other expenses: *Provided,* That a separate schedule of expenditures and reimbursements and a statement of the current assets and

liabilities of the working capital fund as of the close of the last completed fiscal year shall be included in the annual Budget.

OFFICE OF CIVILIAN DEFENSE

Salaries and expenses: For all necessary expenses of the Office of Civilian Defense, including salary of the Director at not to exceed $10,000 per annum; traveling expenses (not to exceed $550,000); and printing and binding (not to exceed $200,000); $4,000,000.

OFFICE OF THE COORDINATOR OF INTER-AMERICAN AFFAIRS

Salaries and expenses: For all necessary expenses of the Office of the Coordinator of Inter-American Affairs (hereafter referred to as the Coordinator), including not to exceed $30,000 for the temporary employment of persons or organizations by contract or otherwise without regard to the civil-service and classification laws; employment of aliens; travel expenses, not to exceed $150,000; printing and binding, not to exceed $12,500; entertainment of officials and others of the other American republics; payment to employees with official headquarters outside the continental limits of the United States, in accordance with the Standardized Regulations prescribed by the President on December 30, 1942, of living and quarters allowances; grants of money or property to governmental and public or private nonprofit

institutions and facilities in the United States and the other American republics; the free distribution, donation, or loan of publications, phonograph records, radio scripts, radio transcriptions, art works, motion-picture scripts, motion-picture films, educational material, and such material and equipment as the Coordinator may deem necessary and appropriate to carry out his program; such other gratuitous assistance as the Coordinator deems advisable in the fields of the arts and sciences, education and travel, publications, the radio, the press, and the cinema; expenses of transporting employees of the Office of the Coordinator and their effects from their homes to their places of employment in the other American republics, or from their homes in the other American republics to their places of employment, and return, when specifically authorized by the Coordinator; travel expenses of dependents and transportation of personal effects, from their places of employment to their homes in the United States or in the possessions of the United States or in the other American republics, of employees for whom such expenses were paid by the Government on their assignment to posts in foreign countries; causing corporations to be created under the laws of the District of Columbia, any State of the United States, or any of the other American republics, to assist in carrying out the Coordinator's program and capitalizing such corpo-

rations: *Provided,* That corporations heretofore or hereafter created or caused to be created by the Coordinator primarily for operation outside the continental United States shall determine and prescribe the manner in which their obligations shall be incurred and their expenses allowed and paid without regard to the provisions of law regulating the expenditure, accounting for and audit of Government funds, and may, in their discretion, employ and fix the compensation of officers and employees outside the continental limits of the United States without regard to the provisions of law applicable to the employment and compensation of officers and employees of the United States: *Provided further,* That the Coordinator shall transmit to the President immediately upon the close of the fiscal year a complete financial report of the operations of such corporations; $30,685,000. and in addition thereto the Coordinator is authorized to enter into contracts during the fiscal years 1944 and 1945 in an amount not exceeding $18,000,000 for obligations necessary for and incident to his program: *Provided further,* That not to exceed $300,000 of this appropriation shall be available to meet emergencies of a confidential character to be expended under the direction of the Coordinator, who shall make a certificate of the amount of such expenditure which he may think it advisable not to specify and every such certificate shall be deemed a sufficient voucher for the amount

therein certified: *Provided further,* That notwithstanding the provisions of section 3679, Revised Statutes (31 U. S. C. 665), the Coordinator is authorized in making contracts for the use of international short-wave radio stations and facilities, to agree on behalf of the United States to indemnify the owners and operators of such radio stations and facilities, from such funds as may be hereafter appropriated for the purpose, against loss or damage on account of injury to persons or property arising from such use of said radio stations and facilities.

OFFICE OF DEFENSE TRANSPORTATION

Salaries and expenses: For all necessary expenses of the Office of Defense Transportation, including traveling expenses (not to exceed $1,250,000, including reimbursement, at not to exceed 3 cents per mile, of employees for official travel performed by them in privately owned automobiles within the limits of their official stations); printing and binding (not to exceed $250,000, including not to exceed $10,000 for printing and binding outside the continental limits of the United States without regard to provisions of law governing printing and binding (44 U. S. C. 111)); $14,650,000.

OFFICE OF ECONOMIC STABILIZATION

Salaries and expenses: For all necessary expenses of the Office of Economic Stabilization established by Executive Order Numbered 9250, dated October 3, 1942, including

salary of Economic Stabilization Director at $15,000 per annum; temporary employment (not to exceed $20,020) of persons or organizations by contract or otherwise, without regard to section 3709, Revised Statutes and Classification Act of 1923, as amended; traveling expenses (not to exceed $10,660); and printing and binding (not to exceed $2,000); $100,000.

NATIONAL WAR LABOR BOARD

Salaries and expenses: For all necessary expenses of the National War Labor Board, including salaries at not to exceed $10,000 per annum each for the four public members of the Board; travel expenses (not to exceed $1,350,000); printing and binding (not to exceed $37,400); actual transportation and other necessary expenses, and not to exceed $25 per diem in lieu of subsistence, whether or not in a travel status, of other members, alternate members and associate members of the Board while serving as such without other compensation from the United States; $13,841,300.

OFFICE OF SCIENTIFIC RESEARCH AND DEVELOPMENT

Salaries and expenses: For all necessary expenses of the Office of Scientific Research and Development, including the purchase of reports, documents, plans, or specifications; the employment by contract or otherwise, without regard to civil-service or classification laws, at not to exceed $25

per day, of engineers, scientists, civilian analysts, technicians, or other necessary professional personnel; and printing and binding, $135,982,500: *Provided,* That there may be paid from this appropriation to the National Academy of Sciences a sum not exceeding $150,000 for the administrative and overhead expenses incurred by said Academy during the fiscal year 1944 in carrying out research projects for Federal agencies, and such sum shall be in addition to any reimbursement otherwise provided for: *Provided further,* That notwithstanding the provisions of section 3679 of the Revised Statutes (31 U. S. C. 665), the Office of Scientific Research and Development is authorized, in making contracts for the conduct of investigations or experiments, to agree on behalf of the United States to indemnify the contractor from such funds as may be hereafter appropriated for the purpose, against loss or damage to persons or property arising from such work: *Provided further,* That funds available to any agency of the Government for scientific, technical, or medical research, development, testing, construction of test models, experimental production, or the provision of facilities therefor, shall be available for transfer with the approval of the head of the agency involved, in whole or in part, to the Office of Scientific Research and Development, and funds so transferred shall be expendable in the same manner as this appropriation: *Provided further,*

That the Director of the Office of Scientific Research and Development may sell, lease, lend, or otherwise dispose of, under such terms and conditions as he may deem advisable, devices, scientific or technical equipment, models, or other articles of personalty, developed, constructed, produced in or purchased for the performance of its scientific or medical contracts, except articles acquired for administrative purposes, and all receipts from such disposition to nongovernmental agencies shall be covered into the Treasury as miscellaneous receipts.

OFFICE OF WAR INFORMATION

Salaries and expenses: For all necessary expenses of the Office of War Information, including the employment of a Director and Associate Director at not exceeding $12,000 and $10,000 per annum, respectively; not to exceed $50,000 for the temporary employment in the United States of persons by contract or otherwise without regard to the civil service and classification laws; employment of aliens; employment of persons outside the continental limits of the United States without regard to the provisions of law applicable to the employment and compensation of officers and employees of the United States; travel expenses (not to exceed $500,000 for travel within the continental limits of the United States), including such expenses outside the

continental limits of the United States without regard to the Standardized Government Travel Regulations and the Subsistence Expense Act and section 901 of the Act of June 29, 1936 (49 Stat. 2015); expenses of transporting employees and their effects from their homes to their places of employment in a foreign country and return to the United States; purchase of radio time and purchase or rental of facilities for radio transmission; purchase, rental, construction, improvement, maintenance, and operation of facilities for radio transmission, including real property, outside the continental limits of the United States, without regard to the provisions of section 355, Revised Statutes (40 U. S. C. 255) and other provisions of law affecting the purchase or rental of land and the construction of buildings thereon; advertising in foreign newspapers without regard to section 3828, Revised Statutes (44 U. S. C. 324); printing and binding (not to exceed $2,400,000, for such expenses within the continental limits of the United States), including printing and binding outside the continental limits of the United States without regard to section 11 of the Act of March 1, 1919 (44 U. S. C. 111); purchase or rental and operation of photographic, reproduction, printing, duplicating, communication, and other machines, equipment, and devices; payment to employees with official headquarters outside the continental limits of the United States, in ac-

cordance with the Standardized Regulations prescribed by the President on December 30, 1942, of living and quarters allowances; exchange of funds without regard to section 3651, Revised Statutes; purchase of twenty-four motor-propelled passenger-carrying vehicles for use outside the continental limits of the United States, may be acquired without regard to statutory limitations as to price and authority to purchase; acquisition, production, and free distribution of publications, phonograph records, radio transcriptions, motion-picture films, photographs and pictures, educational materials, and such other items as the Director may deem necessary to carry out the program of the Office of War Information, and sale or rental of such items by contract or otherwise to firms or individuals for use outside the continental limits of the United States; such gratuitous expenses of travel and subsistence as the Director deems advisable in the fields of education, travel, radio, press, and cinema; not to exceed $145,000 for entertainment of officials of other countries; payment of the United States share of the expenses of the maintenance, in cooperation with any other of the United Nations, of an organization designed to receive and disseminate information relative to the prosecution of the war; $28,972,504: *Provided*, That, exclusive of amounts for unvouchered funds and the contingency fund, not more than $22,500,000 (including living and quarters allowances) shall be allocated

to the Overseas Operations Branch and no funds shall be allocated to the Domestic Operations Branch: *Provided further*, That notwithstanding the provisions of section 3679, Revised Statutes (31 U. S. C. 665), the Office of War Information is authorized in making contracts for the use of international short-wave radio stations and facilities, to agree on behalf of the United States to indemnify the owners and operators of said radio stations and facilities from such funds as may be hereafter appropriated for the purpose, against loss or damage on account of injury to persons or property arising from such use of said radio stations and facilities: *Provided further*, That not to exceed $600,000 of this appropriation shall be available to meet emergencies of a confidential character to be expended under the direction of the Director, who shall make a certificate of the amount of such expenditure which he may think it advisable not to specify and every such certificate shall be deemed a sufficient voucher for the amount therein certified: *Provided further*, That $5,000,000 of this appropriation shall not be available for expenditure unless the Director of the Office of War Information, with the approval of the Director of the Bureau of the Budget, shall determine that such funds in addition to the other funds provided herein are necessary for carrying on activities in conjunction with actual or projected military operations.

WAR PRODUCTION BOARD

Salaries and expenses: For all necessary expenses of the War Production Board, including salary of the Chairman at $15,000 per annum; not to exceed $50,000 for the employment of aliens; not to exceed $10,000 for the employment of expert witnesses and not to exceed $100,000 for the temporary employment of persons (including aliens) or organizations, by contract or otherwise, without regard to the civil-service or classification laws; reimbursement at not to exceed 3 cents per mile, of employees for expenses incurred by them in performance of official travel in privately owned automobiles within the limits of their official stations; not to exceed $8,000,000 for travel expenses, including travel outside the United States without regard to the Standardized Government Travel Regulations; not to exceed $2,025,000 for printing and binding; not to exceed $17,000 for the purchase of motor-propelled passenger-carrying vehicles; not to exceed $11,000,000 for scientific research on materials, material substitutes, and other subjects related to the functions of the Board, without regard to section 3848, Revised Statutes; and the rental, maintenance, and operation of one airplane; $88,200,000: *Provided,* That not more than $136,000 of this sum shall be allocated for salaries of the Information Division.

Smaller War Plants Corporation, administrative expenses: Not to exceed $12,006,000 of the funds of the Smaller War Plants Corporation, acquired in accordance with the Act of June 11, 1942 (Public Law 603), shall be available for the administrative expenses of said Corporation necessary to enable it to carry out the functions vested in it by such Act, to carry out the provisions of section 2 of such Act, and such other functions as may be lawfully delegated to it; including not to exceed $1,000,000 for the temporary employment of persons or organizations by contract or otherwise without regard to the civil-service and classification laws for special services, including audits notwithstanding section 5 of the Act of April 6, 1914 (5 U. S. C. 55); printing and binding; reimbursement, at not to exceed 3 cents per mile, of employees for expenses incurred by them in performance of official travel in privately owned automobiles within the limits of their official stations; the hire of motor-propelled passenger-carrying vehicles; and the objects specified in the general provisions applicable to the constituent agencies under the Office for Emergency Management: *Provided*, That, as determined by the Board of Directors, or such officer as may be designated by the Board of Directors for the purpose, expenditures (including expenditures for services performed on a force account or contract or fee basis) necessary in acquiring, operating, maintaining, improving, or disposing

of real or personal property belonging to the Corporation or in which it has an interest (except property acquired for the administrative purposes of the Corporation), including expenses of collections of pledged collateral and expenses of service and administration of its loans, advances, and property under section 6 of said Act, shall not be considered as administrative expenses for the purposes hereof: *Provided further*, That no part of said $12,006,000 shall be obligated or expended unless and until an appropriate appropriation account shall have been established therefor pursuant to an appropriation warrant or a covering warrant, and all such expenses shall be accounted for and audited in accordance with the Budget and Accounting Act.

WAR RELOCATION AUTHORITY

Salaries and expenses: For all necessary expenses of the War Relocation Authority, $48,170,000, including expenses incident to the extension of the program provided for in Executive Order 9102 to persons of Japanese ancestry not evacuated from military areas; salary of the Director at not to exceed $10,000 per annum; not to exceed $25,000 for the employment of persons or organizations, by contract or otherwise, without regard to the civil-service and classification laws; employment of aliens; traveling expenses, not to exceed $400,000; printing and binding, not to exceed $48,000; procurement, without regard to section 3709,

Revised Statutes, of supplies and equipment; purchase (not to exceed $42,175) of passenger-carrying automobiles; the leasing to others of land acquired for the program; transfer of household goods and effects as provided by the Act of October 10, 1940, including travel expenses, of employees transferred from other Federal agencies to the Authority at its request; not to exceed $75,000 for payment to States or political subdivisions thereof, or other local public taxing units, of sums in lieu of taxes against real property acquired by the Authority for the purposes hereof; for payments for the performance of governmental services required in connection with the administration of the program; the disposal, by public or private sale, of goods or commodities produced or manufactured in the performance of activities hereunder, the proceeds of which shall be deposited in a special fund and thereafter shall remain available until expended for the purposes hereof: *Provided,* That the provisions of the Act of February 15, 1934 (48 Stat. 351), as amended, relating to disability or death compensation and benefits, shall apply to persons receiving from the United States compensation in the form of subsistence, cash advances, or other allowances in accordance with regulations prescribed by the Director of the War Relocation Authority for work performed in connection with such program, including work performed in the War Relocation Work Corps:

Provided further, That this provision shall not apply in any case coming within the purview of the workmen's compensation laws of any State, Territory, or possession, or in which the claimant has received or is entitled to receive similar benefits for injury or death: *And provided further,* That the limitation placed on the amount available for travel expenses for the War Relocation Authority shall not apply to travel of evacuees and their escorts incident to transfers and relocation.

WAR SHIPPING ADMINISTRATION

War Shipping Administration, revolving fund: To increase the War Shipping Administration revolving fund, $2,200,000,000, which amount, together with other funds heretofore or hereafter made available to such revolving fund, shall be available for carrying on all the activities and functions of the War Shipping Administration (not provided for under other appropriations made to said Administration), under Executive order of February 7, 1942 (7 F. R. 837), and heretofore or hereafter lawfully vested in such Administration, including costs incidental to the acquisition, operation, loading, discharging, and use of vessels transferred for use of any department or agency of the United States, for carrying out the provisions of Executive Order Numbered 9112 of March 26, 1942, and for all administrative expenses (not to exceed $9,650,000 in the fiscal year 1944), includ-

ing the employment and compensation of persons in the District of Columbia and elsewhere, such employment and compensation to be in accordance with laws applicable to the employment and compensation of persons by the United States Maritime Commission except section 201 (b) of the Merchant Marine Act, 1936 (49 Stat. 1985); expenses of attendance, when specifically authorized by the Administrator, at meetings concerned with the work of the Administration; actual transportation and other necessary expenses and not to exceed $25 per diem in lieu of subsistence of persons serving while away from their permanent homes or regular places of business in an advisory capacity to or employed by the Administration without other compensation from the United States or at $1 per annum; printing and binding; lawbooks, books of reference, periodicals and newspapers; purchase, maintenance, repair, rental in foreign countries, and operation of passenger-carrying automobiles; travel expenses, including transportation of effects under regulations prescribed by the Administrator, of employees from their homes to their first post of duty in a foreign country; rent, including heat, light, and power, outside the District of Columbia; living and quarters allowances in accordance with the standardized regulations approved by the President December 30, 1942; necessary advance payments in foreign countries; and the employment, on a contract or fee basis, of persons, firms,

or corporations for the performance of special services, including legal services, without regard to section 3709 of the Revised Statutes: *Provided,* That when vessels are transferred or assigned permanently by the War Shipping Administrator to other departments or agencies of the United States Government for operation by them, funds for the operation, loading, discharging, repairs, and alterations, or other use of such vessels may be transferred from this fund to the applicable appropriations of the department or agency concerned in such amounts as may be approved by the Director of the Bureau of the Budget.

Maritime training fund: For the training, recruitment, repatriation, rehabilitation, and placement of personnel for the manning of the merchant marine, and the establishment and maintenance of policies respecting maritime labor relations and conditions, and for administrative expenses (not to exceed $2,600,000) including all the administrative items of expenditure for which the appropriation "War Shipping Administration, Revolving Fund" is available, $72,000,000, of which $5,500,000 shall be available for payment of obligations incurred in the fiscal year 1943.

State Marine Schools: To reimburse the State of California, $50,000; the State of Maine, $50,000; the State of Massachusetts, $50,000; the State of New York, $50,000; and the State of Pennsylvania, $50,000; for expenses in-

curred in the maintenance and support of marine schools in such States as provided in the Act authorizing the establishment of marine schools, and so forth, approved March 4, 1911, as amended (34 U. S. C. 1121–1123); and for the maintenance and repair of vessels loaned by the United States to the said States for use in connection with such State marine schools, $100,000; in all, $350,000.

GENERAL PROVISIONS

(a) The foregoing appropriations for the constituent agencies under the Office for Emergency Management shall be available, in addition to the objects specified under each head, and without regard to section 3709, Revised Statutes (except as otherwise specified herein), for personal services in the District of Columbia and elsewhere; contract stenographic reporting services; lawbooks, books of reference, newspapers and periodicals; maintenance, operation, and repair of motor-propelled passenger-carrying vehicles; acceptance and utilization of voluntary and uncompensated services; and traveling expenses, including expenses of attendance at meetings of organizations concerned with the work of the agency from whose appropriation such expenses are paid, and transportation and other necessary expenses, and not to exceed $10 (unless otherwise specified) per diem in lieu of subsistence, of persons serving while away from their permanent homes or regular places of business in an

advisory capacity to or employed by any of such agencies without other compensation from the United States, or at $1 per annum, and including (upon authorization or approval of the head of any of such agencies) travel expenses to and from their homes or regular places of business in accordance with the Standardized Government Travel Regulations, including travel in privately owned automobile (and including per diem in lieu of subsistence of place of employment), of persons employed intermittently away from their homes or regular places of business as consultants and receiving compensation on a per diem when actually employed basis.

(b) Whenever sums are set apart from the foregoing appropriations for the constituent agencies under the Office for Emergency Management for special projects (classified in the estimates submitted to Congress as or under "Other contractual services") expenditures may be made therefrom for traveling expenses, printing and binding, and purchase of motor-propelled passenger-carrying vehicles without regard to the limitations specified for such objects under the respective heads, but within such amounts as the Director of the Bureau of the Budget may approve therefor and such Director shall report to Congress each such limitation determined by him.

(c) There may be transferred from the appropriations for such constituent agencies to other Government agencies

sums for the performance of work or services for the transferring agency but unless otherwise authorized by law, no other agency of the Government shall perform work or render services for any of the constituent agencies, whether or not the performance of such work or services involves the transfer of funds or reimbursement of appropriations, unless authority therefor by the Bureau of the Budget shall have been obtained in advance.

(d) The foregoing general provisions (a), (b), and (c) shall have no application to appropriations for the War Shipping Administration.

(e) The head of any constituent agency may delegate to any official in such agency or in the field offices of the Division of Central Administrative Services the authority to make appointments of personnel and he may also delegate to any official in the agency of which he is the head the authority to make other determinations necessary for the conduct of the administrative management within such agency.

(f) Any employee of any of the constituent agencies is authorized, when designated for the purpose by the head of such agency, to administer to or take from any person an oath, affirmation, or affidavit, when such instrument is required in connection with the performance of the functions or activities of such agency.

(g) The head of any of the constituent agencies is authorized, in connection with the operations of such agency, to consider, ascertain, adjust, determine, and certify claims against the United States in accordance with the Act of December 28, 1922 (31 U. S. C. 215), and to designate certifying officers in accordance with the Act of December 29, 1941, or to delegate authority to the Director of the Division of Central Administrative Services to designate employees of such Division as certifying officers to certify vouchers payable against the funds of the constituent agency concerned.

TITLE II—GENERAL PROVISIONS

SEC. 201. No part of any appropriation contained in this Act shall be used to pay the salary or wages of any person who advocates, or who is a member of an organization that advocates, the overthrow of the Government of the United States by force or violence: *Provided*, That for the purposes hereof an affidavit shall be considered prima facie evidence that the person making the affidavit does not advocate, and is not a member of an organization that advocates, the overthrow of the Government of the United States by force or violence: *Provided further*, That any person who advocates, or who is a member of an organization that advocates, the overthrow of the Government of the United States by force or violence and accepts employment the salary or wages for

which are paid from any appropriation contained in this Act shall be guilty of a felony and, upon conviction, shall be fined not more than $1,000 or imprisoned for not more than one year, or both: *Provided further,* That the above penalty clause shall be in addition to, and not in substitution for, any other provisions of existing law.

SEC. 202. The appropriations and authority with respect to appropriations contained herein for the fiscal year 1944 shall be available from and including July 1, 1943, for the purposes respectively provided in such appropriations and authority. All obligations incurred during the period between June 30, 1943, and the date of the enactment of this Act in anticipation of such appropriations and authority are hereby ratified and confirmed if in accordance with the terms thereof.

SEC. 203. This Act may be cited as the "National War Agencies Appropriation Act, 1944".

Passed the House of Representatives June 18, 1943.

Attest: SOUTH TRIMBLE,

Clerk.

78TH CONGRESS
1ST SESSION

H. R. 2968

AN ACT

Making appropriations for war agencies in the Executive Office of the President for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1944, and for other purposes.

JUNE 22 (legislative day, MAY 24), 1943

Read twice and referred to the Committee on Appropriations

amendment. I move to strike out the language on page 2 beginning in line 1, as follows:

Provided, That the above authorization shall expire 6 months after the date of termination of the present war as proclaimed by the President, or at such earlier time as the Congress by concurrent resolution may designate.

And to insert in lieu thereof the following:

Provided, That the above authorization shall expire on June 30, 1945.

The VICE PRESIDENT. The question is on agreeing to the amendment of the Senator from Ohio.

The amendment was agreed to.

Mr. DANAHER. Mr. President, on page 4, line 16, after the word "services" I move to strike out the word "and", and to insert "(3)" and the words "provide for the effective utilization." The subclause then would read:

(3) Provide for the effective utilization of appropriate facilities—

And so forth. Does the Senator from Utah object to the amendment?

Mr. TAFT. I do not quite understand the amendment.

Mr. THOMAS of Utah. I do not understand the effect of the proposed amendment.

Mr. DANAHER. The State plan referred to on page 4, line 7, subclause (b), must make certain provisions. Subclause (1) in line 9 sets forth a provision for methods of administration.

Subclause (2) in line 14 provides for effective utilization of appropriate facilities and services of State agencies.

Mr. THOMAS of Utah. That is correct.

Mr. DANAHER. Subclause (3) which I propose merely adopts the existing language, "provide for effective utilization of appropriate facilities and services of local public and nonprofit private agencies." Thus, Mr. President, if there be local facilities adequate to do this work which the Senator from Utah wishes to have accomplished, the State plan may make provision under this language for the utilization of such services.

Mr. THOMAS of Utah. I believe the amendment is in complete harmony with the spirit of section 8, and therefore I accept it.

The VICE PRESIDENT. The question is on agreeing to the amendment of the Senator from Connecticut [Mr. DANAHER].

The amendment was agreed to.

Mr. DANAHER. Mr. President, we should renumber the subsequent subclauses which commence at the top of page 5 which are (3), (4), and (5). We should substitute in lieu thereof the numbers (4), (5), and (6), respectively. I move to amend accordingly.

Mr. THOMAS of Utah. I will accept the amendment.

The VICE PRESIDENT. Without objection, the amendment is agreed to.

Mr. DANAHER. I offer a further amendment with reference to section 8 on page 9. I invite the Senator's attention to line 10. After the words "public authorities" I move to amend by inserting the words "or nonprofit private agencies."

Mr. LA FOLLETTE. Where does the Senator propose to insert those words?

Mr. DANAHER. On page 9, section 8, line 10, after the words "public authorities" I have moved to amend by inserting the words "or nonprofit private agencies."

Mr. THOMAS of Utah. Mr. President, I should like to propound a question to the Senator from Connecticut. Is there a conflict between the amendment which he proposes and the spirit of the entire section?

Mr. DANAHER. There is not.

Mr. THOMAS of Utah. The reason I ask the question is that under section 8 the Federal Government may take care of nonprivate agencies where the State law prohibits it being done. If there is no conflict I shall be happy to accept the Senator's amendment because the spirit of the whole of section 8, as I understand, is in complete keeping with the Senator's amendment.

Mr. DANAHER. There is no conflict. The proposed amendment is in keeping with the objective sought to be accomplished in section 8, I will say to the Senator, and it is for that purpose that I have offered the amendment.

Mr. McKELLAR. Mr. President, will the Senator yield?

Mr. THOMAS of Utah. I yield.

Mr. McKELLAR. As we all know, this is the last day of the fiscal year. The deadline for passage of appropriation bills is tonight at 12 o'clock. The committee is ready to report to the Senate House bill 2968, the war agencies bill. If we are to pass the bill we shall have to proceed with its consideration very quickly, and I should like to ask the Senator from Utah how much more time the pending bill is likely to consume.

Mr. THOMAS of Utah. The Senator from Utah is ready to vote upon the bill now. I think the Senator from Connecticut has one more amendment and then we will be ready to vote.

Mr. DANAHER. Mr. President, I shall be glad to conclude what I have to say and to correlate my proposed amendments with the objectives sought to be accomplished in not to exceed 5 minutes, in view of the cooperative attitude of the Senator from Utah.

Mr. President, I ask for action on my last amendment.

Mr. THOMAS of Utah. I am happy to accept the amendment if it is agreeable to the Senate.

The VICE PRESIDENT. The question is on agreeing to the amendment of the Senator from Connecticut on page 9, line 10.

The amendment was agreed to.

Mr. DANAHER. Mr. President, I move that the same words be inserted on page 9, line 14, after the words "public authorities."

The VICE PRESIDENT. The question is on agreeing to the amendment of the Senator from Connecticut.

The amendment was agreed to.

Mr. DANAHER. I now turn back to page 8, line 20. Allow me to invite the attention of the Senator from Utah to the fact that now that section 8 has been correlated as the amendments have accomplished it, in line 20 we should insert after the words "public authorities" before the closing parenthesis, the words "or nonprofit private agencies."

Mr. THOMAS of Utah. I will accept the amendment.

The VICE PRESIDENT. Without objection, the amendment is agreed to.

Mr. DANAHER. I have only one other point about which I wish to question briefly the Senator from Utah. Turning to page 1, in line 7, it becomes apparent that the authorization there contemplated is to provide funds for child care necessary to assure the availability of women for employment. It does not specify that they must be employed in war industries, does it?

Mr. THOMAS of Utah. Mr. President, the spirit of the bill deals with war industries. But if we put that specification in, as the Senator already knows, the question of what industry is not contributing to the war effort will be a most difficult one to decide. I am afraid that if we do more than to express the fact that it is a war emergency act, and that it will come to an end with the coming to an end of the war, we will probably do violence to some individual who may want to take care of some children in a very needy situation.

Mr. DANAHER. Mr. President, I thought that the Senator from Utah would be bound to answer my question in the negative. The question I asked was whether the language as used would limit the authorization to provide for the day care of children of mothers in war industries. The answer is "No," and the Senator has proceeded to explain the reason why the answer is "No." Am I not correct in that statement?

Mr. THOMAS of Utah. I think that is correct, but the bill uses the words "essential to the prosecution of the war."

Mr. DANAHER. That is a limitation, I understand, and it is descriptive merely. It does not limit, however, the authorization to child care for mothers employed actually in war industries. With reference to the last point, Mr. President, it seems to me we can very properly accomplish a complete achievement of the purposes the Senator has so ably explained here this morning.

Let me call his attention to the fact that in line 7 the bill refers only to assuring the availability of women for employment. The bill does not say that it proposes to take care of the children of women who, in fact, are employed, but only those who are available for employment. That could be an entire city full of people, if one chooses. Is not that so?

Mr. THOMAS of Utah. I think that is true.

Mr. DANAHER. The point obviously, then, Mr. President, is that it is a very general and I think a too broad definition of authority.

With those thoughts in mind, Mr. President, I call the attention of the Senator from Utah to the fact that the War Manpower Commission under the Executive order of the President is today specifying what industries are deemed essential. It, therefore, seems to me that we could very properly utilize the essen-

tiality as determined by an existing agency to the end that there shall be made available whatever funds are to be provided for the care of the children of women who are employed in industries declared to be essential by the War Manpower Commission. If we do that, Mr. President, we will avoid that too broad generalization which is inherent in the language of the bill now pending before the Senate.

Therefore I move to correct that language to accomplish the end I have explained by striking out from line 7 the words "necessary to assure the availability of women for employment, where", and inserting in lieu thereof the words "of mothers employed in industries", and after the word "war" in line 8 to insert the words "as defined by the War Manpower Commission."

Restated, then, let me say to the Senator from Utah that the clause would read:

For the purpose of providing funds for the child care of mothers employed in industries essential to the prosecution of the war, as defined by the War Manpower Commission.

And so on. In that way, Mr. President, we will correctly define the objective claimed for Federal interposition in this situation.

Mr. THOMAS of Utah. I shall be glad to accept the amendment.

The PRESIDING OFFICER (Mr. McFARLAND in the chair). Without objection, the amendment offered by the Senator from Connecticut is agreed to.

Mr. THOMAS of Utah. Mr. President, may we have a vote?

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The bill is still before the Senate and open to further amendment.

Mr. DANAHER. Mr. President, will the Senator yield to me for a moment?

Mr. THOMAS of Utah. Certainly.

Mr. DANAHER. I overlooked inadvertently that on page 2, in line 7, we should correlate the expression "public authorities" with action already taken with reference to section 8. So, after the words "public authorities", I move to insert "or nonprofit private agencies."

Mr. THOMAS of Utah. That is a corrective amendment, and I am glad to accept it.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Without objection, the amendment offered by the Senator from Connecticut is agreed to.

If there be no further amendment, the question is on the third reading of the bill.

The bill was ordered to a third reading, read the third time, and passed.

MESSAGE FROM THE PRESIDENT—APPROVAL OF BILLS

A message in writing from the President of the United States was communicated to the Senate by Mr. Miller, one of his secretaries, who announced that the President had approved and signed the following acts:

On June 26, 1943:

S. 134. An act for the relief of the heirs of John J. Shields;

S. 170. An act for the relief of W. Cooke;

S. 241. An act for the relief of Rachel Acerra;

S. 282. An act for the relief of Walter C. Blake;

S. 373. An act for the relief of Charles Favors;

S. 410. An act for the relief of James B. Lewis, Jarvis T. Mills, and Richard D. Peters;

S. 510. An act for the relief of Inez Smith;

S. 516. An act for the relief of the Nashville, Chattanooga & St. Louis Railway;

S. 520. An act for the relief of Freddie Sanders and Edd Harris;

S. 625. An act for the relief of A. C. Blount and Oscar Williams;

S. 628. An act for the relief of Lawrence Anthony, R. E. Murphy, Mary E. Armstrong, and R. E. Murphy as administrator of the estate of Ella Murphy;

S. 671. An act for the relief of Charles Francis Fessenden;

S. 684. An act for the relief of Lt. M. V. Daven;

S. 695. An act for the relief of Joseph F. Bolger;

S. 717. An act for the relief of Cinda J. Short;

S. 743. An act for the relief of Mr. and Mrs. Walter H. Kindon;

S. 765. An act for the relief of Viola Dale;

S. 792. An act to amend section 7 (c) of the act of May 21, 1920 (41 Stat. 613), as amended by section 601 of the act of June 30, 1932 (47 Stat. 417);

S. 807. An act for the relief of Mary Frances Hutson;

S. 839. An act conferring jurisdiction upon the United States District Court for the Middle District of North Carolina to hear, determine, and render judgment upon the claim of Etta Houser Freeman;

S. 879. An act to amend the act entitled "An act authorizing a reduction in the course of instruction of the Naval Academy," approved June 3, 1941 (55 Stat. 238);

S. 954. An act for the reimbursement of certain enlisted men of the Navy for personal property lost in the loss of the *Hugh L. Scott;*

S. 1025. An act for the relief of certain disbursing officers of the Army of the United States and for the settlement of individual claims approved by the War Department; and

S. 1067. An act to amend the first paragraph of section 10 of the Pay Readjustment Act of 1942 to provide for allowances to midshipmen of the Naval Reserve for quarters and subsistence when not furnished in kind.

On June 29, 1943:

S. 219. An act to equalize certain disability benefits for Army officers.

APPROPRIATIONS FOR WAR AGENCIES IN THE EXECUTIVE OFFICE

Mr. McKELLAR. Mr. President, from the Committee on Appropriations I report favorably, with amendments, the bill (H. R. 2968) making appropriations for war agencies in the Executive Office of the President for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1944, and for other purposes, and I submit a report (No. 367) thereon. I ask unanimous consent for the immediate consideration of the bill.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The bill will be stated by title for the information of the Senate.

The CHIEF CLERK. A bill (H. R. 2968) making appropriations for war agencies in the Executive Office of the President for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1944, and for other purposes.

Mr. LODGE. Mr. President, I want to call attention to the fact that there are no copies of the bill available.

Mr. McKELLAR. Of course there are as yet no printed copies of the bill as reported, but if this bill is to be passed today it should be proceeded with immediately.

Mr. LODGE. I shall not object to that. I merely thought it should be known that we are taking up a very large appropriation bill without having printed copies before us; that is all.

Mr. TAFT. Mr. President, will the Senator from Tennessee yield?

Mr. McKELLAR. I yield.

Mr. TAFT. Would it not be possible to have copies of the bill as it was referred to the committee distributed on the desks of Senators?

Mr. McKELLAR. Of course, that can readily be done.

Mr. McNARY. Mr. President, the matter I was going to suggest has been covered, and the remedy suggested by the able Senator from Ohio meets the situation, I am sure. Of course, we cannot proceed without some print of the bill before us.

Mr. McKELLAR. Copies of the bill will be placed upon the desks of Senators. I thought I might be permitted to make an explanation of it, and then take it up later after we get copies of the bill.

Mr. McNARY. I have no objection to that being done.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The question is on the motion of the Senator from Tennessee.

The motion was agreed to; and the Senate proceeded to consider the bill (H. R. 2968) making appropriations for war agencies in the Executive Office of the President for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1944, and for other purposes, which had been reported from the Committee on Appropriations with amendments.

Mr. McKELLAR. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that the formal reading of the bill be dispensed with, that it be read for amendment, and that the amendments of the committee be first considered; but before any amendment is stated, I think that probably it would be better for me to make a general statement of the bill, if that be satisfactory.

Mr. McNARY. I would appreciate the Senator doing so.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Is there objection to the request of the Senator from Tennessee, that the formal reading of the bill be dispensed with, that it be read for amendments, and that the amendments of the committee be first considered? The Chair hears none, and it is so ordered.

Mr. McNARY. A subcommittee print of the bill has just reached my desk. Is that the bill the Senator has reported?

Mr. McKELLAR. No; not exactly as it has been reported. I am having some copies made with notations of amendments in pencil or pen, and I will get them as soon as possible.

Mr. McNARY. The subcommittee print, however, generally conforms with the report of the committee?

Mr. McKELLAR. That is correct.

Mr. President, the first amendment appears on page 6 of the bill after line 10 in the copy of the bill I have. It relates to the Board of Economic Warfare.

We left the amount just as the House fixed it, with the following proviso:

No part of any funds appropriated or made available herein to the Board of Economic Warfare shall be used directly or indirectly for the procurement of services, supplies, or equipment outside the United States except for the purpose of executing economic pro-

grams or policies formally approved in writing by a majority of the Board and such writing has been filed with the Secretary of State prior to any such expenditure.

I desire to explain why that proviso was inserted. It was added for the purpose of having the Board itself determine on policies before they were carried out. There has been some confusion in the Board, and the Board being composed of officials who are already in other offices, we thought it was very much better to have the Board itself make the policies.

The next amendment is, on page 9, line 17, under the Office of Price Administration, to insert:

Purchase of commodities or services and the testing thereof for the purpose of assuring compliance with the law, but such purchases shall not be induced through any illegal method constituting entrapment.

It was thought advisable to insert that language so as to make it perfectly clear that we did not want to adopt any short cut.

The next amendment is on page 10, and it is one of the most important of all the amendments. It will be remembered that the House committee reported $165,000,000 for the O. P. A., and the Budget had asked for $177,335,000. The House committee reported $165,000,000, but when the bill went to the floor of the House, "$165,000,000" was stricken out and "$130,000,000" was inserted.

The Senate committee felt that in order to enable the O. P. A. to do what it has to do, $177,335,000 should be inserted, and that was done by the committee.

The next amendment is to be found on page 13, at the bottom of the page, where the House bill contained the following proviso:

Provided further, That no part of any appropriation contained herein shall be used for payment of the salary or expense of any person who, directly or indirectly, pays any subsidy of any kind or character whatsoever, or who directs or authorizes the payment of a subsidy, or who participates in the preparation of or calculations for the payment of a subsidy, or who directs any other person to pay or prepare or calculate or supply information for the payment of a subsidy, or any person who, directly or indirectly, collaborates with, consults, cooperates with, or directly or indirectly aids any other Federal agency for the payment or the preparation of a subsidy; or of any person who engages or participates as aforesaid in the preparation, formulation, or carrying out of any plan or scheme involving the purchase of any commodity by the Government for the purpose of its resale at a price lower than that paid by the Government: *Provided further,* That no part of this appropriation shall be directly or indirectly used for the payment of the salary or expenses of any person who engages in or directs the formulation of any price policy, maximum price, or price ceiling with respect to any article or commodity unless such person shall have had not less than 5 continuous years of actual business experience in the particular field of business, industry, or commerce to which the price policy, maximum price, or price ceiling in the formulation of which he is engaged or whose formulation he directs, shall apply; but this limitation shall not apply to any act of the Administrator or Acting Administrator, as the case may be, in considering, adopting, signing, and promulgating price policies, maximum prices, or price ceilings formulated and prepared in compliance herewith: *Provided further,* That no part of this appropriation shall be used for the promulgation or enforcement of orders requiring grade labeling or standardization of food products, wearing apparel, or other processed or manufactured commodities or articles: *Provided further,* That no part of this appropriation shall be available for roll-backs on any food commodity which has not yet reached parity nor on any commodity which is not a necessity.

Mr. President, that was stricken out by the committee because Congress has already dealt with the subject of subsidies, and this particular provision could not have been effective, anyway, Congress having passed on that subject.

The next amendment is on page 17, line 22, in the proviso beginning *"Provided further,* That this appropriation shall not be available," where the committee inserted the words "except under regulations approved by the President," so that the proviso would read:

Provided further, That this appropriation shall not be available, except under regulations approved by the President, for the salary of any person who, at the time of his employment hereunder, is in the active service of the armed forces of the United States.

The subcommittee inserted the words "except under regulations approved by the President." Upon consideration in the full committee, the whole proviso was stricken out, so that it could go to conference, and there have determined just what was proposed by the proviso. I think that is very wise.

The next amendment is found on page 20, at the top of the page, where the following is proposed to be inserted:

Civilian defense: Not to exceed $13,359,600 of the unexpended balance of $100,000,000 contained in the First Deficiency Appropriation Act, 1942, is hereby continued available until June 30, 1944, for the same objects and purposes, including the obligations chargeable to said appropriation, and subject to the same conditions and limitations: *Provided,* That the total amount available for administrative expenses for the fiscal year 1944 shall not exceed $400,000.

The appropriations herein made for the Office of Civilian Defense shall constitute the total amount to be available for obligation by such agency during the fiscal year 1944 and shall not be supplemented by funds from any source.

The Civilian Defense asked for an additional $1,263,000. The House did not allow it. Dr. Landis came before our committee and testified that he wanted it restored, but that he might be enabled to operate with a smaller sum. He thought that perhaps $263,000 might be cut off. After a most careful examination of all the facts, the subcommittee and the full committee having discussed the matter as it arose, the committee felt that the amount allowed by the House was proper, and limited the appropriation to that sum.

Mr. JOHNSON of Colorado. Mr. President——

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Does the Senator from Tennessee yield to the Senator from Colorado?

Mr. McKELLAR. I yield.

Mr. JOHNSON of Colorado. As to the language in line 12, "shall not be supplemented by funds from any source," I thought the civilian defense was partly cared for by the States.

Mr. McKELLAR. No.

Mr. JOHNSON of Colorado. The States cooperate in civilian defense.

Mr. McKELLAR. They do cooperate.

Mr. JOHNSON of Colorado. Would not that language prohibit a State cooperating in civilian defense?

Mr. McKELLAR. Not at all, but if the Senator has any doubt about it, the word "Federal" might be inserted just ahead of the word "source." I would have no objection to that.

Mr. JOHNSON of Colorado. I think that should be done.

Mr. McKELLAR. I think probably it should be, and if the Senator suggests it, I ask unanimous consent that the word "Federal" be inserted before the word "source" at this point.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Without objection, the modification will be made.

Mr. BYRD. Mr. President, will the Senator from Tennessee state whether this appropriation is an increase over that of last year?

Mr. McKELLAR. No. There is a decrease.

Mr. BYRD. How much of a decrease for the Office of Civilian Defense?

Mr. McKELLAR. I have sent for the clerk of the committee, and I shall answer the Senator in a few moments.

The next amendment is to be found on page 22, line 18, where an increase of $100,000 is recommended. Those representing the Office of the Coordinator of Inter-American Affairs came before the Senate committee and asked for an increase of $200,000. The matter was gone over most carefully by the committee, many proposals were offered, and finally a compromise was made cutting the amount in two. I think that was a very proper compromise and hope that when the matter comes before the Senate the amendment will be agreed to.

The next amendment is under the National War Labor Board. The Board asked for two amendments, one in line 17, page 24, an increase of only $19,613. They showed that they needed that much more, and the committee allowed it.

A very much larger sum was allowed in line 23, where the committee proposed to strike out "$13,841,300" and insert "$14,341,300," and increase of $500,000. The Board made a good showing as to the need of the increase. Their duties have been added to by Congress, as we all know. Personally, I feel like saying a kindly word for this Board. I think they have been trying to do their duty, and so far as these two amendments are concerned, I hope the Senate will agree to them.

The next amendment is found on page 26, but that comes under the Office of War Information, and if the Senate will permit me, as the principal controversy revolves about that organization, I should like to pass over the items in that category and turn to page 30, line 18, under the "Office of War Mobilization, salaries and expenses." That is the organization presided over by our former colleague and friend, Jimmie Byrnes. The committee allowed the amount asked for to operate his organization, which is a very moderate sum, being only $138,000.

Mr. VANDENBERG. Mr. President——

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Does the Senator from Tennessee yield to the Senator from Michigan?

Mr. McKELLAR. I yield.

Mr. VANDENBERG. In connection with the Office of War Mobilization, can the Senator identify for me who are the two assistants to Mr. Byrnes who are covered by this arrangement?

Mr. McKELLAR. One of them is our former congressional friend, Marvin Jones, who has now been appointed to another office. I am told that Mr. Ben Cohen is the other.

Mr. VANDENBERG. I suppose the Senator hopes that is not true?

Mr. McKELLAR. I do not know Mr. Cohen at all. I have never met him to know him. Of course, that is evidence of my not very extended acquaintance.

The next amendment is on the last page of the bill.

Mr. McNARY. Mr. President, I am interested in the agency provided for on page 26, the Office of War Information. Why did the Senator skip that item?

Mr. McKELLAR. I asked to skip it for the present. I shall take it up immediately after going through the other items. I do not think there will be much controversy about any of the other items. I believe the only controversy will arise over the Office of War Information. I suggested that it be taken up last. If it would please the Senator, however, I shall be glad to take it up now.

Mr. McNARY. No; never mind.

Mr. McKELLAR. If Senators will turn to page 42 they will find what is to my mind a very important amendment, and I hope it will be unanimously agreed to by the Senate. It is section 203, beginning in line 20, as follows:

> No part of any appropriation contained in this act shall be available to pay the salary of any person at the rate of $4,500 per annum or more unless such person shall have been appointed by the President by and with the advice and consent of the Senate.

I need not discuss that language. I think every Senator knows what it is. If any Senator wishes to ask questions concerning it I shall try to answer.

Mr. McNARY. Mr. President, a bill of general application dealing with this subject was passed by the Senate.

Mr. McKELLAR. Yes.

Mr. McNARY. Has it passed the House?

Mr. McKELLAR. No; it has not. The agencies involved in this proposal are war agencies. We are not certain by whom the various appointments in the war agencies are being made. The war agencies are not set up by the Congress, but are set up by the Executive, and under those circumstances we felt it was proper to make this limitation.

Mr. McNARY. If the McKellar bill were written into statute it would cover these identical agencies?

Mr. McKELLAR. Yes.

Mr. McNARY. Inasmuch as the McKellar bill failed to pass the House the committee placed this provision in the pending bill.

Mr. McKELLAR. That is why we placed it in the appropriation bill, yes.

Mr. President, I turn back to the point of principal difference in the Senate committee, both in the subcommittee, let me say, and in the full committee. The votes on the questions which arose in connection with this item were exceedingly close. There was a difference of only two or three votes in some cases, and in others perhaps a difference of only one vote. I believe in one case there was a tie vote. I do not recall on which question that vote was had, but I know there was one tie vote. These votes dealt with the Office of War Information.

Mr. President, I desire to say a few general words about the Office of War Information. I was a trial lawyer for about 18 years. In that period I examined a great many witnesses. Since I have been in the Senate I have served on the Appropriations Committee for a very long time, and I suppose in that committee we have examined not only several hundred but perhaps a thousand or more witnesses in the course of a year.

The other day we had before us, with respect to this particular provision, Mr. Davis, the head of the organization, whom I had never seen before, so far as I recall. I had seen his pictures and recognized him from them. We also had before us Mr. Sherwood, whom I had never seen before, so far as I know; Mr. Eisenhower, brother of General Eisenhower, whom I had never seen before; Mr. E. P. Hoyt, who has recently been appointed head of the domestic branch of the O. W. I.; Mr. Philip C. Hamblet, Mr. James Allen, Mr. Radford Smith, and Mr. Joseph Barnes.

Mr. President, I do not think I ever knew witnesses to give a better account of themselves. They all went through a very searching cross-examination by, I believe, all members of the committee. The members of the committee were exceedingly interested.

Mr. LUCAS. Mr. President, I make the point of order that the Senate is not in order. The Senator from Tennessee is seemingly addressing himself to the Republican side of the Chamber on a very important question—his face is turned in that direction—and I am very anxious to hear what the Senator has to say.

Mr. McKELLAR. I am addressing myself to the Senate of the United States, without regard to party. If I stood facing toward the other side of the Chamber, it was inadvertently done, and I beg pardon of the Senator from Illinois. I did not intend to offend him in any such manner.

Mr. LUCAS. I know that, but I simply could not hear the Senator.

Mr. McKELLAR. I shall try to speak loud enough to be heard, and I hope I can. If Senators on either side of the Chamber feel that I am not giving them enough attention, I hope they will say so, as the Senator from Illinois did.

Mr. President, as I have said, the principal controversy came up over the Office of War Information, and the committee in the short time we had to do so, made as careful an investigation as I have ever known to be made by any committee. All the gentlemen who appeared for the O. W. I. knew their business. They spoke with frankness. They spoke in an outright manner. I wish to say that they made an excellent impression on me, and I thought the action of the House in cutting out the Domestic Branch of the O. W. I. was not warranted by the facts as they were brought before us.

It was suggested that the Domestic Branch was politically minded, and it seems that one pamphlet was sent out which Mr. Davis himself very frankly said, as soon as it was brought to his attention, was improper and ought not to have been sent out, and he was sorry that it had been, and the office had it stopped.

His attitude throughout the entire hearing continued to be one of frankness and openness. The agency had asked for approximately $7,800,000 with which to operate the project. The House cut it out entirely, as I recall. The committee took up each item. I find that I do not have before me the Budget statement. I wonder if the Senator from Massachusetts will let me use his.

Mr. LODGE. Certainly; I am glad to give mine to the Senator.

Mr. McKELLAR. I thank the Senator, who is always courteous and always diligent in these matters.

The Domestic Branch had itemized its requests. I should like to have all members of the Senate, both Democratic and Republican, listen to my statement, because it seems to me these matters are important. By the way, I think I should say that another charge which has been made against the O. W. I. is that it has been propagandizing.

Mr. HOLMAN. Mr. President, will the Senator yield?

Mr. McKELLAR. Oh, yes, indeed.

Mr. HOLMAN. I concur in the Senator's statement regarding the appearance of the witnesses, as our chairman has described it, but I make the observation that I never listened to so many fair words that were at such wide variance with the person's performances.

Mr. McKELLAR. Of course, Mr. President, we have differences of opinion, that is all I can say in that connection.

I desire to say relative to the political side of the matter that what developed when the witnesses were examined about their politics was remarkable. We asked about their politics. The remarkable development was that we found the first man, Mr. Davis, was an American Labor Party man; the next man, Mr. White, was a dyed-in-the-wool Republican. He is the head of the branch now under discussion.

Mr. HOLMAN. But he is a new man.

Mr. McKELLAR. He is a new man, but if I remember correctly, he was given a very fine character by the distinguished Senator and my very dear friend the Senator from Oregon [Mr. HOLMAN].

Mr. HOLMAN. I am not going back on that, I am substantiating it. But he has had nothing to do up to now with the conduct of the agency.

Mr. McKELLAR. That is true, but in this bill we are dealing with nothing except the future. We are dealing with operations in the fiscal year 1944, and Mr. White has charge of the operations for the domestic branch. He seems to be a very fine man.

The next man was a Mr. Sherwood, whom I had never seen before. He conducted himself well, and testified frankly and openly.

The fourth man was Mr. Eisenhower. I believe I had met Mr. Eisenhower once before, just in passing; I think I was introduced to him, although I am not sure. I was introduced either to him or to his brother, General Eisenhower; I am not sure which. Mr. Eisenhower made an excellent witness, a fair, frank, and open witness. He answered all questions. All the witnesses did. All the gentlemen were of the same fine character. Of course, some were not as prominent in the investigation as others were, but each had a word of explanation. They answered every question fairly and frankly and openly, so far as I could see, and they made out an excellent case for the Domestic Branch of the organization, so far as I could ascertain.

The Foreign Branch was not interfered with at all by the committee, except the committee increased the amount the House had allowed. However, in the full committee a motion was made to cut the appropriation for the Foreign Branch by $2,000,000, and that motion carried.

Members of the committee are sitting on both sides of me; and if I make any mistake of fact in submitting the matter, I hope they will call attention to it.

Mr. McNARY. Mr. President, will the Senator yield for a moment?

Mr. McKELLAR. I yield.

Mr. McNARY. I may not have followed the able Senator's statement as accurately as I should have done. I am interested in the subject he is discussing. He stated the Senate committee had increased the amount for the foreign service, as he described it; did he not?

Mr. McKELLAR. Yes.

Mr. McNARY. That item appears on page 29 in the print of the bill I have.

Mr. McKELLAR. Yes; in line 4.

Mr. McNARY. The amount was increased to $27,000,000, was it?

Mr. McKELLAR. Yes, to $27,000,000; but the full committee cut $2,000,000 from it, leaving it at $25,003,590.

Mr. McNARY. Yes. Now I understand. So the $27,000,000 was inserted by the subcommittee, was it?

Mr. McKELLAR. By the subcommittee. The full committee cut that amount by $2,000,000, leaving it at $25,000,000.

Mr. McNARY. I thank the Senator.

Mr. McKELLAR. I hope the Senator will make a note of that.

Mr. NYE. Mr. President, will the Senator yield to me?

Mr. McKELLAR. I yield.

Mr. NYE. I hope the Senator will make the point that the subcommittee had originally increased the House figure by approximately $5,000,000, and that subsequently the full Senate Appropriations Committee reduced the increase of $5,000,000 by $2,000,000.

Mr. McKELLAR. That is correct. I thank the Senator from North Dakota.

Mr. McNARY. Then, Mr. President, if the Senator will further yield, let me observe that as the item is left it is $3,000,000 in excess of what the House allowed; is not that correct?

Mr. McKELLAR. That is correct.

Mr. LODGE. Mr. President, will the Senator yield?

Mr. McKELLAR. I yield.

Mr. LODGE. I believe it is true that the subcommittee restored a sum somewhat in excess of $3,000,000 to the Domestic Branch, the appropriation for which the House had entirely eliminated, and that it increased the amount allowed by the House for the Overseas Branch. I think that statement is correct. Am I correct in my statement that the subcommittee voted to appropriate $3,000,000 for the Domestic Branch of the O. W. I., as compared with zero which had been granted by the House of Representatives?

Mr. McKELLAR. That is entirely true. The amount allowed was a trifle over $3,000,000.

Mr. LODGE. Yes. Is it not also correct to say that of the nine functions of the O. W. I., the subcommittee voted to retain six, and voted to increase the amount for the Overseas Branch? Is not that correct?

Mr. McKELLAR. That is correct. I am now coming to that point. If the Senator will permit me to continue my explanation, I shall be glad to proceed.

Mr. LODGE. I shall be delighted to have the Senator proceed. I hope I may be recognized during his discussion of the question, because possibly he and I may interpret some matters somewhat differently.

Mr. McKELLAR. Yes; very likely we shall. Of course, I shall be glad to yield to the Senator.

As to the Domestic Branch, the witness was Mr. White, who comes from the State of my good friend, the Senator from Oregon [Mr. HOLMAN]. Mr. White is a good Republican. I am talking now about the Budget estimate of $153,563 for that office.

Office of Program Coordination, $248,650.

News Bureau, $988,097.

Bureau of Publications, $769,090.

Bureau of Special Services, $986,096.

Radio Bureau, $811,499.

I am emphasizing that because of something which will arise a little later.

Bureau of Graphics and Printing, $1,774,672.

Motion Pictures Bureau, $1,222,904.

Field Operations Bureau, $1,911,335.

That is a total of about $8,800,000, in round figures.

Instead of allowing the Office of Director $153,563, the subcommittee allowed $125,000.

For the Office of Program Coordination the subcommittee allowed $220,000 instead of $248,650.

For the News Bureau the subcommittee allowed $900,000 instead of $988,097.

For the Bureau of Special Services the subcommittee allowed $950,000 instead of $986,096.

For the Radio Bureau the subcommittee allowed the full amount. The subcommittee struck out entirely the item for the Bureau of Graphics and Printing. It amounts to $1,774,672.

Reductions could very well be made in some of the smaller items; but the subcommittee struck out entirely the item for the Bureau of Graphics and Printing, $1,774,672; and for the Motion Pictures Bureau, for which $1,222,904 was asked, the committee allowed $50,000.

Let me digress long enough to say that if we are to use motion pictures in war information—and it is the best means of aiding the war effort of which I know—to my mind the reduction of the appropriation from $1,222,904 to $50,000 is a destruction of that method of handling the problem.

For the Field Operations Bureau nothing was allowed. So the subcommittee allowed $3,061,000 of the $8,800,000, in round figures, which was asked for. I think some small items were added in the full committee, $800,000 of which was for the purpose of liquidating the remainder of the Domestic Branch.

Mr. President, I do not think that the Domestic Branch ought to be liquidated. We are in a war. The other day the Senate, without batting an eye, gave $47,000,000 to Mr. Aubrey Williams to train boys in industry. I do not suppose Mr. Williams was ever engaged in industry in his life; but be that as it may, without a qualm the Senate appropriated $47,000,000 for an utterly useless proposal.

These appropriations are for advertising ourselves in the war. In my judgment it has been done in a perfectly honest, straightforward, and successful way, with two or three exceptions. Those exceptions are frankly admitted. We all make mistakes. Even as good a man as I am, or as my friend the Senator from Illinois [Mr. LUCAS], the Senator from Virginia [Mr. BYRD], or the Senator from Massachusetts [Mr. LODGE], make mistakes. I do not think that because the Office of War Information has made some mistakes, which it has frankly admitted, it ought to be "gutted," if I may be permitted to use a very ugly word, in any such way as this. I think it ought to have an amount commensurate with the character and quality of work which it is doing.

Mr. LODGE. Mr. President, will the Senator yield?

Mr. McKELLAR. I yield.

Mr. LODGE. Several of my colleagues on this side of the aisle who are members of the committee have been asking me whether the acting chairman of the Appropriations Committee is defending the action of the committee. I ask that in a spirit of seeking information.

Mr. McKELLAR. I am stating the picture just as I see it. All of us, including the Senator from Massachusetts, reserve the right to say what we desire to say.

Mr. LODGE. Absolutely; and I hope the Senator does not think that I am criticizing him in any way.

Mr. McKELLAR. I hope the Senator is not.

Mr. LODGE. I certainly would not do such a thing; but I was curious to know whether it was the custom for the chairman of the committee, or the acting chairman, to defend the action of the committee.

Mr. McKELLAR. That has been the custom heretofore, just as it has been the custom for the leader on the side which is responsible for the Government

to help committees on the floor. However, our leader has opposed two bills, so I think we might as well be perfectly unconventional and submit the matter just as we see it. That is what I wish to do in this case. I differ with my colleagues. The vote on the main amendment was very close. I think it was 12 to 10. I will ask the Senator from Massachusetts whether that statement is correct. Was not the vote 12 to 10?

Mr. LODGE. On the motion-picture amendment?

Mr. McKELLAR. No; the main amendment, which was the amendment of the Senator from Louisiana [Mr. OVERTON], confining the appropriation to a little more than $3,000,000. That amendment was adopted by a vote of 12 to 10, or a margin of only 2 votes. The vote was very close.

Under those circumstances, as I have tried to explain the action, I am trying to be perfectly fair. I am telling exactly what our successful opponents got in this measure, and what they cut out of it.

I disagree with the reductions in these appropriations. We must pass a bill. The only question is as to the amount. We must decide whether to cut it all out, as the House did, or to allow $3,500,000, as the Senate committee has done, or to allow what I think is a fair sum, something in the neighborhood of $6,000,000, for this activity. I am making an argument for that amount at this time, because I feel that even if the domestic branch is in the entire control of a good Republican from Oregon, it will be honestly administered. That is all we want in this war. I do not want to have politics enter into the transaction. I am as much opposed to political propaganda in this activity as is any other Senator. I do not think that this organization ought to be engaged in political propaganda. I have said so 40 times while the hearings were being held. I stand by that statement.

Mr. OVERTON. Mr. President, will the Senator yield in order that a message from the House may be laid before the Senate?

Mr. McKELLAR. Certainly.

EMERGENCY FLOOD-CONTROL WORK

The PRESIDING OFFICER (Mr. MCFARLAND in the chair) laid before the Senate the amendment of the House of Representatives to the bill (S. 1134) to provide for emergency flood-control work made necessary by recent floods, and for other purposes.

Mr. OVERTON. Mr. President, I move that the Senate disagree to the amendment of the House, ask a conference with the House on the disagreeing votes of the two Houses thereon, and that the Chair appoint the conferees on the part of the Senate.

The motion was agreed to; and the Presiding Officer appointed Mr. OVERTON, Mr. CLARK of Missouri, and Mr. MCNARY conferees on the part of the Senate.

Mr. LUCAS. Am I to understand that the House has disagreed to the $10,000,000 authorization?

Mr. OVERTON. No, it has not disagreed to that part of it. It struck out everything but the $10,000,000 authorization.

Mr. MCNARY. Mr. President, a parliamentary inquiry.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The Senator will state it.

Mr. MCNARY. I would get much more satisfaction if the Chair would not speak at the same time someone on the floor is speaking.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The Chair has the right-of-way over a Senator.

Mr. MCNARY. I appreciate that. The Chair then should order that situation, and bring it about. What did the Chair say?

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The Chair was appointing the conferees. The Chair appointed the Senator from Louisiana [Mr. OVERTON], the Senator from Missouri [Mr. CLARK], and the Senator from Oregon [Mr. MCNARY] conferees on the part of the Senate.

Mr. MCNARY. I am sorry about that, but I wanted to impress upon the Chair the difficulty of understanding a Senator who is speaking on the floor at the same time a statement is being made by the Chair.

Mr. OVERTON. I will say to the Senator from Illinois that what the House did was to amend the Senate bill and strike out all the amendments contained in the Senate bill.

Mr. LUCAS. Did the House strike out the two amendments offered by the Senator from Missouri [Mr. CLARK]?

Mr. OVERTON. Yes.

Mr. LUCAS. And also the railroad amendment offered by the Senator from Missouri [Mr. TRUMAN]?

Mr. OVERTON. Yes.

Mr. LUCAS. But they did not strike out the $10,000,000 authorization?

Mr. OVERTON. No; they did not disturb the $10,000,000 authorization.

Mr. LUCAS. I thank the Senator from Louisiana.

APPROPRIATIONS FOR WAR AGENCIES IN THE EXECUTIVE OFFICE

The Senate resumed the consideration of the bill (H. R. 2968) making appropriations for war agencies in the Executive Office of the President for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1944, and for other purposes.

Mr. McKELLAR. Mr. President, unless some Senator has a question to ask, I am through.

Mr. LUCAS. Mr. President, will the Senator yield?

Mr. McKELLAR. Yes.

Mr. LUCAS. I should like to ask the Senator a question with respect to the appropriation for printing and graphic purposes of a million and a quarter dollars, as I recall, which was stricken out of the bill. Will the Senator elaborate upon that so that I may understand it?

Mr. McKELLAR. As I recall, the only evidence which we had concerning this matter was the evidence of the various officers in this activity, and three advertising men. They all testified in favor of—I say they all testified in favor, but I think the advertising men merely said that they approved what this board was doing, and spoke especially of advertising. Their evidence related to advertising, and to the good work which was being done by the bureau of graphics and printing, and I do not think it should be excluded. That is what I have to say about it.

Mr. LUCAS. I am glad to hear the Senator's explanation. I was wondering whether the graphic and printing work was not more or less tied into the whole scheme.

Mr. McKELLAR. I think it is, and I think that so far as the political side of it is concerned, the selection of Mr. Hoyt is an absolute assurance that there is no purpose to use this organization as a political instrument, but that it is to be used as a means of advertising this country in the great war.

Mr. LUCAS. I will say to the Senator, along that line, that I am happy Mr. Hoyt was selected. I am glad they selected a Republican to head this particular branch of the work at the present time because certainly he is a good Republican, as the Senator has said, and no complaint could be made along political lines.

Mr. McKELLAR. I think he is a good citizen and a good man.

Mr. HILL. Mr. President, will the Senator yield?

Mr. McKELLAR. I yield.

Mr. LUCAS. May I finish with one remark?

Mr. McKELLAR. I yield to the Senator from Illinois.

Mr. LUCAS. I wish to say that I am as strongly opposed to political propaganda or political considerations in connection with the spending of this money as is the Senator from Tennessee or any other Member of the Senate. I am glad that he has brought this matter to the attention of the Senate.

Mr. HILL. Mr. President——

Mr. McKELLAR. I yield to the Senator from Alabama.

Mr. HILL. As will be recalled, before the creation of the O. W. I. many persons felt that they were not receiving the information which they should have. It was felt that the War Department, the Navy Department, and other departments were perhaps withholding too much information.

The public was willing to have any information withheld which would be adverse to our war effort, or give encouragement to the enemy. However, outside that exception they felt they ought to have the information, and I think we agree that they should have it. Is it not true that the Office of War Information really and truly is, in a way, fighting a battle to give information to the people, and to cause other agencies to release information so that it may be given to the people?

Mr. McKELLAR. That is accurate. I think they have made some mistakes. It seemed to me that some of their publications were wholly unwarranted; but that is neither here nor there. They said that they had come to the same conclusion themselves, and frankly admitted it.

As the Senator from Alabama knows, and as all other Senators know, there is no Member of the Senate more devoted to Government economy than I

am. Perhaps I am talking too fast, because there is one Senator who possibly believes in it more than I do, the Senator from Virginia [Mr. BYRD]. But I know that neither he nor anyone else more strongly desires that Government operations be conducted economically and with an absence of waste than I do. However, I really, truly, and honestly believe, from the testimony which was given before the committee, that we should expend these funds and operate this agency in proper order so as to help win the war as soon as possible. There was no countervailing testimony, no testimony on the other side. It all came from those connected with the agency.

Mr. LODGE. Mr. President, as one member of the subcommittee——

Mr. HILL. Mr. President, will the Senator yield? I merely wish to ask one question.

Mr. LODGE. I yield.

Mr. HILL. Mr. President, as I understand, we have not yet taken up the committee amendments.

Mr. McKELLAR. No.

Mr. HILL. The Senator from Tennessee was merely explaining the amendments.

Mr. McKELLAR. That is correct.

Mr. HILL. Does the Senator from Massachusetts wish to make a speech before we take up the amendments?

Mr. LODGE. Mr. President, I do not know why such questions should always be directed at me, as to whether I will make a speech, and what I will talk about, because I do not talk very often.

Mr. HILL. The Senator always makes a good speech.

Mr. LODGE. I am flattered, but I shall not take much time of the Senate. I believe that if a record had been kept of the time consumed by the Senator from Alabama since he has been a Member of the Senate, and a record of the time consumed by me since I have been a Member of the Senate, the record would show that more time has been consumed by the Senator from Alabama than by me. It seems to me that I have the privilege of every other Member of the Senate, namely, of being recognized by the Chair, and when obtaining the floor doing what I wish to do under the rules.

Mr. McKELLAR. Mr. President, will the Senator yield?

Mr. LODGE. I yield.

Mr. McKELLAR. I merely wish to say, with regard to the Senator from Massachusetts, that he is one of the most industrious members of our committee, barring none. There is no member of the committee who is more industrious or more intelligent. I take off my hat to him for taking such an active part in the affairs of the committee. I am glad to serve with him. I differ with him about this matter very strongly. It is not often that we differ, but I differ with him very strongly about this subject. I know he is perfectly sincere and honest in his views, and I hope the Senate will listen to what he has to say.

Mr. HILL. Mr. President, will the Senator yield?

Mr. LODGE. I yield.

Mr. HILL. I merely wish to say that I agree with everything the Senator from Massachusetts has said concerning himself. He speaks seldom, and when he does speak he makes a short speech and always a good speech. I am always glad to hear him speak. I was merely interested to know whether we would have a debate on the O. W. I. before taking up the amendments.

Mr. McKELLAR. They will be taken up in the regular order.

Mr. LODGE. Mr. President, I wish merely to put myself on a par with all other Members of the Senate, and since the distinguished chairman has made a statement about the bill, it seems to me that I am within the bounds of propriety in rising and making whatever statement I wish to make. I did not realize we had to clear here on matters of this kind.

Mr. President, the Senator from Tennessee has made a very much appreciated remark, which I shall always value. I say with very deep sincerity that it is an inspiration to serve with a man who works as hard and as faithfully as does the Senator from Tennessee. In fact, I have never seen anyone quite like him. During the heat of the present summer, and in all the many activities of the Senate, he has been here in the morning, he has been here in the afternoon, he has been here at night; and he has not merely been putting in time, either. He has been paying close attention; he has been making witnesses justify themselves, he has been making a real contribution. It is a very easy thing to be inspired by his example to be industrious, too.

He is right when he says that we are usually in agreement on these matters. The Senator from Tennessee is against waste of governmental funds, and so am I. The Senator from Tennessee is against having any politics in war agencies, particularly the O. W. I., and so am I. The Senator from Tennessee is in favor of furnishing to the American people information about the war in a clear, well-defined form, and so am I. The Senator from Tennessee was favorably impressed by Mr. Elmer Davis, and I am frank to say that I was, too. I think he is a sincere American. As a matter of fact, I do not happen to care whether these officials are Republicans or Democrats or American Labor Party adherents or believe in any party at all; I want to be sure that they are honest Americans, and if they live up to that qualification they can belong to any party they may want to affiliate with.

Mr. Davis made a splendid impression. His philosophy of the function of this kind of office in time of war I think is a true one. How much of an administrator he is, how much of a check he maintains on all the different employees under him in the various bureaus, and how much his background has taught him the tricks of administration that go into the follow-through on all these matters, I do not know; but he is a man of merit; and my belief is that the bill as is presented to the Senate does the things that every Senator so far as I am aware, wants to have done. The Senator from Tennessee wants waste eliminated; he wants politics kept out of the war; and he wants the American people to have a clear and factual presentation of the war.

I think the House of Representatives, if I may say so within the rules, went altogether too far in striking out the entire Domestic Branch of the O. W. I. I became convinced of that, and, as I recall, I was the one who in the subcommittee offered to restore the amount for the News Bureau, for the Office of Program Coordination, and for the Radio Bureau. Those three activities I personally felt very strongly should be restored to the bill.

Let me describe these nine bureaus in the Domestic Branch.

The first is the Director's office; the second is the Office of Program Coordination, which is the office which deals with national advertising, newspaper advertising, and billboards, and determines the relative priorities for publicity among the different Government departments, so that, for example, the whole billboard campaign will not be given over to the buying of War bonds when some of it should be given over to advertising some other Government campaign. We had the testimony of national advertisers, who were very emphatic on that point. My impression is—and that is where I differ with the Senator from Tennessee—my impression is that those national advertisers confined themselves entirely to the Bureau of Program Coordination. That is all they want to have put in the bill, because they said that the system which had been developed whereby the advertising agencies could do the composition and the art work, subject to a general precept from the Government, had worked well. That has brought me to the conclusion that the Bureau of Graphics and Printing was a superfluity, because the system utilized by the national advertisers would, I thought, be satisfactory.

We left out the Bureau of Publications. That is the Bureau that publishes leaflets and pamphlets for use in the so-called discussion groups, pamphlets which may criticize the Ruml plan, which set forth the conditions that ought to be established in the post-war world, and various others matters of that kind. That Bureau is abolished. I do not seek to deny that that has been cut out. It is a function which a majority of the committee thought should be discontinued.

The Motion Pictures Bureau has been drastically reduced, but that does not mean any intention on the part of anyone who voted for the reduction to eliminate the motion pictures as a vehicle of public information. That impression should not be allowed to be created. It simply means that we concluded it is much better to have the motion pictures made in Hollywood by moving-picture professionals, under a Government precept, if you will, rather than have the Government itself try to make moving pictures. That is all that means. So if Senators support the decision of the committee with relation to the motion picture item, they will not be voting to

abolish the use of motion pictures in the distribution of information to the public.

As a matter of fact, the Office of Education is now doing a tremendous work making motion pictures for educational purposes. The Army and the Navy are constantly making motion pictures for educational purposes. There is no question about doing away with the motion pictures. Such a suggestion simply does not correspond with the facts.

Mr. President, I think we have put back some good items. I think we have got to have the News Bureau, because if it were not retained we would have conflicting statements coming from the Government departments, which would simply revive the trouble and the criticism which were rife and which led to the formation of this agency.

I think it is necessary to have the Office of Program Coordination to coordinate newspaper advertising and billboard programs.

I think it is necessary to have the Radio Bureau. If we did not have the Radio Bureau, every Government department would be making its own separate appeal for radio time, and the air would be so full of Government programs that nobody would listen to the radio. It is necessary to have some agency that will allocate the time.

I think a good argument was made for the Bureau of Special Services. That Bureau does two things: It conducts a clipping service for the benefit of the other Government departments and it provides an information agency for the individual with regard to his country.

Those are the positive recommendations which we made as to the Domestic Branch.

We favored going beyond the appropriations provided by the House insofar as the Overseas Branch was concerned. I myself favor that, because the Overseas Branch has begun the construction of radio stations which, I think, can have an important effect, and, unless money is given them, they will have to stop midway in the construction of radio stations. There have been criticisms, to be sure, of the effectiveness of the Government's overseas program. Many of us have heard it; I know that I have. Most of the criticism springs from the fact that O. W. I. has never been told what are the national war aims of this administration. The O. W. I. cannot be blamed for that. In the Middle East, for example, the O. W. I. circulates its pamphlets stressing our tank production, our plane production, and showing how strong we are and how sure we are to win the war. Some of the leaders there say, "We know you are going to win the war; we know you can make more tanks and planes than anybody else; there is no use telling us that. What we want to know is, What are you going to do for us?" The O. W. I. cannot tell them that. There is only one place where that information can be obtained, and everybody knows where it is; but that just leaves them with the choice of dropping the thing altogether, in which case the people in far-away places would forget that the United States had a part in this war and would think that it was being carried on entirely by Great Britain and Russia, or else keeping up this present line of propaganda which I think, under the present circumstances, is the best we can do.

So I believe that this is a liberal and a fair report which will put back some very well-merited activities which the House struck out.

Mr. President, at this time I should like to call attention to a matter which I took up in the subcommittee and in the full committee this morning, and which involves the Petroleum Administrator for War and the Office of Price Administration. I proposed a step which is legislative in character, and which would require suspension of the rules, a step which would transfer from the Office of Price Administration the sum of $25,000,000, which is what they spend on rationing petroleum and petroleum products, to the Petroleum Administrator for War. In that connection I should like to refer to page 480 of the hearings before the House Committee on Appropriations, where Representative LUDLOW was questioning Mr. Ralph Davies, who is the Deputy Petroleum Administrator. Mr. LUDLOW asked this question:

> Mr. Davies, from your very clear and convincing analysis of the petroleum situation, I rather got the impression that you think that it would be in the interest of sound efficiency and economic administration if the rationing activity and the Petroleum Administration might be brought under one head. Was I correct or not?
>
> Mr. DAVIES. Views may well differ as to what is and what is not good organization. My own view is that you could not well separate supply from distribution. In brief, yes, I do think that the control, the rationing of the product, should go hand in hand with the provision of the supply in the first instance.

That was Mr. Ralph Davies, Deputy Petroleum Administrator. I read further:

> Mr. LUDLOW. So that in looking at the matter entirely objectively, it would be your thought that it might be wise to lift the rationing of gasoline and fuel oil from where it is at present and put it under the Fuel Administration?
>
> Mr. DAVIES. From an organizational standpoint——
>
> Mr. LUDLOW. From an objective standpoint.
>
> Mr. DAVIES. Yes. From an organization standpoint, I would have to say "Yes, I do think so," although when I say so I do not look with any—well, I do not like the rationing job. It is nothing but a headache. We do not want it. We are making no bid for it, but I must answer your question honestly by saying, "Yes," I think that it ought to be put there.

That is a very flat statement by the Deputy Petroleum Administrator for War, that he thinks that the distribution of petroleum products should be in the same agency which controls the supply of petroleum products.

The testimony before the subcommittee of the Senate Committee on Appropriations indicates the same thing. In that connection I should like to make a few remarks on the testimony we took on this matter in the Senate subcommittee. I refer particularly to the testimony of J. R. Parten, who is the director of the Transportation Division of the Petroleum Administration for War. I read:

> Senator LODGE. I will ask: Is it true that in Canada the public has more gasoline than is available to the public in region 1, per capita?
>
> Major PARTEN. They have a comparable system of rationing in Canada to that on the eastern seaboard, and I ask Mr. Swanson to elaborate on it.
>
> Senator LODGE. Comparable does not mean identical?
>
> Major PARTEN. That is correct.
>
> Senator LODGE. It is not identical?
>
> Major PARTEN. It is comparable but not identical.
>
> Senator LODGE. Is it more or less lenient?

Then we proceed to the testimony of Mr. Swanson, in which he shows that the citizen in the eastern part of Canada has twice as much as the citizen in region 1.

Then I took up the matter of an increased supply of gasoline for region 1, and I made the point, which I have been seeking to make with Mr. Ickes for some little time, that full advantage in the eastern part of region 2 has not been taken to get more gasoline into region 1.

Let me say at the outset of the discussion of this subject that I do not subscribe to the theory that we should ration the rest of the country as strictly as region 1 is rationed merely because misery loves company. That is not a good reason, and when I am told that every available transportation vehicle is in use now to get gasoline from the sources of supply into the industrial East, of course I realize there is no earthly point in rationing people to provide gas which cannot be transported. But the point which occurs to me, and which has occurred to me for some time, and which I have taken up with Mr. Ickes, is that rationing in the area adjoining region 1, on the same basis with region 1, would decrease the need for tank trucks for retail delivery, and to that extent we could increase the supply in the East.

I am bringing this matter up in order to show the confusion and the bedlam and the intolerable division of responsibility and authority which exist on this question. It is a system which is set up to compel men to pass the buck, and that is why I brought up the amendment.

I asked this question of Major Parten:

> I have been informed that if the eastern parts of region 2—that is, Ohio and down in through there—if that part of the United States were rationed on a parity with region 1, a supply of gasoline could be built up there at Toledo, for instance, which would mean that a smaller number of tank trucks—trucks I am talking about now—would be used for retail delivery to filling stations, and that those tank trucks could be used to make the haul into region 1, and that thereby the amount of gasoline available to the people in region 1 would be increased. Is not that correct?
>
> Major PARTEN. Senator, we have had up with the Office of Defense Transportation many times the question of feasibility of using motortrucks—on gasoline, for instance—into New England from such places as Toledo and Chicago, but our studies have indicated, and Office of Defense Transportation's studies have indicated, that there are so many problems involved in attempting to do that—particularly in the manpower problem, the truck service and repair problem, that on the long hauls, it has been the opinion of the Office of Defense Transportation—and we have concurred—that that was not a feasible movement.

I referred him to the hearing of the day before, at which the Office of Price Administration and the Office of Defense Transportation had agreed with my contention. Let me just quote from the testimony. I asked him this question:

Senator LODGE. Why is it not possible to ration an area that has the gasoline in the tanks if you have got the transportation facilities to take the gasoline out of the tanks?

Major PARTEN. Senator, it has been our experience everywhere. It was our experience right here on the east coast.

Senator LODGE. Why?

Major PARTEN. We did not get a cut of consumption within the limits of available gasoline until filling stations ran out all up and down the coast.

Senator LODGE. So really the reason you do not want to do this is because you do not think you can enforce it?

Major PARTEN. We just do not think it is practical. We do think it is our duty to haul all of the petroleum from those shorter sources that we can haul, and we are doing that, and when and as those shortages occur, they must restrict—in other words, we are going to haul everything out of there we can haul out.

Senator LODGE. Well, the more I study this oil question the more I realize it is full of mysteries. You have admitted that I was theoretically right, and you have been courteous enough not to say that I was practically wrong. I would call your attention, however, to the fact that there are some people who think I am right all the way through. One of them is Mr. Prentiss Brown, of the Office of Price Administration, who was before us the other day, and I asked him the same question, and he said this:

"Senator, the subject matter of that question was pretty thoroughly discussed by Mr. Eastman last Monday before a special committee of northeastern Congressmen headed by Representative FRED HARTLEY, of New Jersey. I was there, and from that meeting I judged that Mr. Eastman believes that more gas could be obtained; that is, that there are transportation facilities to obtain more gas for the eastern area. I do not think that any of the experts who have studied the questions believe that anything could be accomplished by going into the districts west of the Mississippi River.

"Senator LODGE. No.

"Mr. BROWN. But that the nearby locality in zone 2 was the one where something might be gained along that line. I suggest that you look at that testimony which I believe is now in print, and can be obtained, and that you get Mr. Eastman's answer along that line."

Now, here is Mr. Eastman's answer, and I quote:

"I think last year and so far this year most of the oil they received and which they took into Buffalo, came from Chicago, and last year from Toledo. The haul from Toledo is shorter than the haul from Chicago. If it would be possible in any way to augment the supply at Toledo, and particularly to use and move that supply from Toledo by the boats which can be operated on the Lakes and on the canal, that would increase the capacity of the canal and the amount of work that those vessels could do. It is almost 2,500 miles against 1,000 miles.

"Mr. HARTLEY. Is not that a reason why rationing should be extended to the Western States to build up the stocks at Toledo?

"Mr. EASTMAN. I cannot speak beyond the subject of transportation. Possibly trucks could be made available to carry oil from Chicago to Toledo; and there is more oil available in Chicago than in Toledo. We think we can make trucks available for that service.

"Mr. EASTMAN. Yes. The more supplies you have in district 2 the more work those cars can do in comparison to what they do in hauling from Texas and Louisiana.

"Mr. HARTLEY. In other words, there are facilities that can be used provided the stocks are built up in district 2.

"Mr. EASTMAN. Facilities are being used now. Tank cars are hauling oil from southwestern points. If more oil could be made available in district 2 that would increase the amount of oil those same tank cars could haul into district 1."

Now, it seems to me that the Office of Price Administration and the Office of Defense Transportation, it seems to me they are on my side.

Major PARTEN. Well, sir, since Mr. Eastman made that statement before the Hartley committee, we went into conference on the matter of trucking that gasoline Mr. Eastman is talking about from Chicago to Toledo and Mr. Eastman's office decided with us that it wasn't a good thing to do. That was what I had reference to in my recent statement.

Senator LODGE. I am just quoting the record.

Major PARTEN. Yes. Now, I grant that we can haul more petroleum to the eastern seaboard from Toledo than we can from Chicago or from St. Louis. That is certainly true, but a thing that we must be mindful of is that a very small portion of the tank-car transportation that is coming to the—and including the Great Lakes transportation—a very small portion of that is in gasoline. Most of our transportation is in crude oil, special products for the armed services, or including kerosene and heating oil and residual fuel oil for heavy industry. Only a very small portion of the total petroleum movement to district 1 consists of automotive gasoline. We are producing locally something in the order of 175,000 barrels a day of gasoline. A great deal of gasoline is coming in by pipe lines. Some is coming in by Great Lakes tankers, some by barges, and some by tank cars.

Mr. President, I ask the Senator from Tennessee to give me his attention for a moment to verify what I am about to say respecting offering an amendment of this character, which would transfer rationing of gasoline from O. P. A. to the Petroleum Administrator for War, and which would require a suspension of the rules. In view of the attitude taken in the Senate recently on legislating on appropriation bills, the Appropriations Committee this morning took the action which I shall now state. They adopted a resolution unanimously calling the attention of the appropriate legislative committee, which, I understand, is the Committee on Banking and Currency, to this proposal, and transmitting it to that committee, urging that prompt action be taken on this subject. I ask the Senator from Tennessee if my understanding is not correct.

Mr. McKELLAR. Concerning the operation of the O. P. A.?

Mr. LODGE. Concerning the transfer of gasoline rationing from O. P. A.

Mr. McKELLAR. The Senator is entirely correct. I think every member of the committee felt that it would probably be better to transfer this matter to the same organization which has charge of the supply—that is, the Petroleum Administrator for War. But we are not a legislative committee, and if we had even authorized an amendment to be offered on the floor it would bring up the whole question of food administration and every other kind of administration. So a resolution was prepared urging the Committee on Banking and Currency to act on the matter as promptly as possible.

Mr. LODGE. I am much obliged to the Senator for that courteous rejoinder. I see some members of the Committee on Banking and Currency present in the Chamber now. I certainly hope they will respond to the plea of the Appropriations Committee to consider this matter promptly.

Mr. McKELLAR. I think I should add that there is nothing in the bill concerning it. So far as the committee's attitude is concerned, it felt very favorable to the report submitted by the Senator from Massachusetts.

Mr. VANDENBERG. Mr. President——

The PRESIDING OFFICER (Mr. MURDOCK in the chair). Does the Senator from Massachuetts yield to the Senator from Michigan?

Mr. LODGE. Yes.

Mr. VANDENBERG. Does the attitude of the Appropriations Committee regarding the importance and advantage of having oil rationing and production placed under one head only to that commodity, or would the same philosophy apply to the food situation and other situations?

Mr. LODGE. I will say to the Senator from Michigan that there was no test of sentiment obtained in the Appropriations Committee on the question of food rationing, but I heard a number of individual comments to the effect that food might well be put on a basis consistent with fuel rationing.

Mr. VANDENBERG. In other words, the same elements of chaos are basically evident everywhere, when these functions are divided and not geared?

Mr. LODGE. Exactly. Some persons made the argument that we should not bring this matter up today, because it would cause a great uproar and a Roman holiday, if you please, because there was so much dissatisfaction abroad in the country with the way in which rationing was being conducted.

Mr. President, I do not think that is ever a good argument in the Senate. The Senate is the forum for the discontent of the people. If the people are discontented with rationing—and I believe they are profoundly discontented with it—then this is the place where it should explode, and this is the place where we should have our Roman holiday.

The people in my section of the United States do not begrudge a single drop of gasoline which is used to fly a bombing plane or to fuel a tank in the combat area, but they do begrudge, and justly so, unnecessary deprivation which is forced upon them by bad planning and faulty organization. I say in all seriousness, and particularly do I say it to the members of the Banking and Currency Committee, that that situation in my section of the United States is causing a very great change in the morale of the home front.

Mr. TAFT. Mr. President, will the Senator yield to me for a moment?

Mr. LODGE. I yield.

Mr. TAFT. I do not think the Banking and Currency Committee has anything to do with rationing. Rationing is done under the priority section, which is in the jurisdiction of the Military Affairs Committee, and is under the charge of the War Production Board. The War Production Board has power to move the rationing from one place to another if it sees fit to do so.

Mr. LODGE. The Senate legislative counsel, Mr. Wood, is of the opinion that it was done under the bill setting up the Office of Price Administration.

Mr. TAFT. No; the bill setting up the Office of Price Administration has nothing to do with rationing. It is entirely under the priorities law which is in the jurisdiction of the Military Affairs Committee.

Mr. LODGE. The Senate counsel told me about it yesterday, and he showed me in the Office of Price Administration law language which referred to that.

Mr. TAFT. No; the Price Administrator has no power to ration anything except as it is delegated to him by the War Production Board.

Mr. LODGE. There is a difference of opinion with respect to that matter. I will take it up later. The point I wish to stress is that the crumbling of the home front is due in large part to the way in which rationing is being handled. The American people cannot be convinced that when people in Canada have about twice as much gasoline as they have, when they hear of gasoline operations in the black market, when they see the confusion and the contradiction prevailing in Washington—they cannot be convinced that the program is well planned. So I hope that the proposal submitted by me will receive prompt action at the hands of the committee.

I thank the Senate for its attention.

Mr. O'MAHONEY. Mr. President, the Committee on Appropriations, I can say frankly, was very much impressed by the argument made by the Senator from Massachusetts in connection with the problem of the rationing of gasoline and oil. I rather imagine that the sympathies of all the members, or at any rate, a substantial majority, were with the Senator at least in the objective that he sought to accomplish. The only reason the committee did not feel at liberty to act upon the matter was that it had had no opportunity to hold hearings upon the measure. It was for that reason that it voted to authorize a resolution calling the attention of the Banking and Currency Committee to the importance of the subject.

I say this in a preliminary way, not because I intend to talk about the Senator's suggestion, but because I want to talk about the other suggestion which he made in the committee with respect to the appropriations for the Office of War Information. It is only fair to say that in my opinion the appropriation for the Domestic Branch of the Office of War Information would have been considerably less than has been recommended by the committee if it had not been for the frank and industrious manner in which the Senator from Massachusetts gave study to the problem. He felt convinced, as he has stated to the Senate, that certain of the bureaus which constitute a part of the Domestic Branch of the Office of War Information should be maintained. And so a sum somewhat in excess of $3,000,000 was allowed to provide for the functioning of these bureaus, and $500,000 was allowed to provide for the liquidation of two or three others.

Members of the Senate will realize the pressure under which the Appropriations Committee is working at this time. The war-agency bill came to the Senate from the House of Representatives only on the 19th of June. In other words, less than 2 weeks ago this measure was placed in the hands of the Senate Appropriations Committee for its consideration. Numerous other appropriation bills were pending. Numerous conferences were in progress, and it was utterly impossible for us to give the detailed, close scrutiny to each item that members of the Appropriations Committee would like to give.

As a consequence, I left the committee this morning in the conviction that we had not sufficiently studied the importance of the functions which will be cut off entirely if the committee amendment is agreed to without modification. So, Mr. President, when the proper time comes it will be my purpose to offer an amendment to restore the appropriation for the Domestic Branch of this service to $5,500,000.

Let me point out the significance of that sum. As every one knows, the House Committee on Appropriations in its several branches devotes considerable time to the preparation of each appropriation bill. They have much more time than we have to study these measures, and they go into greater detail as a consequence. The House committee, after having received the justifications from the Bureau of the Budget, after having held hearings at length, having received the testimony of Mr. Elmer Davis and his assistants, came to the conclusion that an appropriation of $5,500,000 should be allowed. That, Mr. President, was the considered judgment of a responsible committee of the House dealing with this important measure which provides the funds for the operation of certain war agencies.

When the bill was reported to the floor of the House, because of the wealth of criticism which had welled up about some of the activities of O. W. I. and its predecessor organizations, a motion was made to cut the Domestic Branch off altogether. Much of the feeling which sustained that motion in the House was due to the fact that some Members of the House felt that the Domestic Branch of the O. W. I. was operating in a partisan manner, that it was guided by the purpose of indulging in partisan propaganda or propaganda for objectives for which the Senate and the House had not given their approval. What is overlooked, Mr. President, is that the official of the Office of War Information who appeared before the House committee in defense of the recommendation of the Bureau of the Budget for the continuance of these functions was a Republican, Mr. Gardner Cowles, of Iowa, against whom no charge that he was engaged in partisanship can be leveled. The fact of the matter is that Mr. Cowles left his own private business concerns, to come to Washington at great sacrifice, to handle the Domestic Branch of the O. W. I. He told the committee he was concerned only in seeing that the American people received in sufficient amount factual reports upon the activities of the various war agencies. Mr. President, there is nothing to indicate that his statements in that respect were incorrect. There is nothing to indicate that what was done under his direction in any way deviated from the principle which he laid down.

Mr. LUCAS. Mr. President, will the Senator yield?

Mr. O'MAHONEY. I yield.

Mr. LUCAS. Is there any evidence before either the House committee or the Senate committee to indicate that the agency has been used for partisan propaganda purposes?

Mr. O'MAHONEY. Let me say to the Senator in all frankness that there was evidence of that kind, but not relative to the operations under the direction of Elmer Davis. Some months ago, I submitted a resolution, which was referred to the Committee on the Judiciary, calling for a study of the operations of the O. W. I. As a result of that resolution, the whole Judiciary Committee, sitting as a body, had Mr. Davis and his assistants hold a press conference in its presence. At the conclusion of that press conference, during which the Washington representatives of the press asked every question they could think of, the Judiciary Committee conducted an executive examination of Mr. Davis and his assistants. It was developed there, for example, that the publication entitled "Battle Stations for All" had been prepared in the Office of War Information, and that in the publication there were numerous statements very critical of policies which had actually been adopted by Congress. As an example, let me say that in the tax bill a year ago Congress had decided, although, of course, there was division of opinion in both the Senate and the House, that a certain depreciation allowance should be made for oil. The Treasury Department did not agree with that. After the action had been taken, nevertheless, the booklet referred to attacked that principle. There were numerous other instances. There was a pamphlet to which the Senator from Oregon took exception. That pamphlet was distributed overseas.

However, those two pamphlets are practically the only ones I remember of which there was any criticism; and Mr. Davis voluntarily asserted, before the appropriations were even acted upon, that such things were being abandoned.

Mr. TYDINGS. Mr. President, will the Senator yield?

Mr. O'MAHONEY. I yield.

Mr. TYDINGS. I think the Senator inadvertently made a misstatement, although I know he made it in the best of faith. One of the pamphlets was prepared while Mr. Davis was the head

of the O. W. I. There were more than two; but as to the one to which I have reference, Mr. Davis said it had been published without his looking it over or his knowledge, so to speak.

Mr. O'MAHONEY. I thought that was the publication "Battle Stations for All."

Mr. TYDINGS. I think it was one dealing with another controversial matter, which I shall not mention.

Mr. Davis also stated that if he had had opportunity to examine it probably he would have deleted certain portions to which the members of the committee objected. I think the Senator desires to make a complete statement, and therefore I mention that further detail.

Mr. O'MAHONEY. The Senator is quite correct in that respect; I remember it now.

In response to the question of the Senator from Illinois [Mr. LUCAS], let me say that it is clear, as was developed in the testimony before the House committee and in the testimony before the Senate committee, that under the present direction of the Office of War Information the Domestic Branch is devoting itself exclusively to the important task of distributing to the people of America the information they should have, without propaganda and without any political partisanship.

Mr. TYDINGS. Mr. President, will the Senator yield?

Mr. O'MAHONEY. I yield.

Mr. TYDINGS. In line with what the Senator from Illinois said, let me say that it also was shown in the committee that in the original estimate of some eight-million-odd dollars covering Mr. Davis' domestic activities there was included approximately $700,000 for the Office of Publication, which was responsible for the pamphlets referred to. Mr. Davis himself testified before the Appropriations Committee that he did not want any of the $700,000; that the publication and pamphlet situation met with his complete approval so far as the elimination was concerned.

Mr. O'MAHONEY. Mr. President, I must interrupt the Senator at that point to suggest that that sum of money covered something in addition to the publications. It covered the work of the O. W. I. under the heading of "Books and magazines," which is another activity, and one which the O. W. I. desires to continue.

Mr. TYDINGS. I think that is a fair statement, but the appropriation item was voluntarily given up by Mr. Davis, because he wanted to eliminate the controversies over publications.

Mr. O'MAHONEY. That is correct.

Mr. LUCAS. Mr. President, will the Senator yield further?

Mr. O'MAHONEY. I yield.

Mr. LUCAS. How long has it been since the controversial matters were eliminated?

Mr. O'MAHONEY. It has been several months.

Mr. LUCAS. Has any question been raised with respect to any attempt by the O. W. I. to propagandize the country with respect to any partisan information?

Mr. O'MAHONEY. I have heard of none.

Mr. LUCAS. What is the real basis for the elimination of the funds? As a matter of fact, from my understanding of the argument, it would seem that the real basis for the elimination of the funds with which to carry on what seems to be one of the important functions of government in the conduct of the war has centered around politics. That is why I am so much interested in the question. I should like to know why there is opposition to this small appropriation to carry on the work which Mr. Elmer Davis is, in my opinion, doing in a commendable way at the present time. If I can obtain an answer, I shall appreciate it.

Mr. O'MAHONEY. I do not think it is incumbent upon me to answer the question precisely in the way in which the Senator has propounded it.

Mr. LUCAS. The Senator may answer it in his own way.

Mr. O'MAHONEY. I shall answer it in this way: I am now endeavoring to outline the reasons why, in my opinion, the activities which will be abandoned if the committee amendment is agreed to should be maintained; and I shall undertake to show why, in my opinion, at least, they serve a useful and highly desirable public purpose. In doing so I think I shall demonstrate that there is no politics or partisanship involved.

Mr. LUCAS. I thought perhaps the Senator had discovered, in reading the evidence before the House or the evidence which was taken before the Senate committee, the real basic reason why the House of Representatives completely cut off all appropriations and appropriated only a sufficient amount to liquidate the organization. I have never heard any real reason for that, other than the basic of partisan politics. If there is any other reason I should like to know it.

Mr. O'MAHONEY. I must say in all frankness to the Senator that, of course, there were other reasons. Complaints were received with respect to certain radio programs, and some of the news which was given out. Statements which are made over the radio do not always suit all listeners, and some of the listeners naturally wrote to their Senators and Representatives. Let me point out to the Senator, however, that the essential fact is that the House Appropriations Committee heard all the evidence, and, after consideration, rendered its verdict and said that the Domestic Branch ought to have $5,500,000. Then, on the floor of the House, in response to what I call emotional appeals and emotional attacks, that was all stricken out. I think the members of the Senate committee agreed that it would be a great mistake if that action should be permitted to stand, so our committee was unanimous in recommending appropriations which would restore certain of those items, and I wish to urge upon the Senate the restoration of some more, and to show why, in my opinion, they should be restored.

For example, the Senate committee has now restored the appropriation for the so-called news bureau in the Domestic Branch. That means that the committee was practically a unit in recommending that appropriation. The Senator from Massachusetts [Mr. LODGE] advocated the restoration of that bureau on the floor of the Senate. I intend to advocate the restoration of some others.

Mr. LUCAS. I am sorry to take the time of the Senator, because I know he expects to present this matter in an orderly way, item by item. It seems to me, from what little I know of the entire question, that practically all the items are tied together. That is why I asked the Senator from Tennessee [Mr. MCKELLAR] a moment ago about the elimination of the appropriation dealing with graphic and printing matters.

Mr. O'MAHONEY. I shall deal with that subject presently.

Mr. LUCAS. I thank the Senator.

Mr. O'MAHONEY. I am very glad to have the Senator interrupt me.

Mr. FERGUSON. Mr. President, will the Senator yield?

Mr. O'MAHONEY. I yield.

Mr. FERGUSON. When the Senator placed before the Judiciary Committee the resolution asking for an investigation of the agency now under consideration, the O. W. I., did he not have in mind that there was something wrong in the operation of the O. W. I.?

Mr. O'MAHONEY. No. What I had in mind was that there were a great many rumors and reports, and I wanted to find out what the truth was. I knew of some of the pamphlets, and I felt that they were wrong. I wanted to find out whether, as a matter of policy, it was the purpose of O. W. I. to continue that sort of work. The introduction of the resolution and the hearings which we held had the beneficial effect of bringing about the cessation of that sort of activity.

Mr. FERGUSON. As I remember that hearing, it was in executive session. I was examining the witness, Mr. Davis, at the time the hearing closed, with the understanding that I should be permitted to continue the examination.

Mr. O'MAHONEY. The Senator is quite correct.

Mr. FERGUSON. I should like to know why no further hearing has ever been held on the O. W. I. from that day to this.

Mr. O'MAHONEY. The answer is very simple. The members of the Judiciary Committee were overly considerate of the author of the resolution. The Senator will recall that shortly after that executive hearing was held I became ill with a cold, and had to absent myself from the Senate for more than 2 weeks. When I returned I became so involved in matters coming from other committees, including the Finance Committee and the Appropriations Committee, that I have not attended a single meeting of the Judiciary Committee since. That is the only reason.

Mr. FERGUSON. Is it fair for us to say that that hearing has not been concluded?

Mr. O'MAHONEY. Absolutely. So far as I am concerned, I feel that it should continue.

Mr. FERGUSON. So the Senate should not gain the impression that the Judiciary Committee has gone into this matter and completed its hearings.

Mr. O'MAHONEY. No. I make no such statement, and wish no such impression to be gained. As a matter of fact, Mr. President, it is my conviction that great public interest will be served if the various committees of Congress undertake to keep in close contact all the time with the agencies which Congress creates and for which it appropriates money. In this instance I believe it would be highly valuable for the Committee on the Judiciary to continue its contract with O. W. I.; and I, for one, shall urge that course.

Mr. FERGUSON. I agree wholeheartedly with that statement. We should continue that hearing.

Mr. O'MAHONEY. But it is utterly different, Mr. President, to try to answer a problem of that kind by cutting off appropriations for essential services. My theory is, let us give them the money which they need, and then let us watch them and make certain that they carry out the policies laid down by Congress. I think it would be a very beneficial thing for members of the various committees of the Senate to watch the O. P. A., for example, with respect to agricultural matters. I think it would be a good thing for the Committee on Public Lands and Surveys to have its eye on the operations of the Department of the Interior, for the Finance Committee to be in constant touch with the Department of the Treasury, and so forth. But, as I have said, that is a very different matter from cutting off the functioning of agencies because we do not like some of the things that some of the agencies or some of their employees have done.

Mr. President, the Bureau of the Budget, in preparing the justification for the appropriation, divided the functions of the Domestic Branch into several categories.

The first is the Office of Director. That appropriation, estimated at $155,000 plus, was utterly cut off by the House of Representatives. The full Committee on Appropriations of the Senate has restored $125,000.

I shall not go through the entire list of items and sums. They are obvious from the record.

Mr. LUCAS. Mr. President, will the Senator yield?

Mr. O'MAHONEY. I yield.

Mr. LUCAS. When the House cut off the $155,000 for the office of Director, that meant that it eliminated Elmer Davis.

Mr. O'MAHONEY. It eliminated him so far as his office dealt with the Domestic Branch. That is, it eliminated that portion of the office of Director. There was a much larger appropriation for the office of Director in his supervisory capacity, and for expenditures for the overhead of the Overseas Branch.

Mr. LUCAS. But so far as any activity of Mr. Davis on the home front was concerned, the elimination of the $155,000 by the House meant the complete elimination of any activities on the part of Mr. Davis in connection with the O. W. I. work on the domestic front.

Mr. O'MAHONEY. That is correct.

Mr. LUCAS. Can the Senator tell me what argument was made on the floor of the House, or what facts were given, in support of the elimination of the Domestic Branch? That is what I wish to know.

Mr. O'MAHONEY. Unfortunately I have not had an opportunity to read the debates on the floor of the House, so I cannot answer the Senator's question. My time has been occupied in reading the House hearings and listening to the hearings before the Senate committee.

Mr. LUCAS. I am certainly not complaining about the Senator not having that information. I have not had the opportunity to follow the debates in the House of Representatives.

It seems very strange that, apparently, for no good reason, they would with just one swoop cut out entirely the activities of Mr. Davis as a result of this particular appropriation. I simply cannot understand it. I cannot understand why, in the great war effort in which we are engaged, any legislative branch of Government would want to eliminate completely from the picture this very important activity, in my judgment, on the home front. I hope that before this debate is over someone will give me the vital reasons for doing this to Mr. Davis and, in my opinion, doing it to America in the great conflict in which we are engaged in the attempt to save ourselves from destruction by the forces of tyranny.

Mr. O'MAHONEY. Mr. President, I am sure the Senator will give me and all other members of the Appropriations Committee credit for having restored a substantial amount of the appropriation.

Mr. LUCAS. Oh, yes; I certainly do. I think the committee has done a fine thing. I commend it for what it did, and I commend the Senator from Wyoming for the fine thing he did in restoring the full amount, as the bill came from the House.

Mr. O'MAHONEY. I thank the Senator.

Mr. President, the following are the branches of the Domestic Service which were restored by the Appropriations Committee of the Senate: The Office of the Director, the Office of Program Coordination, the News Bureau, the Bureau of Special Services, and the Radio Bureau. Those branches have been restored.

The following are the principal branches which have not been restored, and it is to the consideration of the functions of these divisions of the Domestic Branch that I invite the attention of my colleagues:

The Bureau of Graphics and Printing. For that Bureau, the Bureau of the Budget recommended $1,774,672. The committee recommends nothing for it.

The Motion Pictures Bureau. The Bureau of the Budget recommended $1,222,904. The committee recommends nothing for it.

The Field Operations Bureau. For that Bureau the Director of the Budget submitted an estimate amounting to $1,911,335. The committee amendment provides nothing for it.

I shall undertake to show that on the record those three Bureaus are as deserving of the support of the Senate as are the Bureaus for which the committee has made favorable recommendations.

Let us consider first the Bureau of Graphics and Printing. That Bureau was justified in the House committee not only by Mr. Davis but by Mr. Cowles. Let me give the Senate an example of what the Bureau does. It has distributed posters intended to arouse the interest and the morale of the country. During the First World War, war posters were used with great effect, not only for the sale of bonds but for marshaling the support of the public to the war activities of the Government. The poster campaign this year is thus described in the hearings:

> These include planned campaign posters for Government agencies on such specific topics as food conservation.

I am reading from a memorandum which was submitted by Mr. Cowles, not by Mr. Davis or Mr. Eisenhower. It was not submitted by anyone having a political ax to grind. It was submitted by Mr. Cowles, a gentleman who is a leader in his profession, one of the prominent newspapermen of the country, a man who is in Washington devoting his patriotic services to his country. He gave these examples:

> Food is a weapon—do not waste it.
> More women must work.
> Work on a farm this summer.
>
> Five hundred thousand each of 4 posters, at $25 per 1,000, or $50,000 per month—$600,000.
>
> Twelve general posters—one poster a month on a general war subject, such as Remember Pearl Harbor, Americans Always Fight. Examples: The Four Freedoms, etc.

Then there is a break-down of the cost of performing the poster service. In the justification this is what was said:

> The Bureau of Graphics and Printing is responsible for the effective use of graphics material in information campaigns for the home front, and for the centralized control of the primary printing requirements of the Domestic Operations Branch.
>
> Posters are traditionally a wartime method for conveying simple, clear, and vivid war appeals to the American public. Thirty-two posters have had planned distribution of more than 1,000,000 copies.

Mr. President, I could occupy considerable time in going through all this justification. I shall not do so. I ask unanimous consent that at the conclusion of my remarks the justification, as presented to the House Committee on Appropriations, for this division and the other divisions I shall discuss, may be printed in the RECORD.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Without objection, it is so ordered.

(See exhibit A.)

Mr. BONE. Mr. President, will the Senator yield?

Mr. O'MAHONEY. I yield.

Mr. BONE. The Senator is a member of the Appropriations Committee. I am interested in his statement about the figures, but I cannot find on our desks a copy of the bill as reported by the committee. There is no way to follow the Senator's discussion of the figures. I have not been able to locate a copy of the bill.

It is my understanding that the Senate Appropriations Committee added approximately three and one-half million dollars for the Domestic Branch. Am I correct?

Mr. O'MAHONEY. Yes; $3,561,000.

Mr. McKELLAR. That includes $500,000 for liquidation. The actual amount is approximately $3,000,000.

Mr. O'MAHONEY. Yes; $500,000 for liquidation of the divisions which I should like to have restored.

Mr. President, the next item that has been eliminated altogether is the motion-picture branch. Let me read to the Senate a list of some of the motion pictures which have been distributed. I read from page 929 of the House hearings:

A. One-reel subjects: The following subjects have been completed and are either in release or will be in release before June 30 in 16-mm. editions by the Bureau of Motion Pictures. Those marked with an asterisk (*) are 16-mm. reduction editions of Office of War Information films distributed theatrically through the War Activities Committee's cooperating theaters and are described in the theatrical release list:

Now listen to the subjects:

Men and the Sea—cadet training for United States Maritime Service.
*Salvage.
*Manpower.
*Japanese Relocation.
*Dover.
*Paratroops.
*Troop Train.
*Right-of-Way.
*Farmer at War.
*Food for Fighters.

And so on, indicating that the sort of motion picture being prepared includes the type of picture most likely to convey to the people of the country a visual image of what the Nation is doing, a highly desirable activity.

We must remember, Mr. President, that we are living in a new age, in which the radio and the motion picture have become the most effective means of disseminating news and factual information. It is quite impossible for the people throughout the country to understand what is being done in this tremendous World War without a visual demonstration being brought to them.

Mr. McFARLAND. Mr. President, will the Senator yield?

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Does the Senator from Wyoming yield to the Senator from Arizona?

Mr. O'MAHONEY. I yield.

Mr. McFARLAND. I should like to ask the Senator if the Appropriations Committee questioned the value of motion pictures as a medium for the communication of ideas information?

Mr. O'MAHONEY. No. The action of the committee was based upon the contention—I hope I am stating it correctly—that the Government should not make any motion pictures at all; that such pictures should be made by the established motion picture companies at Hollywood and elsewhere, and that the war agencies should be dependent upon what those concerns may do, independently and voluntarily, for the manufacture of such pictures.

Mr. McFARLAND. I should like to ask the Senator if it is not a fact that this Bureau has rendered valuable service to the motion-picture industry, especially in making news reels and giving them information?

Mr. O'MAHONEY. It is my opinion that the Senator is entirely correct, and that the one-reel subjects, a partial list of which I have just read, are desired by the theaters. They like to have them and the public also likes to have them displayed.

Mr. BONE and Mr. BARKLEY addressed the Chair.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Does the Senator from Wyoming yield, and, if so, to whom?

Mr. O'MAHONEY. I yield first to the Senator from Washington.

Mr. BONE. I understood the Senator to say that there has been some animadversion by the O. W. I. on the action of Congress dealing with the depletion allowance in the case of oil wells. Was that criticized as a political or partisan gesture?

Mr. O'MAHONEY. I was pointing out to the Senate that the Congress of the United States had written a law at the last session of Congress and had taken a stand. This item is not now in debate, and I mentioned it solely in answer to a question propounded by another Senator, because the O. W. I. has abandoned that sort of activity. But after the Congress had spoken, and the President had signed the bill, the Office of War Information sent out a pamphlet which criticized the action of Congress. The pamphlet was distributed to various clubs, associations of women, and associations of men; it was being sent out as an expression of the Office of War Information, and it was directly contrary to the spoken word of the Congress.

Mr. McKELLAR. Mr. President, will the Senator yield there?

Mr. O'MAHONEY. I yield to the Senator from Tennessee.

Mr. McKELLAR. The testimony on that subject before the committee was that the O. W. I. had withdrawn that pamphlet and that in the future the particular pamphlet and no similar pamphlet would be issued at all.

Mr. O'MAHONEY. I am glad the Senator made reference to that, because that acknowledgment upon the part of Mr. Davis was one of the factors which convinced all the members of the committee of his very high standard, his very high character, and his impartiality in administering this agency. Because he said it was a mistake, and that it would not be repeated, it is only fair to Mr. Davis to say that it was initiated before he became the head of the O. W. I.

Mr. McKELLAR. The Senator will recall that the question of whether it would be repeated was brought up in the committee, and I took occasion to have the clerk of the committee call Mr. Davis and ask if it would be repeated, and we were again assured, over the telephone, that it would not be repeated.

Mr. O'MAHONEY. Mr. President, I could consume much time to show that the Bureau of Graphics and Printing does a tremendous and valuable work. Last night I asked Mr. Davis to make a statement for me with respect to this particular agency. He sent a letter to the chairman of the committee from which I quote the following:

We further request the restoration of the $1,774,672 which was asked for the Bureau of Graphics and Printing. We have arranged with other agencies to do most of the poster work for the Government. These other agencies had asked for over $4,000,000 to do the same job, which sum was cut out of their budget in reliance on the Office of War Information to do it.

The significance of that statement is clear. Several of the war agencies thought it necessary to issue posters of the character which I have described, and they were asking the Bureau of the Budget for money to do the work. The Bureau of the Budget cut the appropriations out of their respective requests and placed one estimate in the request for the Office of War Information; so that if the Senate now follows the recommendation of the committee in completely cutting off the Bureau of Graphics and Printing, then, no branch of the Government, no war agency, will have funds with which to carry on this highly desirable work.

Mr. BONE. Mr. President, will the Senator yield?

Mr. O'MAHONEY. I yield.

Mr. BONE. Assuming, as I do from the language of the bill before the Senate, if it is adopted in the form the committee has presented it to us, that the O. W. I. will be permitted to prepare and publish pamphlets and other literature, I notice at the end of the section having to do with O. W. I., a provision which reads:

No part of this or any other appropriation shall be expended by the Office of War Information for the preparation or publication of any pamphlet or other literature for distribution within the United States.

Does that mean that pamphlets are issued for our allies but we are not to know what is in them? What does it imply? Would it mean that a Member of Congress could not have one of these pamphlets without being accused of sedition?

Mr. O'MAHONEY. Let me say to the Senator that I am endeavoring to explain an amendment which I intend to offer, and I prefer not to go into extraneous matters with which I am not presently concerned. When the appropriation in question comes before the Senate for consideration, then, if I can add anything to the enlightenment of the Senator, I shall be very glad to do so, but I should prefer not to be sidetracked at the moment.

Mr. BONE. I will not press the Senator except to say I was rather curious to know why we should spend public money to circulate pamphlets among the French and other peoples in various sections of the world where we are engaged and not let the American people see them.

Mr. TYDINGS. I think that if the Senator will wait, he will have that matter explained; but briefly, this whole function is divided into domestic and foreign agencies, and this bill deals only with the domestic agency, and the foreign pamphlets, the kind dropped from

airplanes, and so forth, for propaganda purposes, would be excluded.

Mr. BONE. I hope we will drop enough of them among our French allies to induce them to quit fighting among themselves during this bloody period and at least give us a chance to help them. I think we owe that small contribution to the war effort.

Mr. O'MAHONEY. Mr. President, the committee is not interfering with that at all. It may be appropriate at this time to read another paragraph from the letter of Mr. Davis written last night, because it deals with that specific subject:

In the Bureau of Publications we had already eliminated pamphlets, and had determined to eliminate the issuance of "Victory Speaker" guides and other material on controversial topics. These items amount to $261,000 out of $769,090 requested. Their elimination would also occasion a slight reduction in personnel, impossible to estimate at present, but probably not less than $50,000, making a total for this work of $311,000. Of the rest of our estimates for this Bureau, the largest item was $200,000 for mats for newspapers willing to carry war messages free. Among the others are included the book and magazine divisions previously mentioned.

The previous mention to which he referred was his suggestion that $30,000 should be permitted for that work, which serves as a liaison between O. W. I. and the publishers of books and magazines, costing about $30,000.

Mr. President, there remains only one other item, to which I wish to refer briefly, that is, the Field Operations Bureau. For this bureau the Budget recommended $1,911,335. The Senate committee has cut that all out and it was on the assumption that this work was mostly in duplication of the work done in Washington. I have looked carefully into this matter, and I am confident of the strong ground upon which I stand when I say that that assumption was a mistaken one. The Bureau of Field Operations is essential to provide the local liaison between local communities, local governing bodies, local newspapers, and the information which should come to them from the war agency. In every little community of the land there are the offices of the Office of Price Administration let us say, for example. The Office of Price Administration has no radio or press bureau. It has no such facility, and this bill contains no appropriation which would enable it to keep in touch with local newspapers and local radios, and the distribution of essential war information.

This morning, after the committee acted, I asked Mr. Davis to give a brief statement of precisely what the field services are. I should like to read the statement into the RECORD at this point:

Fifty-eight field offices of the Office of War Information perform an essential public information function for 359 field offices of war agencies in key cities in all but four States. If this service were not provided through the Office of War Information field information set-up, most if not all of the war agencies would find it necessary, in the public interest, to establish their own field information staffs and facilities. The present cost of $1,911,000 for war information operations in the field would be multiplied at least by two and perhaps more if that became necessary.

In Boston, Chicago, Atlanta, and other major cities, for example, there are 10 or 11 important war agency offices—regional or State offices. Each of these offices has a responsibility to keep the public in its locality informed.

When the Office of Price Administration or the War Production Board or the Office of the Defense Transportation Coordinator decides upon some action involving rationing or prices or use of automobiles, for example, the decision is put into operation, not in Washington, but in the cities and towns throughout the country. It is essential for civilians in each locality to know precisely what they mean in that locality and what is expected of people in the way of compliance, and so on.

The field information facilities supplied by the Office of War Information enables these war agencies in key cities to provide the press, and through the press, the public, with this vital kind of current information.

There is not the slightest doubt in my mind, after examining the entire record of the hearings before the House committee and the Senate committee, in making the statement that to deny the O. W. I. the money necessary to carry on this field service would be to deny the people in their localities the opportunity of getting the information with respect to this far-flung war program that we have. There can be doubt about that desirability. If we do not have these field offices, the alternative is that all this information must come from Washington. The complaint of the localities is that the information which comes out of Washington is in most instances too general to serve the purpose.

So, Mr. President, I feel that in justice to the effort the Office of War Information is making, in justice to the people, in justice to the war effort, we should restore a sufficient amount of the appropriation to enable the Office of War Information to carry on all these functions.

Therefore, at this moment, for consideration when the proper time comes, I shall offer an amendment, on page 29, line 7, to insert in lieu of the figure which came from the House the figures "$5,500,000," so that it will read:

Five million five hundred thousand dollars for the Domestic Operations Branch.

Mr. McKELLAR. And to strike out the remainder of the language?

Mr. O'MAHONEY. To strike out the remainder of the language.

EXHIBIT A

BUREAU OF GRAPHICS AND PRINTING

JUSTIFICATION OF ESTIMATE

The Bureau of Graphics and Printing is responsible for the effective use of graphics material in information campaigns for the home front, and for the centralized control of the primary printing requirements of the Domestic Operations Branch.

Posters are traditionally a wartime method for conveying simple, clear, and vivid war appeals to the American public. Thirty-two posters have had planned distribution of more than 11,000,000 copies. Seventeen additional posters are now in production.

The Bureau coordinates the poster production of other war agencies to avoid duplication of themes and costs, and to insure the most efficient use of the available facilities for display. For topics which are broader than the responsibilities of a single Government agency, the Bureau develops posters and other graphics material for Office of War Information. Examples are posters on military security, the United Nations, and the nature of the enemy we fight.

In continuing its function of coordinating the needs of war agencies and bureaus of Office of War Information for graphic war messages, the Bureau of Graphics and Printing will intensify attention to two objectives during the next fiscal year. The first is to increase the effectiveness of a variety of graphics materials in obtaining public understanding of why wartime programs are necessary and how they work for the benefit of the individual citizen and the Nation. An illustration of this objective was the extensive use of posters, show cards, charts, and pictorial devices to explain the mechanics of the point-rationing system. Graphics for such programs must be produced on explained and specific schedule in order to coordinate understanding with action.

The second objective is to achieve more effective distribution of all Government posters. Posters must reach the right places at the right times, and must be properly displayed, or else the investment of manpower and money made in the poster will be partially lost.

DOMESTIC OPERATIONS BUREAU OF MOTION PICTURES

JUSTIFICATION OF ESTIMATE

Activities of the Bureau of Motion Pictures have been carried out in three phases: (1) Original creation and production of war films, (2) coordination of the motion-picture activities of other Government agencies, and (3) liaison with the motion-picture industry in order to achieve the maximum distribution of Government war films and to assist the trade in making its own films significant to the prosecution of the war.

The Bureau plans, writes, and produces films on important war topics for distribution through (a) commercial theaters and (b) nontheatrical channels such as colleges, civic and business groups, city and country school systems, commercial libraries, and local defense councils. Through the war-activities committee of the motion-picture industry, more than 16,000 theaters have been pledged to show Government factual films, and a picture of 1 reel or less is released every other week to an estimated audience of 90,000,000.

The Bureau of Motion Pictures produces special films for the information campaigns of other Government agencies, such as the campaigns of the War Manpower Commission in critical labor areas, of the armed services in encouraging recruiting of specialists, and of the War Production Board in its drive for conservation of materials. The Bureau also reviews scripts of other Government agencies to coordinate treatment and priority. It advises the War Production Board on the allocation of film stock for the use of civilian Government departments.

The Bureau assists the motion-picture industry in obtaining accurate factual information for films dealing directly or indirectly with the war. War information films also are produced and distributed by the industry without cost to the Government. The America Speaks series, composed of films on 26 war subjects, and released alternately with the Office of War Information films, reach a weekly audience of about 90,000,000. The Bureau also cooperates with the newsreel companies by preparing special footage which is utilized by the news reels with their own editorial treatment. The Non-Theatrical Division has mobilized a majority of the estimated 20,000 16-millimeter sound projectors in the country for the showing of war films. Four or five new films are issued each month, and currently there are 37 1- and

2-reel subjects totaling nearly 13,000 prints in the hands of 185 distributors. The local audience reached by these films is estimated at over 5,000,000 per month.

The basic problems of organization, coordination with industry and with other Government agencies, and the establishment of channels of distribution have, in general, been met. It is felt that the present schedule of one war film a week on the screens, plus the short special treatments required in bringing information of a timely nature to the people, represent about the maximum demand which the Government should make on public screen time. Therefore, the 1944 program will be a continuance of 1943 plans. Better coverage of timely subjects will be obtained by the production of special newsreel material to be released to the news reel companies for their own editorial handling. Motion-picture footage made in this way will be used in the editing of nontheatrical subjects for the Bureau.

The nontheatrical distribution system will be continued on its present basis and strengthened through establishing additional outlets so that groups, organizations, and institutions in all sections of the country can readily obtain authentic war-information films.

FIELD OPERATIONS

JUSTIFICATION OF ESTIMATE

The relationship of the Office of War Information to the other war agencies in the field differs from the relationship in Washington.

In Washington the Office of War Information clears and issues material produced by the other agencies. In the field the Office of War Information itself does most of the writing and producing of mass media information work for the larger war agencies.

For example, the Office of War Information in the field performs the newspaper, radio, and other general public information work for the Office of Price Administration, War Production Board, Office of Defense Transportation, and the War Labor Board; clears and frequently assists in the preparation of field radio materials for all Federal Government agencies; and clears, issues, and frequently assists in the preparation of press and other information materials for the Office of Civilian Defense as a Federal agency; the War Manpower Commission, and the United States Employment Service, where feasible; War Relocation Authority, Petroleum Administration for War, National Housing Agency; and Federal Public Housing Authority; the war information releases of the Department of Agriculture; Office of Defense Health and Welfare Services; Civil Service Commission as regards its wartime recruiting activities, and occasionally on request performs public information work for the armed services. News from military and naval centers does not clear through the Office of War Information, but the Office of War Information clears all their local radio programs.

The Office of War Information field offices transmit to the people information originating with the war agencies in Washington and also with the regional State and district offices of the war agencies. This is due without competing with the normal channels of public information but rather by cooperating with them to make authoritative information available in those ways which are most convenient and useful to the media.

By far the biggest part of the field-office job is release of news that originates locally in the administration of war measures. In this, the Office of War Information field offices are guided by policies and basic facts supplied by the respective war agency information division and by the Office of War Information in Washington. They also provide a central source for information on all civilian war activities in any area; a newspaper or radio station not familiar with the detailed operations of each agency can turn to them for facts. This does not, however, preclude newsmen from making direct contact with any agency official. The open-door policy is strictly observed. In addition, the field offices answer public inquiries received by mail, telephone, and in personal calls. They maintain stocks of posters, books, and pamphlets for distribution. They perform services in the field for all Office of War Information bureaus, such as local radio clearances for the Radio Bureau, promoting and distribution of 16-millimeter films for the Motion Picture Bureau, and obtaining statements and recordings for the Overseas Branch.

By maintaining these flexible but compact organizations in the field, the Office of War Information is able to render necessary local information services for war agencies, using less manpower and at a smaller operating cost than would be necessary if each agency were to maintain a separate field-information service.

Field offices fall into two categories, differing chiefly in size. The larger offices, located in 12 major cities, parallel the locations of the regional offices of the major war agencies. The staff in each of these Office of War Information offices is headed by a director who is responsible for the information operations of the particular office, for maintaining relationships with the regional administrators of the several war agencies, and for maintaining general supervision of the Office of War Information personnel in his own and neighboring Office of War Information branch offices.

The Bureau of Field Operations does not have any offices which are set up solely for decentralized administration. All such offices are operating offices, responsible for executing the functions of the Office of War Information as a whole in their particular areas. In the 12 major offices referred to, the maximum personnel in 1943 included a director, his deputy, a radio director, one or more information specialists, each devoting his major time to information needs of one or more war agencies, and the necessary clerical assistance.

The other field offices are responsible for Office of War Information operations either in entire States, when there is only one office in a State, or for smaller areas when the concentration of war activities in a State makes more than one office desirable. Occasionally a district office will be set up within a State where information problems are substantial and it is impractical to handle them from a distance. The Bureau of Field Operations is responsible, also, for war agency information service to the extent found necessary in Puerto Rico and Alaska.

In addition, the Bureau administers and supervises the Canadian branch office of the Office of War Information at Ottawa. This office was first projected by the News Bureau after the Office of War Information and the State Department had agreed that the Office of War Information's appropriate function in Canada is more analogous to its domestic operations than to its overseas functions. Later the office was made the responsibility of the Bureau of Field Operations. The budgeted staff consists of one man and a secretary. The functions of the Canadian Branch are: (1) To maintain general liaison for the Office of War Information with the Canadian Wartime Information Board, (2) to furnish to the media of public information in Canada background information regarding the war effort of the United States, (3) to handle such public information output needs as are required by the United States war agencies having offices in Ottawa, and (4) to transmit to the Office of War Information information about the Canadian war effort.

In 1944, the Bureau of Field Operations will perform these functions:

1. Production of press releases, radio scrips, and announcements, and background information materials on behalf of the several war agencies.

2. Clearance for policy and time priority of all Federal Government radio program materials originating in the field.

3. Clearance as between agencies and for over-all war information policy, the information materials produced by Government agencies whenever the Office of War Information itself does not do all production work.

4. Handling of special assignments from Washington on behalf of the several war agencies.

5. Handling of special tasks for the Office of War Information Domestic Branch on assignment, collecting material or arranging distribution of Office of War Information materials such as posters or pamphlets.

6. Handling special assignments for the Overseas Branch, making surveys, or transcriptions, or covering news events for overseas use.

7. Making daily or periodical public reaction reports for Office of War Information or other agencies, such as reporting weekly on the aspects of the war program which are least understood or most need clarifying.

8. Conducting on a limited scale the public inquiry function, answering by telephone or mail, and more important, by radio program or newspaper columns of the question and answer variety, queries received from the public.

Mr. McKELLAR. Mr. President, I hope that at this time the bill may be read for the consideration of committee amendments.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The clerk will proceed to state the amendments of the committee.

The first amendment of the Committee on Appropriations was, under the heading "Executive Office of the President—Board of Economic Warfare," on page 2, line 16, after the words "Revised Statutes", to insert "section 3741, Revised Statutes (41 U. S. C. 22)."

Mr. LODGE. Mr. President, may we have an explanation of that amendment?

Mr. O'MAHONEY. Mr. President, will the Senator yield to me so I may suggest the absence of a quorum.

Mr. LODGE. I yield.

Mr. O'MAHONEY. I suggest the absence of a quorum.

The PRESIDING OFFICER (Mr. WALLGREN in the chair). The clerk will call the roll.

The legislative clerk called the roll, and the following Senators answered to their names:

Aiken	Guffey	Overton
Andrews	Gurney	Pepper
Austin	Hatch	Radcliffe
Ball	Hawkes	Reed
Bankhead	Hayden	Revercomb
Barkley	Hill	Reynolds
Bilbo	Holman	Robertson
Bone	Johnson, Colo.	Russell
Brewster	Kilgore	Scrugham
Bridges	La Follette	Shipstead
Brooks	Langer	Smith
Buck	Lodge	Stewart
Burton	Lucas	Taft
Butler	McCarran	Thomas, Okla.
Byrd	McClellan	Thomas, Utah
Capper	McFarland	Tobey
Caraway	McKellar	Truman
Chandler	McNary	Tunnell
Chavez	Maloney	Tydings
Clark, Mo.	Maybank	Vandenberg
Connally	Mead	Van Nuys
Danaher	Millikin	Wagner
Davis	Moore	Wallgren
Downey	Murdock	Walsh
Eastland	Murray	Wheeler
Ferguson	Nye	Wherry
George	O'Daniel	White
Green	O'Mahoney	Willis

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Eighty-four Senators having answered to their names, a quorum is present.

Mr. McKELLAR. Mr. President, for the information of the Senate I wish to say before proceeding to an explanation of the amendment, that the House has asked for a further conference on the urgent deficiency appropriation bill. I shall not make any motion with respect to that now. The House a few moments ago refused to recede from its position with respect to Mr. Lovett, Mr. Dodds, and Mr. Watson, by a vote of 301 to 71.

I was asked for an explanation of the first amendment.

Mr. LODGE. I simply wish to know what the issue is. I wish to know the question before the Senate at the moment.

Mr. McKELLAR. I read from the hearings:

Senator TYDINGS. That deals only with provisions which forbid you to make contracts in which any Member of Congress has an interest?

Mr. PERKINS. Yes.

Senator TYDINGS. These contracts are made outside the United States, and the chances are almost a billion to one that no Member of Congress could have an interest, and this creates confusion in the foreign country, therefore it should be eliminated to facilitate your ability to make contracts?

Mr. PERKINS. That is correct.

Mr. LODGE. Mr. President, is this the committee amendment on page 6, line 10?

Mr. TYDINGS. No, on page 2, line 16.

Mr. LODGE. I am familiar with that amendment.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The question is on agreeing to the committee amendment.

The amendment was agreed to.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The next committee amendment will be stated.

The next amendment was, on page 6, after line 9, to insert:

No part of any funds appropriated or made available herein to the Board of Economic Warfare shall be used directly or indirectly for the procurement of services, supplies, or equipment outside the United States except for the purpose of executing economic programs or policies formally approved in writing by a majority of the Board and such writing has been filed with the Secretary of State prior to any such expenditure.

Mr. HILL. Mr. President, I wonder if I may have the attention of the chairman of the committee. I am sure the chairman of the committee would not want any of this work being done by the Board of Economic Warfare to be suddenly cut off and stopped on account of this provision.

Mr. McKELLAR. No.

Mr. HILL. I wonder if it would not be agreeable to the Senator having the bill in charge, after the word "used" in line 11, page 6, to insert "after August 15, 1943"? That will give several weeks time.

Mr. McKELLAR. I have no objection.

Mr. HILL. Mr. President, in the committee amendment, on page 6, line 11, after the word "used" I move to insert the words and figures "after August 15, 1943." That will give the Board of Economic Warfare time to put this provision in operation. The Senate would not want to shut off this work. The bill might become law within the next 24 or 36 hours.

Mr. McKELLAR. I have no objection to that amendment to the committee amendment.

Mr. LODGE. I have no objection to the purpose of the amendment. The matter of the date can be considered in conference.

Mr. HILL. Yes. It will be in conference.

Mr. DANAHER. Mr. President, I wish to know whether it is the Senator's purpose in interpolating the language "after August 15, 1943" to place such a limitation on the word "used" that no commitments between now and then shall be made.

Mr. HILL. My thought was to use no money after that date. No commitment would be made after the date the bill becomes law. Certainly the Board of Economic Warfare would carry out the spirit and intent of this limitation, which would mean that they would immediately begin to conform with any requirement of this limitation.

Mr. DANAHER. In the light of the Senator's answer I will restate the proposition in another way. It is the Senator's purpose that such commitments as have hitherto been entered into may be executed.

Mr. HILL. Yes.

Mr. DANAHER. And payments out of this appropriation may be made up to and including August 15, 1943.

Mr. HILL. Yes.

Mr. DANAHER. I thank the Senator.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The question is on agreeing to the amendment of the Senator from Alabama [Mr. HILL] to the committee amendment.

The amendment to the amendment was agreed to.

Mr. HILL. Mr. President, in the committee amendment on page 6, line 14, after the word "executing", I move to insert the word "general."

Mr. McKELLAR. I shall be glad to take that to conference.

Mr. LODGE. The Senator from Alabama proposes to insert the word "general", in line 14, page 6, after the word "executing"?

Mr. HILL. Yes.

Mr. LODGE. Why does the Senator desire to do that?

Mr. HILL. I am sure it must be the intention of the committee in offering the amendment that this limitation shall apply to what we may call the general programs, rather than to any one particular contract or any one particular purchase, or anything of that sort.

Mr. LODGE. I do not know about that, Mr. President. The word "program" and the word "policy" are very general words anyway, and it seems to me if we are not going to require that the individual contract be approved we lose the force of this amendment.

Mr. HILL. The Senator would not want to require every individual contract to be approved by the Board, would he, under some general policy or program laid down by the Board? For instance, the Board might have a representative in Spain who makes some kind of a contract. The Senator would not want the agent there to wait until the Board approved the contract.

Mr. LODGE. No; but that is not what the language contemplates. It seems to me the word "program" and the word "policy" are general terms. It is not a contract, it is not a specific agreement, and I frankly do not see the point of doing what the Senator requests be done.

Mr. HILL. I do not think the insertion of the word "general" could possibly do any harm. I think it would result in carrying out what is in the Senator's mind, and what is really the purpose of the committee.

Mr. LODGE. It seems to me the amendment is very broad and general, in fact rather subtle as it now stands, and the insertion of the word changes the language of the committee amendment very materially.

Mr. HILL. But the Senator knows that many applications are made for export licenses and such matters. I take it the Senator does not believe the Board should pass on such questions, but rather on general programs and policies.

Mr. LODGE. No. I will say to the able and distinguished and capable Senator from Alabama, that he knows as well as I do that there is not anything in the amendment which requires the Secretary of State to countersign every contract and every specific order which is issued. It uses the words "programs and policies," and failing any more detailed explanation than I have been given, I should be opposed to inserting the word "general" in the committee amendment.

Mr. BREWSTER. Mr. President, will the Senator yield?

Mr. HILL. I yield.

Mr. BREWSTER. If the word "general" is inserted, obviously a consideration of particular programs and policies is excluded; and that is exactly what it is not desired to do.

Mr. HILL. I do not think so at all.

Mr. McKELLAR. Mr. President, we might take the matter to conference. We shall have to go over it in conference, anyway.

Mr. LODGE. Mr. President, I am not sure. Speaking for myself only, I can imagine a situation in which there would be a desire to make a test case of some particular question in order to make certain just what the policy was. As I understand the word "general," it would prevent subjecting any particular phase of the program to close scrutiny. The only way the program could be enforced as a practical matter would be by what is called a spot check; and it seems to me the bill should include provision for a spot check.

Mr. HILL. Mr. President, the Board is supreme; and, as the Senator from Tennessee has said, the whole question will be considered in conference, anyway.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The question is on agreeing to the amendment of the Senator from Alabama to the committee amendment, on page 6, line 10. [Putting the question.]

The "noes" appear to have it.

Mr. HILL. I ask for a division.

On a division, the amendment to the amendment was rejected.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The question recurs on agreeing to the committee amendment as amended.

The amendment as amended was agreed to.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The next amendment of the committee will be stated.

The next amendment was, under the subhead "Office of Price Administration," on page 9, line 17, after "rationing of commodities)" and the semicolon, to insert "purchase of commodities or services and the testing thereof for the purpose of assuring compliance with the law, but such purchases shall not be induced through any illegal method constituting entrapment."

The amendment was agreed to.

The next amendment was, on page 9, line 22, after the word "exceed", to strike out "$7,250,000" and insert "$8,925,659."

The amendment was agreed to.

The next amendment was, on page 10, line 18, before the words "of which", to strike out "$130,000,000", and insert "$177,335,000"; and in the same line, after the words "of which", to strike out "sum not less than $59,551,042 shall be allocated for direct obligations of local war price and rationing boards; sums under such appropriation of $165,000,000" and insert "amount sums."

The amendment was agreed to.

The next amendment was, on page 13, line 23, after the word "office", to strike out the colon and the following additional provisos:

Provided further, That no part of any appropriation contained herein shall be used for payment of the salary or expense of any person who, directly or indirectly, pays any subsidy of any kind or character whatsoever, or who directs or authorizes the payment of a subsidy, or who participates in the preparation of or calculations for the payment of a subsidy, or who directs any other person to pay or prepare or calculate or supply information for the payment of a subsidy, or any person who, directly or indirectly, collaborates with, consults, cooperates with, or directly or indirectly aids any other Federal agency for the payment or the preparation of a subsidy; or of any person who engages or participates as aforesaid in the preparation, formulation, or carrying out of any plan or scheme involving the purchase of any commodity by the Government for the purpose of its resale at a price lower than that paid by the Government: *Provided further,* That no part of this appropriation shall be directly or indirectly used for the payment of the salary or expenses of any person who engages in or directs the formulation of any price policy, maximum price, or price ceiling with respect to any article or commodity unless such person shall have had not less than 5 continuous years of actual business experience in the particular field of business, industry, or commerce, to which the price policy, maximum price, or price ceiling in the formulation of which he is engaged or whose formulation he directs, shall apply; but this limitation shall not apply to any act of the Administrator or Acting Administrator as the case may be, in considering, adopting, signing, and promulgating price policies, maximum prices, or price ceilings formulated and prepared in compliance herewith: *Provided further,* That no part of this appropriation shall be used for the promulgation or enforcement of orders requiring grade labeling or standardization of food products, wearing apparel or other processed or manufactured commodities or articles: *Provided further,* That no part of this appropriation shall be available for roll-backs on any food commodity which has not yet reached parity nor on any commodity which is not a necessity.

Mr. TAFT. Mr. President, the amendment of the committee would strike out all the provisions relating to the activities of the Office of Price Administration with reference to subsidies. It seems to me that the amendment should be agreed to, because subsidies will be dealt with under the Commodity Credit Corporation bill. However, I wish to object to one portion of the amendment, which I think should be separated from the remainder of the amendment. I ask that the portion of the amendment beginning in line 3 on page 15, and extending through line 7 on that page, be separated from the other portions of the amendment.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Is there objection?

Mr. TAFT. I ask for a separation of that part from the remainder of the amendment.

Mr. McNARY. Mr. President, does the Senator mean he desires to have the proviso restored to the bill?

Mr. TAFT. Yes; I object to the part of the committee amendment striking out that proviso.

Mr. McNARY. The proviso to which the Senator refers is the one on page 15, beginning in line 3; is that correct?

Mr. TAFT. Yes; beginning in line 3.

Mr. McNARY. The Senator refers only to the proviso; does he?

Mr. TAFT. Yes. The bill as passed by the House contained a proviso reading as follows:

Provided further, That no part of this appropriation shall be used for the promulgation or enforcement of orders requiring grade labeling or standardization of food products, wearing apparel, or other processed or manufactured commodities or articles.

It seems to me that is a perfectly proper limitation, and one which should remain in the bill.

Mr. McKELLAR. Mr. President, I am quite sure the Senator will find that Mr. Brown, in his statement, said:

There has been a great deal of confusion about Office of Price Administration use of standards and grade labeling for price-control purposes.

In no true sense of the term does Office of Price Administration require standardization of any product. This is primarily the function of the war-production agencies. Where Office of Price Administration uses minimum standards, it uses them to describe and classify the commodities for which maximum prices are established. The Office of Price Administration order then provides that a particular article must meet the minimum specifications if it is to command the particul ceiling price. Office of Price Administration regulations do not prohibit a manufacturer from producing an article which does not meet these minimum specifications. But the manufacturer would be required to sell that article at a lower price. Neither do Office of Price Administration regulations prevent a manufacturer from making an article of better quality than the standards describe. Standards are thus used by Office of Price Administration with two purposes, both of which are essential for effective price control. One purpose is the adequate description of the article for which a ceiling price is established. This is necessary to avoid confusion among buyers and sellers as well as to create a sound basis for compliance and for enforcement. Many commodities are customarily bought and sold on minimum standards or specifications. The other purpose is to protect consumers against deterioration of quality or serviceability, without corresponding price reduction, which is plainly a disguised form of price inflation.

Under those circumstances, we felt that the provision should not be in the bill.

Mr. TAFT. Mr. President, as I understand the matter, Mr. Brown claims his orders do not require any standardization relative to grade labeling. If he does not, there can be no objection to the elimination of the proviso. However, the fact is that the Office of Price Administration has done exactly that.

Mr. McKELLAR. In that connection I think it should be noted that Mr. Brown said:

It should be pointed out also that, of the 290 standards provisions contained in the 265 price regulations, 159 are accepted trade categories. Other Government agencies established 90. Only 41 were developed by the Office of Price Administration.

He went on to explain that they are not in any way abusing their rights in the matter. I do not think the prohibition should be made.

Mr. TAFT. Mr. President, may we agree to the rest of the amendment, and separate the portion I have indicated?

Mr. McKELLAR. I am perfectly willing to have that done.

Mr. TAFT. May that be done, so that we may first consider the first part, and have it approved?

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The question is on agreeing to the committee amendment beginning on page 13, with the exception of the proviso beginning in line 3, on page 15, and extending down through line 7 on the same page.

Without objection, the amendment is agreed to.

The question now recurs on agreeing to the proviso beginning in line 3 on page 15 and continuing through line 7 on the same page.

Mr. TAFT. Mr. President, in my judgment, when we passed the price control law we did not give anyone authority to standardize or provide for labeling or elimination of trade names. There is a strong faction in the Office of Price Administration and in some other governmental agencies which believes that that should be done. I do not question whether it should be done. I only say it was not intended. I do not know whether any Senator has read the rayon hosiery order which was issued in an attempt to standardize women'es stockings. It covers some 20 pages. It has upset the entire trade, and has resulted in great objection from the trade.

Mr. McKELLAR. Mr. President, being an old bachelor, I have not had much to do with ladies stockings, so I cannot answer in one way or the other. [Laughter.]

Mr. TAFT. In any event, Mr. President, I cannot see any objection to retaining in the bill the words:

Provided further, That no part of this appropriation shall be used for the promulgation or enforcement of orders requiring grade labeling or standardization of food products, wearing apparel or other processed or manufactured commodities or articles.

Mr. VANDENBERG. Mr. President, if anyone desired to standardize or socialize American business, the elimination of the prohibition certainly would afford one of the major methods of approach; would it not?

Mr. TAFT. It certainly would; it is a part of the general program. I do not think it is necessary to argue the matter, but it seems to me that the prohibition is something to which no one should take exception.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The question is on agreeing to the committee amendment to strike out the proviso beginning in line 3, on page 15, and continuing through line 7 on the same page.

Mr. BURTON. Mr. President, as I understand, if we wish to vote against the use of this money for grade-labeling, we should vote "no"; is that correct?

Mr. LODGE. No; that is not correct. I think that is an erroneous statement. If we wish to restore the prohibition against grade labeling, we should vote "aye".

Mr. TAFT. We should vote "no." The question arises on the committee amendment.

Mr. McKELLAR. Senators should vote "no" if they are opposed to the committee amendment; and if they are in favor of the committee amendment striking out the proviso they should vote "aye."

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The question is on agreeing to the committee amendment.

Mr. BURTON. Mr. President, as I understand, the committee amendment is to strike out the proviso. Therefore if we wish to retain the proviso and prohibit the use of the money for grade labeling, we should vote "no."

The PRESIDING OFFICER. That is correct.

Mr. SMITH. Mr. President, may we have the proviso read so that we may understand it?

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The committee amendment will be stated.

The CHIEF CLERK. On page 15, line 3, after the word "herewith" and the colon, it is proposed to strike out *"Provided further,* That no part of this appropriation shall be used for the promulgation or enforcement of orders requiring grade labeling or standardization of food products, wearing apparel or other processed or manufactured commodities or articles."

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The question is on agreeing to the committee amendment.

The amendment was rejected.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The clerk will state the next committee amendment.

The next amendment was, on page 17, line 21, after the word "certified", to strike out the colon and the following: *"Provided further,* That this appropriation shall not be available, except under regulations approved by the President, for the salary of any person who, at the time of his employment hereunder, is in the active service of the armed forces of the United States."

Mr. O'DANIEL. Mr. President, the copy of the bill which I have on my desk does not correspond with the amendments which are being stated. May we have copies of the bill?

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Does the Senator have a copy of House bill 2968?

Mr. O'DANIEL. I have, but it does not correspond with the amendments which are being stated.

Mr. McKELLAR. Mr. President, the previous amendment was to strike out all the language on page 13, beginning in line 23 with the proviso, down to and including line 11, on page 15. The amendment was divided, and all the language was stricken out except for the amendment which has just been rejected.

SEVERAL SENATORS. Vote! Vote!

Mr. DANAHER. Mr. President, in the first place, may we have order?

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The Senate will please be in order.

Mr. DANAHER. In the second place, may we have an explanation of the amendment beginning on page 17, line 22, and extending to page 18, line 2?

Mr. McKELLAR. Mr. President, I shall be very happy to answer any questions I can answer. The language proposed to be stricken is:

Provided further, That this appropriation shall not be available except under regulations approved by the President, for the salary of any person who, at the time of his employment hereunder, is in the active service of the armed forces of the United States.

The reason for that amendment is that this is under the Office of Strategic Services, and the question of a man being in the Army, or in uniform, is a matter of very great importance. This language would exclude him. We thought we had cured the trouble when we added the words, "except under regulations approved by the President," but the full committee, after discussing the question, came to the conclusion that we had better strike out the whole proviso, and that is why it was stricken out.

Mr. LODGE. Mr. President, will the Senator yield?

Mr. McKELLAR. I yield.

Mr. LODGE. I think I was the one who offered the motion to strike out all the language.

Mr. McKELLAR. Yes.

Mr. LODGE. My reason for doing so is that the Office of Strategic Services is, among other things, an overall intelligence organization for all the services, and it operates directly under the joint Chiefs of Staff.

Mr. McKELLAR. It operates all over the world.

Mr. LODGE. It operates all over the world, and it engages in numerous activities which are of a confidential nature. This is a controversial question. I believe this is the forerunner of the kind of unified military policy which we are going to have at sometime. It will be necessary to have it, because our conduct of military affairs involves joint operations to an ever greater extent. This is an organization to meet the requirements of joint military operations, and it is distinctly of a military character. I could not see any reason for having a proviso limiting the Office of Strategic Services in its right to utilize military personnel, because the job they have to do is of a military character, and I could not understand why such language was put in in the first place.

Mr. DANAHER. Mr. President, will the Senator yield for a question or two?

Mr. LODGE. I yield.

Mr. DANAHER. Let us assume a case. Assume that the Office of Strategic Services should desire to employ for special strategic service a man who in fact holds a commission, and is receiving remuneration for his service in the Army. Would he be barred from receiving additional compensation in the functions of the Office of Strategic Services, if this proviso should remain in the bill?

Mr. LODGE. He might be barred from receiving additional compensation. I do not incline to the view that he should receive additional compensation. I think that if a man is a major in the Army, and is assigned to the Office of Strategic Services, it is another type of military duty. There is no reason why he should receive additional compensation. If this proviso is simply directed at the question of whether they shall be paid out of the War Department appropriation or paid out of this appropriation, that is simply a technical matter which can be straightened out in conference; but I was very much opposed to imposing a limitation on the Office of Strategic Services which would in any way prevent it from utilizing military and naval personnel.

Mr. DANAHER. If we do not adopt this proviso, a man could receive a salary as a commissioned officer, and in addition receive compensation for his services to the Office of Strategic Services. Is not that so?

Mr. LODGE. I think it is conceivable.

Mr. GURNEY. Mr. President, I do not believe it is conceivable. I do not believe that an officer or enlisted man of the armed forces can receive extra compensation from any source.

Mr. LODGE. I think the Senator from South Dakota is correct. I think there is a definite statute on the question.

Mr. McKELLAR. I think that is true; but I think the less we talk about it on the floor of the Senate, the better. The committee unanimously agreed on this amendment.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The question is on agreeing to the committee amendment on page 17, line 21.

The amendment was agreed to.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The clerk will state the next committee amendment.

The next amendment was, at the top of page 20, to insert:

Civilian defense: Not to exceed $13,359,600 of the unexpended balance of $100,000,000 contained in the First Deficiency Appropriation Act, 1942, is hereby continued available until June 30, 1944, for the same objects and purposes, including the obligations chargeable to said appropriation, and subject to the same conditions and limita-

tions: *Provided,* That the total amount available for administrative expenses for the fiscal year 1944 shall not exceed $400,000.

The appropriations herein made for the Office of Civilian Defense shall constitute the total amount to be available for obligation by such agency during the fiscal year 1944 and shall not be supplemented by funds from any Federal source.

Mr. McKELLAR. Mr. President, I understand that the committee amendment has been modified in line 12, after the word "any", by the insertion of the word "Federal."

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The Chair is so informed.

The question is on agreeing to the modified committee amendment at the top of page 20.

The amendment, as modified, was agreed to.

The next amendment was, under the heading "Office of the Coordinator of Inter-American Affairs," on page 22, line 18, after the word "corporations" to strike out "$30,685,000" and insert "$30,785,000."

The amendment was agreed to.

The next amendment was, under the heading "National War Labor Board," on page 24, at the beginning of line 17, to strike out "$1,350,000" and insert "$1,369,613."

The amendment was agreed to.

The next amendment was, on page 24, line 23, after the name "United States", to strike out "$13,841,300" and insert "$14,341,300."

The amendment was agreed to.

The next amendment was, under the heading "Office of War Information", on page 26, line 20, after the words "not to exceed", to strike out "$50,000" and insert "$75,000."

The amendment was agreed to.

The next amendment was, on page 27, line 3, after the words "not to exceed", to strike out "$500,000" and insert "$400,000."

The amendment was agreed to.

The next amendment was, on page 27, line 21, after the words "not to exceed", to strike out "$2,400,000" and insert "$1,400,000."

The amendment was agreed to.

The next amendment was, on page 28, line 21, after the words "not to exceed", to strike out "$145,000" and insert "$175,000."

The amendment was agreed to.

The next amendment was, on page 29, at the beginning of line 2, to strike out "$28,972,504" and insert "$35,037,593."

Mr. LUCAS. I suggest the absence of a quorum.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The clerk will call the roll.

The legislative clerk called the roll, and the following Senators answered to their names:

Aiken	Butler	George
Andrews	Byrd	Green
Austin	Capper	Guffey
Ball	Caraway	Gurney
Bankhead	Chandler	Hatch
Barkley	Chavez	Hawkes
Bilbo	Clark, Mo.	Hayden
Bone	Connally	Hill
Brewster	Danaher	Holman
Bridges	Davis	Johnson, Colo.
Brooks	Downey	Kilgore
Buck	Eastland	La Follette
Burton	Ferguson	Langer
Lodge	O'Daniel	Thomas, Okla.
Lucas	O'Mahoney	Thomas, Utah
McCarran	Overton	Tobey
McClellan	Pepper	Truman
McFarland	Radcliffe	Tunnell
McKellar	Reed	Tydings
McNary	Revercomb	Vandenberg
Maloney	Reynolds	Van Nuys
Maybank	Robertson	Wagner
Mead	Russell	Wallgren
Millikin	Scrugham	Walsh
Moore	Shipstead	Wheeler
Murdock	Smith	Wherry
Murray	Stewart	White
Nye	Taft	Willis

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Eighty-four Senators have answered to their names. A quorum is present.

Mr. O'MAHONEY. Mr. President, a parliamentary inquiry.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The Senator will state it.

Mr. O'MAHONEY. I wish to inquire what amendment is now before the Senate.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The amendment on page 29, in line 2.

Mr. O'MAHONEY. Mr. President, that is a total. The disposition of that amendment will depend on the disposition of the amendment which I have offered as a substitute for the committee amendment which begins in line 6 and continues through the figure $50,000 in line 12. So if it is now in order, I will present my amendment in the nature of a perfecting amendment.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. By unanimous consent the amendment to the total will be passed over temporarily.

Mr. McKELLAR. Mr. President, this is an amendment to an amendment, and I submit that the parliamentary situation is such that an amendment to an amendment is in order.

Mr. O'MAHONEY. Mr. President, the Senator from Tennessee misunderstands. I was referring to the amendment in line 2. That is a total.

Mr. McKELLAR. Yes.

Mr. O'MAHONEY. The disposition of that amendment will depend on what is done with the amendment I have offered.

Mr. McKELLAR. Yes.

Mr. O'MAHONEY. The Chair has just announced that the amendment in line 2 would be passed over.

Mr. McKELLAR. I misunderstood.

Mr. O'MAHONEY. Mr. President, I offer a perfecting amendment to strike out the words in italics reported by the committee and insert in lieu thereof the following: "and not more than $5,500,000 shall be allocated to the Domestic Operations Branch."

That raises the whole question.

Mr. McKELLAR. Mr. President, will the Senator yield?

Mr. O'MAHONEY. I yield.

Mr. McKELLAR. I wish to propound a question to the Senator. Does that mean that the various items enumerated in lines 8, 9, 10, 11, and 12 are to be stricken out, and that a lump sum of $5,500,000 is to be appropriated?

Mr. O'MAHONEY. That is the form in which I have offered the amendment.

Mr. McKELLAR. I thank the Senator.

Mr. McNARY. Mr. President, a point of order.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The Senator will state it.

Mr. McNARY. There is very little order in the Chamber. I appeal to the Chair to maintain order. Otherwise we cannot be aware of what we are doing.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The Senate will please be in order and remain in order.

The clerk will state the amendment of the Senator from Wyoming.

Mr. McNARY. Mr. President, I now wish to make an inquiry. I am interested in the part of the amendment which refers to the Domestic Operations Branch. So far as I am personally concerned, I have reasons to wish that appropriation to be increased.

Mr. O'MAHONEY. I am very happy to have the Senator make that statement.

Mr. McNARY. If the total is increased in line 2, will that bring about an increased appropriation to the branch equal to that which was provided by the Budget, or by the House?

Mr. O'MAHONEY. Mr. President, in response to the able Senator from Oregon, let me say that the figures in line 2 constitute a total of all the appropriations for the O. W. I.

Mr. McNARY. I understand that.

Mr. O'MAHONEY. I am merely stating the whole question. The language following that is a proviso constituting a limitation. I have offered an amendment which I understand harmonizes with the Senator's desire to increase the amount of money available to the Domestic Operations Branch. If that amendment should prevail, the figures in line 2 would have to be changed. We must approach the problem by dealing with the figures in line 7 and subsequent lines.

Mr. McKELLAR. May I say to the Senator that the amendment in line 2, on page 29, has been temporarily passed over until we determine whether the increase proposed by the Sentor from Wyoming shall be made.

Mr. McNARY. I understand that perfectly. If there is an increase in the total amount in line 4, will that reflect an increase in those items appearing in lines 8 to 12, inclusive?

Mr. O'MAHONEY. No; it will not. The items to which the Senator refers, appearing in lines 8 to 12, inclusive, are reflected in the figure which appears in line 7, namely, $3,561,499. I have moved to increase that figure to $5,500,000. That will result in restoring to the domestic branch certain items which have been eliminated.

Mr. McNARY. However, my understanding is that the Senator's amendment at this time is to increase the item of $22,500,000, which has been deleted.

Mr. O'MAHONEY. No, that is not my amendment.

Mr. McKELLAR. That is the amendment affecting the Overseas Operations Branch.

Mr. McNARY. Mr. President, may we have the amendment read? There has been so much confusion in the Chamber that I have been unable to follow the language of the amendment.

Mr. O'MAHONEY. Mr. President, before the clerk reads allow me to say that if the Senator from Oregon will give me his attention I think I can clear up the difficulty. It was my own error. I assumed that my amendment followed immediately. I find that the committee amendment in line 4 precedes it. I am not offering any amendment to change that figure, so that the amendment may well be stated before I offer my amendment.

Mr. McNARY. I misunderstood the Senator.

Mr. O'MAHONEY. The Senator had every reason to misunderstand me.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Without objection, the amendment on page 29, in line 4——

Mr. DANAHER. Mr. President——

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The Chair is calling attention to the amendment in line 4 which is before the Senate at the present time. Without objection, the amendment in line 4——

Mr. DANAHER. Mr. President, I do not wish the Senate to act on the amendment in line 4. I am seeking recognition.

I should like to ask the Senator in charge of the bill to turn to page 30, lines 11 to 13, inclusive. The bill is pretty much hashed up. What I have in my hand is called a subcommittee print. Some of the language has been eliminated in pencil and in other parts of the paragraph additional words appear in the margin in pencil. I assume it is intended to state a committee amendment, and I should like to have the Senator in charge of the bill tell me whether or not I am correct in my understanding that the following is the committee amendment:

No part of this or any other appropriation shall be expended by the Office of War Information for the preparation or publication of any pamphlet or other literature for distribution within the United States.

Mr. McKELLAR. That is a committee amendment, but it is not now before the Senate.

Mr. DANAHER. I understand it is not before the Senate at the moment, but what we do with reference to this particular amendment may have a very definite bearing on what we do with reference to the amendments both in line 4 and in lines 7 to 10, inclusive, on page 29. I want to know, Mr. President, if the chairman of the committee will tell us whether or not the purpose of the amendment in lines 11 to 13, inclusive, is to forbid the distribution of literature prepared by O. W. I. within the United States?

Mr. McKELLAR. The amendment reads:

No part of this or any other appropriation shall be expended for the Office of War Information for the preparation or publication of any pamphlet or other literature for distribution within the United States.

It only refers to the United States.

Mr. DANAHER. Yes. Now, Mr. President, does it apply to any literature prepared by O. W. I.?

Mr. McKELLAR. It applies to all literature prepared by O. W. I.

Mr. DANAHER. Then, Mr. President, what would be the function of Domestic Operations Branch of the O. W. I. with reference to literature to be distributed in the United States?

Mr. McKELLAR. Does the Senator mean printed literature?

Mr. DANAHER. Yes, printed literature.

Mr. McKELLAR. They would have none.

Mr. DANAHER. There would not be any; is that it?

Mr. McKELLAR. There would not be any under this amendment. Mr. Davis himself agreed to the amendment.

Mr. DANAHER. It is not a case of what Mr. Davis agreed to.

Mr. McKELLAR. He not only agreed to it, but the whole committee agreed to it.

Mr. DANAHER. Will the operations under the Domestic Operations Branch be limited, in the Senator's understanding, to the dissemination of news through the news bureau and to coordinating programs through the Office of Program Coordination, and that sort of thing?

Mr. McKELLAR. If the committee amendment stands.

Mr. DANAHER. Yes. If the committee amendment does not stand, if we were to adopt the language as I understand it to be proposed by the Senator from Wyoming, the limitations contained in the committee language would be removed, would they not?

Mr. McKELLAR. Oh, no.

Mr. O'MAHONEY. No.

Mr. LODGE. I think the Senator from Connecticut is right.

Mr. DANAHER. I think so, too; and I want to find out.

Mr. O'MAHONEY. That is not the intention.

Mr. DANAHER. That is the way it reads as it has been presented to us.

Mr. TYDINGS and Mr. O'MAHONEY addressed the Chair.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Does the Senator from Connecticut yield; and, if so, to whom?

Mr. DANAHER. I yield first to the Senator from Maryland.

Mr. TYDINGS. The Senator is partly right, if I may explain for a moment.

Mr. DANAHER. I should like to have it explained.

Mr. TYDINGS. The Senator will note, if he will consult the break-down of the Budget Bureau, that $8,865,000 was estimated for the domestic side of this equation as differentiated from the foreign or overseas side, and the work fell into some 10 or 11 specific categories. In the event the amendment of the Senator from Wyoming is adopted without categories, that amount would be available for all 11 of them, including the office of Division of Publications. However, if the committee amendment remains in the bill the five and a half million dollars could not be used for the printing of pamphlets and for the things which have generally been the subject of criticism. As the chairman of the committee has stated, Mr. Davis has given us his word, that he is through with the pamphlet idea as a part of the O. W. I. operations. That will be in the law, and he asked for it. Have I made it clear to the Senator?

Mr. DANAHER. The Senator has certainly made a splendid statement. The Senator does help my understanding of the situation.

Mr. McKELLAR. Those are the facts.

Mr. DANAHER. I have no doubt that those are the facts, and I thank the Senator from Tennessee as well as the Senator from Maryland.

Mr. O'MAHONEY. Mr. President——

The PRESIDING OFFICER (Mr. LA FOLLETTE in the chair). Does the Senator from Connecticut yield to the Senator from Wyoming?

Mr. DANAHER. I yield to the Senator from Wyoming.

Mr. O'MAHONEY. Does the Senator from Connecticut now understand that the adoption of the amendment which I shall offer in a few moments when we reach the proper place will not defeat the purpose of the Senate committee amendment if it should be adopted?

Mr. DANAHER. I believe I understand that that would be a necessary result. I would reverse it, though, and say that if the amendment of the Senator from Wyoming should be adopted with reference to lines 7 to 13, inclusive, on page 29 the amendment so adopted would be subject to the limitation contained in the committee amendment on page 30. Is not that correct?

Mr. O'MAHONEY. Precisely.

Mr. McKELLAR. That is correct.

Mr. DANAHER. I thank the Senator very much.

Mr. TYDINGS. Mr. President, is the Senate about to vote on the amendment offered by the Senator from Wyoming?

The PRESIDING OFFICER. In the opinion of the present occupant of the chair, the amendment on line 4, page 29, should be disposed of first.

Mr. TYDINGS. I will wait until that is done.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The clerk will state the amendment for the information of the Senate.

The CHIEF CLERK. On page 29, line 4, it is proposed to strike out "$22,500,000" and insert "$25,003,590."

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Without objection——

Mr. LANGER. I ask for the yeas and nays on the amendment.

The yeas and nays were not ordered.

The amendment was agreed to.

The next amendment was, on page 29, line 6, after the words "Operations Branch", to strike out "and no funds shall be allocated to the Domestic Operations Branch", and insert "and not more than $5,061,499 shall be allocated to the Domestic Operations Branch, as follows: Office of the Director, $125,000; Office of Program Coordination, $225,000; News Bureau, $900,000; Bureau of Special Services, $950,000; Radio Bureau, $811,499; Motion Picture Bureau, $50,000; and for accumulated leave of eliminated employees, for liquidation of branches herewith reduced or discontinued, and for carrying out partly completed contracts

made in branches herewith reduced or eliminated, $500,000."

Mr. O'MAHONEY. Mr. President, I now offer the amendment which I inadvertently presented out of order a few moments ago.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The amendment offered by the Senator from Wyoming will be stated for the information of the Senate.

The CHIEF CLERK. On page 29, line 7, in lieu of the language proposed to be inserted by the committee it is proposed to insert "and not more than $5,500,000 shall be allocated to the Domestic Operations Branch."

Mr. O'MAHONEY. Mr. President——

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The Senator from Wyoming is recognized.

Mr. O'MAHONEY. Mr. President, earlier in the day, when there was a smaller attendance than there now is, I endeavored to explain the reasons why I offer this amendment. I shall repeat the reasons now very briefly.

The Bureau of the Budget recommended to the Congress for the Domestic Operations Branch an appropriation in excess of $8,000,000. The Committee on Appropriations of the House, after listening to the evidence presented by the agency and by other persons who were called before it, recommended to the House the appropriation of $5,500,000. That was the judgment of the House Appropriations Committee. Upon the floor of the House it was upset and the whole item was stricken out. So, as the bill came to the Senate, there was no appropriation for the Domestic Operations Branch.

The Committee on Appropriations of the Senate, however, felt that that was an erroneous action. The Senator from Massachusetts [Mr. LODGE] took a very active part in explaining to the committee why, in his opinion, it was an erroneous action and an undesirable action for the Senate to cut off certain of these bureaus. So, as a result of the discussion there, the sum of $3,561,499 was inserted by the committee. My feeling was that that was not sufficient to provide for this necessary service of O. W. I. So I am offering an amendment which adopts the judgment and verdict of the House Committee on Appropriations.

If the committee amendment shall be adopted, then three very important functions of O. W. I. will be absolutely cut off. They are, first, the Bureau of Graphics and Printing, which is the bureau which publishes the war posters desired by every war agency. Appropriations for the purpose for other war agencies were eliminated by the Bureau of the Budget because the Bureau of the Budget in the interest of economy, desired to concentrate all the poster function in O. W. I. If we do not restore that appropriation, there will be no posters.

Mr. HOLMAN. Mr. President, will the Senator yield?

Mr. O'MAHONEY. I am very glad to yield to the Senator from Oregon.

Mr. HOLMAN. It is not my understanding that there will be no more posters. Certain advertising agencies and connections are prepared to get out these posters. As a matter of fact, our subcommittee recommended a sum $200,000 less than the one now being considered for this item. The subcommittee reported for this item, in line 7, the sum of $3,061,499, which leaves a considerable sum, in my opinion, for all these agencies.

Mr. O'MAHONEY. The Senator misunderstood what I said. I stated that if the committee amendment stands, the various war agencies will not have any funds by which they can issue the posters they desire, and the O. W. I. will have no opportunity to continue this activity. It is true that certain advertising agencies are cooperating, but there is no possible way of determining whether or not their cooperation may not cease tomorrow. So I say that from my point of view it would be a grave error to cut off that bureau entirely.

The same thing is true of the Motion Pictures Bureau. I have already described to the Senate numerous motion pictures prepared at the request of the Coast Guard for stirring up recruiting, at the request of the Treasury Department, and others, all carrying out the war effort.

Finally, the third bureau which in my judgment should not be abolished is the Field Operations Bureau, because that is the only Bureau by which the necessary war information can be brought home to the States and to the localities in the manner in which they desire it.

I pointed out, for example, how O. P. A. operates. It operates in the West, it operates in New England, it operates on the Pacific coast, and it is quite impossible to expect the information service which is necessary in the local terrain to clear through Washington. Washington is not sufficiently in contact with them.

I say, Mr. President, that unless the Field Operations Bureau is maintained, we shall be cutting off the effective way of distributing, in the most economical manner, the information which the States and the localities, in cooperation with the Government, and the Government bureaus, should have. It is for that purpose that I am offering the amendment, which had the support of the House Committee on Appropriations, in order that O. W. I. may function through the Domestic Operations Branch.

Mr. TYDINGS obtained the floor.

Mr. LODGE. A parliamentary inquiry.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The Senator from Massachusetts will state his inquiry.

Mr. LODGE. Is the amendment to strike out all in italic, from line 7 to line 12, eliminating all reference to the different branches, and to substitute $5,500,000, increasing the amount $2,000,000, to be allocated indiscriminately?

The PRESIDING OFFICER. If the Senator from Maryland will wait just a moment, the clerk will again state the amendment offered by the Senator from Wyoming, for the information of the Senate.

Mr. LODGE. May it be stated in toto?

Mr. O'MAHONEY. Mr. President——

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The clerk will state the amendment for the information of the Senate.

The CHIEF CLERK. In lieu of the language proposed to be inserted by the committee, beginning on page 29, line 7, it is proposed to insert the following: "and not more than $5,500,000 shall be allocated to the Domestic Operations Branch."

Mr. LODGE. The amendment is ambiguous; it does not state how much of the existing language is stricken out.

Mr. O'MAHONEY. Mr. President——

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The amendment offered by the Senator from Wyoming, in the understanding of the Chair, is in lieu of all the matter in italics, and the typewritten memorandum, or addition, appended to some copies of the bill extant in the Senate.

Mr. McKELLAR. Mr. President, that is exactly correct.

Mr. O'MAHONEY. Mr. President——

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Does the Senator from Maryland yield to the Senator from Wyoming?

Mr. TYDINGS. I yield.

Mr. O'MAHONEY. I should like to have the attention of the Senator from Massachusetts.

Mr. TYDINGS. Will the Senator let me explain the matter? I think I can do so. I think he is on solid round.

Mr. O'MAHONEY. I appreciate that. I merely wanted to say that there is nothing ambiguous about my amendment. I stated I think no less than five times that the purpose is to strike out all in italics, and substitute the language which was read by the clerk, so that there would be a total appropriation of $5,500,000.

Mr. LODGE. Mr. President——

Mr. TYDINGS. I decline to yield further.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The Senator declines to yield further.

Mr. TYDINGS. Mr. President, there should be no difficulty in understanding exactly what is involved as between the committee amendment on the one hand and the amendment offered by the Senator from Wyoming on the other. Briefly, the Budget Bureau, before the bill was taken up in the House committee, authorized an estimate of $8,865,906 for the domestic program. When the estimate reached the House committee, the House committee cut it down to five and one-half million dollars. When the bill was considered by the House, the House struck out the entire appropriation, so that when the bill came before the Senate Committee on Appropriations for consideration, there was not a single dollar provided for the Domestic Operations Branch of O. W. I.

What the committee did was to restore some $3,600,000 for the domestic operations of O. W. I. It did not restore that figure in a haphazard manner; it took up each 1 of the 11 break-downs which divided the work and the functions of the Domestic Operations Branch of O. W. I., and considered each on its merits, to ascertain whether or not, in view of the testimony adduced on the part of Director of O. W. I. and other witnesses, a case was made out for the continuance of the particular function originally estimated for by the Budget.

Not only did we do that, but at first in the committee it was proposed to make

a blanket cut, by some motions, or a blanket increase, by other motions, but after discussion on blanket motions of one kind or another, it was thought that that would not be the fair way to appraise the work of these 11 agencies. So the committee, on the motion of the Senator from Nevada [Mr. McCARRAN], as I recall, agreed to consider each branch separately, and we had a committee vote on each 1 of the 11 branches of the Domestic Bureau of O. W. I.

Mr. McKELLAR. Mr. President——

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Does the Senator from Maryland yield to the Senator from Tennessee?

Mr. TYDINGS. I yield.

Mr. McKELLAR. The result of the vote was 12 to 11, as I recall, in favor of the amendment which is now in the bill.

Mr. TYDINGS. I think the Senator is in error as to that. If I may point out, the votes varied. There were some votes larger than others. As a matter of fact, there was one, I believe, which was 8 to 13 or 14. Some members of the committee evaluated one function of the domestic activity as more worthy than another. So there was no uniformity in the votes, which again proves and accentuates the point that members of the committee, both Democrats and Republicans, were assaying the value of these operations in as detached and fair a way as was humanly possible.

Mr. McKELLAR. Mr. President, as I remember the Senator from Louisiana [Mr. OVERTON] made the motion that this plan be adopted, and his motion was agreed to by a vote, as I recall the figures, of 12 to 11. I have sent for the figures in order that I may be accurate in my statement.

Mr. OVERTON. Mr. President, I may say that that was in the full committee.

Mr. McKELLAR. Yes.

Mr. OVERTON. As I understand, the Senator from Maryland is now talking about what happened in the subcommittee. I made the motion in the full committee.

Mr. McKELLAR. Yes.

Mr. TYDINGS. The Senator from Louisiana made a blanket motion in the full committee, after the subcommittee had reported, but the motions to which I am now addressing myself were separate motions predicated on the merits of the particular function in question, and I may say that some members voted for one function and voted against other functions. So there was no uniformity; there was no desire to take a broadax and walk into the O. W. I. and cut down agencies on the domestic front, but, in my humble judgment, only those agencies were finally retained which were justified by the evidence adduced before the committee, which was rather extensive.

Mr. President, in all candor I do not believe that the real ingredients which entered into the committee's decision on this matter have been fully appraised or presented. For example, if Senators will look into the Budget break-down on the Domestic Operations Branch they will find the sum of $1,222,904 for motion pictures. Keep that figure in mind—the figure $1,222,000—for if the amendment of the Senator from Wyoming [Mr. O'MAHONEY] prevails there will not be $1,222,000 for motion pictures, because that would envisage an over-all appropriation of in excess of $8,000,000. The Senator's own motion cuts down that amount. Do I make that plain?

Mr. LODGE. I will say to the Senator from Maryland that that is not necessarily true. Under the amendment of the Senator from Wyoming all the money could be devoted to motion pictures.

Mr. TYDINGS. The Senator from Massachusetts is correct, but I am supposing that if all these agencies have value, and are all to be retained, if the full amounts of the estimates were not appropriated, that there would be a corresponding leveling off in the respective agencies comprising the 11.

What did the committee do? Did it say, "Motion pictures are banned?" Did it say that there ought not to be any motion pictures for the education or information of the people? Not at all. The committee knew, because it had evidence before it, that the Navy was making motion pictures for the information of the country, for the training of men in the Navy, and for civilian matters related to the Navy. It knew that the Army was making motion pictures for similar purposes, many of which we have seen. It also knew that for propaganda purposes to engender patriotism the big motion picture companies of the country had produced what had been supposed to be masterpieces. I will name just one—"Air Force." Many Senators have seen it. If we are to try to develop patriotism, and the will and confidence to win, what better picture could anyone produce than "Air Force"? There were other motion pictures produced by the private companies already in existence. Therefore we did not assume that O. W. I. could make a better picture for patriotic purposes than the private industries themselves were making.

Mr. Davis, in testifying before the committee, said that one of the most important parts of our motion-picture program is to keep liaison between the O. W. I. in Washington and the motion-picture industry in California, to give directives, to give the industry a line of thought. Something may need to be stressed or developed. For example, it might be "Don't tell the enemy what you know." The industry will weave that into any number of their pictures, particularly those which deal with the war. Therefore we took a very liberal view by giving to the O. W. I. $50,000 so that they could keep a liaison or a coordination between themselves and the exhibitors in respect to the things they wanted to develop in motion pictures. There was nothing parsimonious about that. It was not proposed to cut down that appropriation because of a desire to deal a sweeping blow at O. W. I., but we knew the Army was making motion pictures, we knew the Navy was doing the same thing, and that there was not any point in having one more organization engaged in making motion pictures. But there was a point in giving O. W. I. sufficient money to correlate and more or less direct the kind of pictures that would best serve the purpose for which O. W. I. was created.

Mr. McKELLAR. Mr. President, will the Senator yield?

Mr. TYDINGS. I yield.

Mr. McKELLAR. The Motion Picture Bureau, it was estimated by the Budget, was to receive $1,222,904, and the committee offered it $50,000.

Mr. TYDINGS. I said so.

Mr. McKELLAR. I know the Senator has said so. The Senator says that is no effort to be parsimonious. If that is not an effort to be parsimonious, I do not know what would be. The $50,000 would be of absolutely no service. It would mean that there would be no picture shown so far as this organization is concerned. Estimates for appropriations propose to be made for other activities of Government have been denied them by the Bureau of the Budget on the assumption that provision was to be made for O. W. I.

Mr. OVERTON. Mr. President, will the Senator yield?

Mr. TYDINGS. I yield.

Mr. OVERTON. The view of the subcommittee and the whole committee was that it was not necessary for O. W. I. to continue the production of pictures, because pictures are being made by the Army, by the Navy, and by other agencies of the Government for educational and patriotic purposes.

Mr. TYDINGS. Quite true.

Mr. OVERTON. The $50,000 was provided for in order that the O. W. I. may maintain a liaison with the expert producers of motion pictures in the United States.

Mr. TYDINGS. That is correct.

Mr. McKELLAR. Then as I understand, instead of having motion pictures to demonstrate what is going on in the Army, we are to have liaison.

Mr. LODGE. Mr. President, will the Senator yield?

Mr. TYDINGS. I yield.

Mr. LODGE. Of course, the Army makes its own movies, and the Navy makes its own movies. The Office of Education, which the Senator from Maryland did not mention, and which is receiving a large appropriation, is making motion pictures.

Mr. TYDINGS. And the Department of Agriculture.

Mr. LODGE. I hope a motion will not be made to strike out the $50,000. It will be of the greatest value to maintain this service in Washington to tell the motion-picture producers in Hollywood the line which should be taken.

Mr. LUCAS. Mr. President, will the Senator yield?

Mr. TYDINGS. I yield.

Mr. LUCAS. How many pictures have been made by O. W. I. up to this time?

Mr. TYDINGS. I cannot answer that question; I do not know the number; but not a great many. One or two or three are now in process of being made, which no one as yet has seen.

Mr. LUCAS. Was there any evidence before the committee disclosing the value from the standpoint of propaganda of any of the pictures which have been made?

Mr. TYDINGS. No. The committee took the view, I will say to the Senator, not that an O. W. I. picture had no value, but that it was a duplication of what was already being done.

Mr. President, I should like to bring out that there was a certain philosophy expressed by the committee members who supported the provision for $3,600,000. After mentioning one or two more instances, I shall try to develop how that philosophy expressed itself with respect to the particular categories which were retained in the bill. Before I do that I ask Senators to note that the field operations are eliminated from this bill. The Budget estimtaed that $1,911,000 would be necessary to carry on the field operations. Even if the amendment of the Senator from Wyoming should be adopted that full amount would not be available for that purpose, unless it were taken from other places. But the reason the committee provided nothing in the bill for field operations is quite simple, and I believe convincing. For example, every Senator knows that the Office of Price Administration maintains a publicity man in his State. I defy anyone to refute that statement. Every Senator knows that the War Manpower Commission maintains a publicity bureau in each office it has all over the country. And so it is with other Government agencies.

The plausible and feasible play on words which has for its purpose "putting over" the appropriation is based on the fact that it is claimed we need the O. W. I. agency to coordinate and deal with the respective publicity agencies of the other agencies or bureaus and departments, apart from the O. W. I. Mr. President, we do not need it. Even now, while we have it, that argument falls to the ground because, so far as I have been able to ascertain, that procedure is not being followed. The Office of Price Administration deals with its price boards in the various counties and cities and sections; it does not go to the O. W. I. for anything. The War Manpower Commission in each State does likewise. Perhaps there may be some little cooperation there.

So the contention about the field agencies being necessary to keep Hitler from swimming the Atlantic Ocean simply is not well-founded, and no evidence was submitted to our committee to prove that it was.

As a matter of fact, the O. W. I. in Washington daily releases news items having to do with the war in one theater or another or in one phase or another. Such news is carried by the great press associations in practically all the metropolitan press, large and small. By the time the release is sent by mail to the O. W. I. Office in Washington or Colorado or Illinois, the news is from 48 to 72 to 96 hours old, and all they can do there is reproduce it.

Mr. O'MAHONEY. Mr. President, will the Senator yield?

Mr. TYDINGS. I yield.

Mr. O'MAHONEY. That is not the testimony which was given to me by Mr. Davis and by his assistants. It is precisely to avoid that situation that the field services are desired.

Let me read to the Senate what Mr. Davis stated in a letter written to me, which I received this morning:

2. Field services: We have 12 regional and 48 branch offices—the difference being mainly in the size of the city served, and the regional offices having only very slight supervisory powers over the branches. Their functions are as follows:

(a) Production of press releases, radio scripts and announcements, and background information material on behalf of the various war agencies. (Our Radio Bureau, whose budget was allowed as requested, would be gravely hampered in its work if the field services were abolished; as radio scripts, no less than news releases, must often be rewritten to serve local interests and particular local needs.)

(b) Clearance for policy and time priority of all local Government radio programs in the field.

(c) Clearance between agencies, for overall information policy, of the news material produced by various agencies on the same story.

(d) Handling special assignments for the Overseas Branch of Office of War Information.

Mr. TYDINGS. Mr. President, I thank the Senator, because to prove what I have just been attempting to argue I do not think I could obtain a more conclusive bit of evidence than certainly is supplied by the first paragraph, if not by the others of the communication the Senator has just read.

For example, let us consider the statement relative to what the field services do—that is, the regional and the State offices. List, Mr. President:

Production of press releases.

Was not that what I said? The press releases are released in Washington, for the whole country, and afterwards are released in the regional and State offices, and are sent to the newspapers, where they are piled up on the editors' desks. The editor makes a mental resolution that he will try to look through them. Finally, he finds he is late getting his paper out, and that he has to write an editorial or an article covering a late piece of news; and into the wastebasket go the releases.

The Byrd committee has brought out the facts about that situation on many occasions.

Mr. McKELLAR. Mr. President, will the Senator yield to me?

Mr. TYDINGS. I yield.

Mr. McKELLAR. Such evidence was not brought out before our committee, at all. There was not a scintilla of evidence before our committee to show that the Senator's statement is correct.

Mr. TYDINGS. Here is Mr. Davis' statement:

Production of press releases——

Mr. McKELLAR. That statement was not brought out before our committee.

Mr. TYDINGS. It should not be used in support of Mr. Davis' statement, if it is not exactly what it says.

Mr. O'MAHONEY. Mr. President, will the Senator yield?

Mr. TYDINGS. I yield.

Mr. O'MAHONEY. I certainly offered it for exactly what it says.

Mr. TYDINGS. Certainly.

Mr. O'MAHONEY. I merely differ with the Senator as to the conclusions he is reading into the item.

Mr. TYDINGS. Then the letter goes on to say that they are to issue releases dealing with information material on behalf of the various war agencies.

Good heavens above, Mr. President. If we want to know something about the price of an article, do we go to the O. W. I. in Baltimore, or in Memphis, Tenn., or in Cleveland, Ohio? Of course we do not. We go to the O. P. A. office. There is where we obtain the information. What good is there in having another bureau dealing with the same thing, at a cost of $2,000,000 a year? It does not make sense. It does not deal with the Office of War Information in relation to propaganda, counterpropaganda, or any psychological or spiritual effort directed to the husbanding of the energies of the people in the war effort.

If we want to know whether labor is available in Baltimore, New York, or Newark, N. J., do we go to the O. W. I.? No; we go to the War Manpower Commission or to the business employment services.

All the talk about coordinating the other agencies of Government is plain humbug. There is nothing to it except plausibility—the kind of argument a criminal lawyer makes in arguing to a jury, in attempting, by a flow of words, usually using some Biblical quotation, to bamboozle the jury into believing the culprit is not guilty and to prevent them from sending him to the hoosegow. [Laughter.]

There is very little evidence to show any use for this work.

I read further from the letter:

(b) Clearance for policy and time priority of all local Government radio programs in the field.

Mr. McKELLAR. Mr. President, will the Senator yield?

Mr. TYDINGS. I prefer not to yield. I have been rather generous in yielding. Frankly, I have a little cold, and I find it somewhat difficult to speak, as the Senator can appreciate. I do not want to be discourteous. If I have not made myself plain, and if any Senator desires to ask me a question about something I have said, I shall be glad to answer it.

This is the tip-off. Follow it closely. How much is $2,000,000? It is an average of $40,000 for each State. Whether it be a small State or a large State, just imagine the average State—$40,000 a year for each State is being spent in O. W. I. Think of the tremendous responsibility. Hitler will be at our back door right away, the people will quit working in the factories, and all our rationing and bond-buying programs will simply go out the window, without $40,000 to carry on these activities in each State.

(b) Clearance for policy and time priority of all local Government radio programs in the field.

I can see those boys perspiring now, as they struggle against all the Axis propaganda to spend $40,000 in the cause of patriotism.

(c) Clearance between agencies, for overall information policy, of the news material produced by various agencies on the same story.

Rot! [Tearing letter in two.] Those are just words.

Mr. O'MAHONEY. Mr. President, will the Senator be good enough to hand me back my letter? [Laughter.]

Mr. TYDINGS. I beg the Senator's pardon. To show the Senator what a generous nature I have, he gave me only one piece of paper, and I return two to him. [Laughter.] I am sorry I tore the Senator's paper.

Mr. O'MAHONEY. I do not blame the Senator, because he was making a very dramatic appeal, in the manner of which he is so capable.

Mr. TYDINGS. All of these techniques have been developed in recent years by agencies of the Government. The technique of "coordination" has been developed. The word "coordination" has cost the Government millions of dollars in waste. There is nothing to it. I venture to say that in Baltimore, or in any city in Oregon, or in any other State, there is very little effort to coordinate. I dare say that very few conferences are called, and that there is very little clearance of the various press releases, policies, and so forth through O. W. I. Each agency handles its own press releases. When I pick up my own newspaper, the Baltimore Sun or the Baltimore News, what do I read? "O. P. A. announces today——"; "O. P. A. said——"; "O. P. A. detecting those who are pleasure drivers." "O. P. A. says this is the ruling." It does not come through O. W. I. The radio program comes from O. P. A.

So, Mr. President, I do not think we need concern ourselves and wear out all our handkerchiefs drying our tears over the elimination of the $2,000,000 for the field service.

Mr. McNARY. Mr. President, will the Senator yield?

Mr. TYDINGS. I yield.

Mr. McNARY. I had understood that the amount allowed for the field service was $1,300,000.

Mr. TYDINGS. I took the Budget estimate and explained that the items would all have to be reduced if the allowance were $5,500,000 instead of eight-million-odd dollars. It is true that the amount allowed for the field service would be less than $2,000,000. I am only explaining how the O. W. I. got by the Bureau of the Budget with a figure of $2,000,000.

An agency goes to the Budget Bureau and obtains an allowance of $1,800,000 for some particular function. Then when it gets into a little hot water before Congress, it is willing to take 60 cents on the dollar and call it square. If it ought to have had $1,800,000 when it first went before the Budget Bureau, if its position was sound and secure, and sane, it ought to have it now. It is the same old story, "If you cannot get it all, get something and carry on the function."

Mr. BANKHEAD. Mr. President, will the Senator yield to me for the purpose of submitting a conference report on the bill continuing the life of the Commodity Credit Corporation?

Mr. TYDINGS. I yield.

CONTINUATION OF COMMODITY CREDIT CORPORATION—CONFERENCE REPORT

Mr. BANKHEAD submitted the following report:

The committee of conference on the disagreeing votes of the two Houses on the amendment of the Senate to the bill (H. R. 2869) to continue Commodity Credit Corporation as an agency of the United States, increase its borrowing power, revise the basis of the annual appraisal of its assets, and for other purposes, having met, after full and free conference, have agreed to recommend and do recommend to their respective Houses as follows:

That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate and agree to the same with an amendment as follows:

In lieu of the matter proposed to be inserted by the Senate amendment insert the following:

"That section 1 of the Act approved March 8, 1938 (52 Stat. 107), as amended, is hereby amended by deleting from the first sentence thereof the term '31st of March' where that term first appears therein and substituting in lieu thereof the term '30th of June', and by deleting from the second sentence thereof 'on the basis of the cost, including not more than one year of carrying charges, of such assets to the Corporation, or the average market prices of such assets for a period of twelve months ending with March 31 of each year, whichever is less,' and inserting in lieu thereof 'on the basis of the cost, or insofar as practicable, the average market price of such assets during the last month of the fiscal year covered by the appraisal, whichever is the lower.' Only one appraisal of the assets and liabilities of the Commodity Credit Corporation shall be made during the calendar year 1943 which shall be on the basis established by this amendment.

"SEC. 2. Section 4 of the Act approved March 8, 1938 (52 Stat. 108), as amended, is hereby amended by deleting the term '$2,650,000,000' and inserting in lieu thereof the term '$3,400,000,000'.

"SEC. 3. Section 7 of the Act approved January 31, 1935 (49 Stat. 4), as amended, is hereby amended by changing the designation thereof to section 7 (a) and by deleting from the first sentence thereof the term 'June 30, 1943' and by inserting in lieu thereof 'June 30, 1945'; and is further hereby amended by striking out the period at the end of the section and inserting in lieu thereof a comma and the following: 'without regard to provisions of any other existing law relating to public funds: *Provided, however,* That the Corporation shall at all times maintain complete and accurate books of account and shall determine the procedures to be followed in the transaction of the corporate business.

"'(b) The financial transactions of the Corporation beginning with the period from July 1, 1943, shall be audited by the General Accounting Office in accordance with the principles applicable to commercial corporate transactions and under such rules and regulations as may be prescribed by the Comptroller General of the United States: *Provided,* That the Corporation shall continue to have the authority to make final and conclusive settlement and adjustment of any claims by or against the Corporation or the accounts of its fiscal officers: *Provided further,* That a report of such audit shall be made to the Congress, together with such recommendations as the Comptroller General may deem advisable, and that each such report shall cover a period of one fiscal year and shall not be made until the Corporation and the Secretary of Agriculture shall have had a reasonable opportunity, not to exceed ninety days, to examine the report, point out errors therein, explain or answer the same, and file a statement which shall be submitted by the Comptroller General with his report: *Provided further,* That a copy of each such report shall be furnished the Secretary of the Treasury and that the findings contained therein shall be considered by the Secretary in appraising the assets and liabilities and determining the net worth of the Corporation under sections 1 and 2 of the Act of March 8, 1938 (52 Stat. 107) as amended: *Provided, however,* That nothing in this section shall be construed as modifying legislation authorizing the use of funds of the Corporation for administrative expenses and requiring accountability therefor.

"'(c) The expenses of the audit as provided in this section may be paid up to and including June 30, 1945, from moneys advanced therefor by the Corporation, or from any appropriation or appropriations for the General Accounting Office, and appropriations so used shall be reimbursed promptly by the Corporation as billed by the Comptroller General: *Provided,* That any such advances or reimbursements shall be considered as nonadministrative expenses of the Corporation. For the purpose of such audit the representatives of the General Accounting Office shall have access to all papers, books, files, accounts, financial records, warehouses, and all other things, property, and places belonging to or under the control of or used or employed by the Corporation and shall be afforded full facilities for verifying transactions with and balances in depositaries and with fiscal agents: *Provided further,* That the certified financial reports and schedules of the fiscal agents of the Corporation based on commercial audits in the usual course of business may be accepted by the General Accounting Office in its audit of the financial transactions of the Corporation as final and not subject to further audit verification.

"'(d) Any examination of the corporate records shall be made at the place or places where such records are normally kept in the transaction of the corporate business, and the Corporation shall retain custody of contracts, vouchers, schedules, or other financial or accounting documents, either original or duplicate, relating to its nonadministrative transactions.'

"SEC. 4. The Federal Reserve banks are hereby authorized to act as depositaries, custodians, and fiscal agents for the Commodity Credit Corporation.

"SEC. 5. Subsection 22 (g) of the Federal Reserve Act, as amended (12 U. S. C. 375a), is hereby amended by adding at the end thereof the following: 'This subsection shall not apply to loans which the Commodity Credit Corporation has agreed to take over or purchase'.

"SEC. 6. (a) No maximum price shall be established or maintained for any agricultural commodity, including milk and livestock and the products thereof, or for any commodity processed or manufactured in whole or substantial part from any agricultural commodity, below a price which will reflect to the producers thereof, a price below the support price therefor as heretofore or hereafter announced by the Secretary of Agriculture or the War Food Administrator, nor a price below the higher of the maximum prices provided in section 3 of Public Law Numbered 729, approved October 2, 1942.

"(b) No subsidy or other payments, other than those which have accrued prior to August 1, 1943, shall be made either directly or indirectly by the Government or any agency thereof, including any Government-owned or controlled corporation, to a producer, processor, manufacturer, or any other person engaged in the production, marketing, distribution, or handling of any commodity referred to in subsection (a) either (1) for any reduction or roll-back of maximum prices or support prices so established, maintained or announced as may have been or may hereafter be ordered, or (2) as a substitute for or in lieu of increasing maximum prices or support prices already or hereafter established, maintained or announced, or (3) to maintain any maximum price already or hereafter established, from any funds heretofore or hereafter appro-

further debate on it, I shall not discuss it. I have a right to the floor, and I am perfectly willing to give way, in the interest of the expedition of busines, but if there is to be further debate on the conference report, I shall address myself to it as well.

Mr. McKELLAR. Mr. President, I want to debate it to this extent, that if we are not to have a roll call on it, I want the RECORD to show that I am utterly opposed to the report and shall vote against it.

Mr. TYDINGS. If the report can be considered immediately, I have no disposition to stand in the way of a vote.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The clerk will state the report for the information of the Senate.

The Chief Clerk read the report.

Mr. WAGNER subsequently said: Mr. President, day before yesterday the Chairman of the War Shipping Administration in Washington wrote me a letter in reference to the Commodity Credit Corporation bill, assuming that I would be one of the conferees. I was not a member of the conference; but I ask unanimous consent that just preceding the vote on the Commodity Credit Corporation conference report, this letter be printed in the RECORD.

There being no objection, the letter was ordered to be printed in the RECORD, as follows:

WAR SHIPPING ADMINISTRATION,
Washington, June 28, 1943.

Hon. ROBERT F. WAGNER,
Chairman, Banking and Currency Committee, United States Senate.

DEAR SENATOR WAGNER: The bill (H. R. 2869) to continue the Commodity Credit Corporation as an agency of the United States as it passed the House, contained section 6 prescribing certain prohibitions and limitations on payment of subsidies by the Government or any agency thereof with respect to agricultural commodities.

The bill as amended in the Senate contains in sections 5 and 6 amendments of comparable purpose.

Inasmuch as the activities of the War Shipping Administration were referred to in the ccurse of consideration of the measure and inasmuch as there may be some confusion and misunderstanding as to the application, or intended application, of the amendments in question to the activities of this agency in respect of providing war risk marine insurance at noncompensatory rates and in fixing freight charges for transportation of certain commodities lower than might otherwise be fixed on a commercial basis, it is deemed desirable to call the history of these matters to the direct attention of the conferees on the Senate amendments to the House bill.

The activities of the War Shipping Administration in furthering the maintenance of price control and in helping to bear part of the war cost of transportation have been explained on various occasions to the Congress and its committees. These activities may be summarized by stating that this agency in respect of marine insurance and ocean freight rates does not, in certain cases, charge sufficiently high rates to absorb all the war cost involved.

On July 20, 1942, the Honorable S. O. BLAND, chairman of the Committee on the Merchant Marine and Fisheries of the House of Representatives, included in his remarks (CONGRESSIONAL RECORD, p. 6600 ff.) the memorandum and correspondence relating to reduction of ocean freight rates on certain coal and petroleum products, reduction of war risk insurance rates on coal and petroleum products, and lifting the war surcharges otherwise applicable to ocean freight rates between the mainland and the Territories and possessions.

The Congress had considered the problem of, and authorized governmental assumption of, wartime increases in transportation costs arising from marine war-risk insurance during the consideration of legislation which became Public Law 523, Seventy-seventh Congress, approved April 11, 1942.

The policies and activities of the War Shipping Administrator with respect to these matters were set forth in House Report No. 2572, Seventy-seventh Congress, on the bill H. R. 7424, and again in the House Report No. 107 on the bill H. R. 133. This portion of the report reads as follows:

"The Administrator also performs very important functions in the conduct of the economic phases of our war effort, especially in connection with the battle against inflation. Freight rates established by the Administrator for ocean transportation and the insurance rates charged in connection with the insurance of vessels and cargoes have a direct bearing upon the cost of goods imported to the United States and exported to our allies or friendly governments. Under Public Law 523, Seventy-seventh Congress, the Administration has authority to adjust its insurance rates in order to meet the economic, strategic, or military considerations of our war effort. Under its general operating authority, the Administrator may adjust his freight rates to conform to the same requirements. Under these powers, the Administrator has made insurance available at noncompensatory rates so as not to interfere with the price ceilings established by the agencies entrusted with the development of economic policy and so as to assist in the maintenance of satisfactory economic and political relations with our allies or friendly neutrals. Noncompensatory freight rates have also been provided where required by our economic or military needs. As a consequence, shippers or consignees of oceangoing cargo are not required to assume the full extraordinary cost of transportation resulting from the war effort. This cost, which largely represents war risk insurance expenditures, extra cost of voyage delays resulting from convoy and block-out operations, the cost of crew bonuses, and many other factors, in reality constitutes part of the cost of conducting the war and should properly be borne, at least to a large degree, by the taxpayers as a whole rather than by any group of shippers or consignees."

Most recently, during the hearings of the House Appropriations Committee on the national war agencies appropriation bill, 1944 (H. R. 2968), there was a full discussion concerning the noncompensatory cargo war risk insurance and the reduced freight rates for the transportation of petroleum products and coal. See hearings, part I, pages 604, 640–643.

It is our understanding from the text of the provisions in question and the debate in Congress, that these provisions are not designed and do not affect the policies and activities of this agency above discussed. There is, as was pointed out in the hearings of the national war agencies appropriation bill (p. 643), no actual payment of funds to anybody under these provisions. The revenues of this agency may be less than they might otherwise have been, but no payments are made from the appropriations of this agency in respect of the said activities.

However, inasmuch as the lowered rates fixed by this agency do apply to some agricultural commodities, particularly exports of food to territories and possessions, if the conferees are of the opinion that the provisions in question apply to prohibit such lowered or noncompensatory rates by this agency or other agencies in respect of transportation or insurance, it is suggested that in connection with any language which may be adopted by the conferees, there be included a provision to the effect that nothing therein shall be construed to prohibit the payment of, or the absorption by, the Government or any of its agencies of the increased costs of transportation, including insurance, due to the war.

Sincerely yours,

E. S. LAND,
Administrator.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The question is on agreeing to the conference report.

Mr. McKELLAR. I ask for the yeas and nays.

The yeas and nays were ordered, and the legislative clerk called the roll.

Mr. HILL. I announce that the Senator from Louisiana [Mr. ELLENDER] and the Senator from Virginia [Mr. GLASS] are absent from the Senate because of illness.

The Senator from California [Mr. DOWNEY] and the Senator from Arizona [Mr. HAYDEN] are detained in important committee meetings.

The Senator from North Carolina [Mr. BAILEY], the Senator from Idaho [Mr. CLARK], and the Senator from Pennsylvania [Mr. GUFFEY] are detained on important public business.

The Senator from Missouri [Mr. CLARK], the Senator from Rhode Island [Mr. GERRY], the Senator from Iowa [Mr. GILLETTE], the Senator from New Mexico [Mr. HATCH], and the Senator from North Carolina [Mr. REYNOLDS] are necessarily absent. I am advised that if present and voting the Senator from Missouri [Mr. CLARK] and the Senator from Iowa [Mr. GILLETTE] would vote "yea."

Mr. THOMAS of Utah. I have a general pair with the Senator from New Hampshire [Mr. BRIDGES]. I transfer that pair to the Senator from Pennsylvania [Mr. GUFFEY]. I am not advised how either Senator would vote if present. I vote "yea."

Mr. McNARY. The Senator from South Dakota [Mr. BUSHFIELD] is absent on official business as a member of the Indian Affairs Committee.

The Senator from California [Mr. JOHNSON] is absent because of illness.

The Senator from Wisconsin [Mr. WILEY] is absent on official business.

The Senator from Idaho [Mr. THOMAS], the Senator from Iowa [Mr. WILSON], and the Senator from New Jersey [Mr. BARBOUR] are necessarily absent.

The Senator from New Hampshire [Mr. BRIDGES] is unavoidably detained in a committee meeting.

The result was announced—yeas 62, nays 13, as follows:

YEAS—62

Aiken	Davis	Murray
Andrews	Eastland	Nye
Austin	George	O'Daniel
Bankhead	Gurney	O'Mahoney
Barkley	Hawkes	Overton
Bilbo	Hill	Radcliffe
Bone	Holman	Reed
Brewster	Johnson, Colo.	Robertson
Brooks	Kilgore	Scrugham
Buck	La Follette	Shipstead
Burton	Langer	Smith
Butler	Lucas	Taft
Byrd	McClellan	Thomas, Okla.
Capper	McFarland	Thomas, Utah
Caraway	McNary	Tobey
Chandler	Maybank	Truman
Chavez	Millikin	Tunnell
Connally	Moore	Tydings
Danaher	Murdock	Van Nuys

Wallgren	Wheeler	Willis
Walsh	Wherry	

NAYS—13

Ferguson	Maloney	Stewart
Green	Mead	Vandenberg
Lodge	Pepper	Wagner
McCarran	Revercomb	
McKellar	Russell	

NOT VOTING—21

Bailey	Downey	Hayden
Ball	Ellender	Johnson, Calif.
Barbour	Gerry	Reynolds
Bridges	Gillette	Thomas, Idaho
Bushfield	Glass	White
Clark, Idaho	Guffey	Wiley
Clark, Mo.	Hatch	Wilson

So the report was agreed to.

The PRESIDING OFFICER laid before the Senate House Concurrent Resolution No. 33, which was read, considered by unanimous consent, and agreed to, as follows:

Resolved by the House of Representatives (the Senate concurring), That the Clerk of the House of Representatives, in the enrollment of the bill (H. R. 2869) to continue Commodity Credit Corporation as an agency of the United States, increase its borrowing power, revise the basis of the annual appraisal of its assets, and for other purposes, is authorized and directed in the next to the last sentence of the amendment made by section 7 to strike out section 3 (a) and 3 (c) of this act or" and "or the provisions of section 2 (f) of this act."

MESSAGE FROM THE HOUSE

A message from the House of Representatives, by Mr. Megill, one of its clerks, announced that the House insisted upon its amendment to the bill (S. 1134) to provide for emergency flood-control work made necessary by recent floods, and for other purposes, disagreed to by the Senate; agreed to the conference asked by the Senate on the disagreeing votes of the two Houses thereon, and that Mr. WHITTINGTON, Mr. ALLEN of Louisiana, Mr. ELLIOTT, Mr. CLASON, and Mr. CURTIS were appointed managers on the part of the House at the conference.

The message also announced that the House still further insisted upon its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate to the amendment of the House to the amendment of the Senate numbered 5 to the bill (H. R. 2714) making appropriations to supply urgent deficiencies in certain appropriations for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1943, and for prior fiscal years, and for other purposes; that the House still further insisted upon its disagreement to the amendments of the Senate numbered 60 and 61 to the bill; asked a further conference with the Senate on the disagreeing votes of the two Houses thereon, and that Mr. CANNON, Mr. WOODRUM, Mr. LUDLOW, Mr. SNYDER, Mr. O'NEAL, Mr. RABAUT, Mr. JOHNSON of Oklahoma, Mr. TABER, Mr. WIGGLESWORTH, Mr. LAMBERTSON, and Mr. DITTER were appointed managers on the part of the House at the further conference.

The message further announced that the House had agreed to the report of the committee of conference on the disagreeing votes of the two Houses on the amendments of the Senate to the bill (H. R. 2996) making appropriations for the Military Establishment for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1944, and for other purposes.

The message also announced that the House had agreed to a concurrent resolution (H. Con. Res. 33), in which it requested the concurrence of the Senate, as follows:

Resolved by the House of Representatives (the Senate concurring), That the Clerk of the House of Representatives, in the enrollment of the bill (H. R. 2869) to continue Commodity Credit Corporation as an agency of the United States, increase its borrowing power, revise the basis of the annual appraisal of its assets, and for other purposes, is authorized and directed in the next to the last sentence of the amendment made by section 7 to strike out "section 3 (a) and 3 (c) of this act or" and "or the provisions of section 2 (f) of this act."

APPROPRIATIONS FOR WAR AGENCIES IN THE EXECUTIVE OFFICE

The Senate resumed consideration of the bill (H. R. 2968) making appropriations for war agencies in the executive office of the President for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1944, and for other purposes.

Mr. TYDINGS. Mr. President, I remind the Senate that at the time the conference report was taken up I was directing my remarks to the field services of O. W. I., and I was attempting to prove by what I thought was everyday run-of-the-mine evidence, that there was no real necessity for the field and State services. I should now like to read some of the releases which emanate from Washington, which go through the field and the State offices, and which find placement on the country editor's desk, and which eventually find themselves in the bonfire.

Mr. Paul Mallon, one of the best known and most respected and reliable newspapermen in the Capital, wrote, under the heading "The Nation's politics," that he went to the O. W. I. office a day or so ago and obtained a number of releases. He sorted them out and showed what was in them. Here is one which was put out on prosthetic devices:

To counteract threatening local shortages of false teeth, artificial eyes, and limbs, and similar products, the Office of Price Administration today revised the method by which manufacturers may apply for adjustment of maximum prices on these commodities.

It goes on for 300 words.

Then he makes the cryptic observation—

But that first paragraph was enough for me.

Then there is the release put out by O. W. I. from the Department of Agriculture, which contains several thousand words about various subjects, headed "Why canned milk was rationed. What is behind the ice-cream situation? Put more punches in wartime lunches."

Mr. Mallon continues:

Unfortunately none of these questions or admonitions was answered in the hand-out.

Mr. McKELLAR. Mr. President, will the Senator yield?

Mr. TYDINGS. I yield.

Mr. McKELLAR. The Senator has just read, "Put more punches in wartime lunches"?

Mr. TYDINGS. Yes, "Put more punches in wartime lunches"; not more lunches into punches.

Mr. McKELLAR. I wonder if that is not a very good doctrine, especially at the Capitol? I think there ought to be more punches in the lunches here. They are very poor and served at very high prices. [Laughter.]

Mr. TYDINGS. If we would take a little of the $2,000,000 being used to put "more punches into lunches" we would have better lunches I should say.

Then Mr. Mallon goes on to say:

Then came one-half dozen announcements which would hardly cause even Walter Winchell to yell "Flash" or "stop the presses."

Then Mr. Mallon quotes this:

The effective date provision of amendment No. 5 to revise maximum price regulation No. 148 is amended to read as follows:

And Mr. Mallon writes:

Blah. Blah. Blah.

Continuing he says, after enumerating several releases.

No self-respecting newspaper would print any of it. If Mr. Davis himself, as a radio commentator, had broadcast such stuff to the people of this country, he would not have lasted beyond one broadcast.

Mr. DANAHER. Mr. President, will the Senator yield?

Mr. TYDINGS. I yield.

Mr. DANAHER. Having in mind all the Mallon article and whatever point the Senator wishes to make with reference to it, if we adopt the amendment offered by the Senator from Wyoming, and shall further adopt the committee amendment on page 30, lines 11 to 13, will not all that sort of thing be terminated?

Mr. TYDINGS. No. The Senator, I think, perhaps misunderstood what I attempted to say a moment ago in answer to his first interrogatory. What Mr. Davis said would be discontinued was the pamphlet category of operations. For example, patriotic, inspirational pamphlets and so forth, racial pamphlets, and so on. He did not refer, as I understand, to the press releases which come from the various agencies.

Mr. DANAHER. The term "or other literature" appearing in the committee amendment on page 30, line 13, does not include this type of material.

Mr. TYDINGS. The Senator will not mind if in a serious way I answer his question somewhat humorously. I do not think that even one who is illiterate would call what I just read literature. [Laughter.]

Mr. DANAHER. What is the intention of the committee of which the Senator is a member in using the term "or other literature?"

Mr. TYDINGS. It would not include press releases, I may say to the Senator. They would not be manufactured by O. W. I. They would be released, however, through O. W. I. agencies.

Mr. LODGE. Mr. President, will the Senator yield?

Mr. TYDINGS. I yield.

Mr. LODGE. I think I can elucidate that point. The purpose of the committee was to eliminate printed matter which was read by the public in the form in which it was issued by the O. W. I., but to retain the power to put out mimeographed or typewritten releases to be used by the press. "Literature," as used in the amendment, signifies printed matter put out by O. W. I. and distrib-

uted by O. W. I. to be read by the public in the identical form in which the O. W. I. put it out.

Mr. DANAHER. Mr. President, will the Senator yield?

Mr. TYDINGS. I yield.

Mr. DANAHER. First let me thank the Senator from Massachusetts.

Mr. President, I listened to the proceedings throughout the executive session when Mr. Davis appeared before the Committee on the Judiciary. We queried him at very considerable length with respect to a series of pamphlets, "and other literature"—adopting the committee's language. It certainly was apparent that O. W. I. was putting out material on controversial domestic issues intending that it should be used by study clubs, and discussion groups, and similar bodies.

Mr. TYDINGS. The Senator is correct; and Mr. Davis told us that that phase of activity would be discontinued so long as he was Director. In addition, we tried to eliminate it by writing the amendment in the bill to which the Senator has referred.

Mr. DANAHER. Mr. Davis also said—and this matter is public knowledge, for there was no executive session restriction with respect to it—that he issued a directive in which he said that as a representative of the Chief Executive he felt himself duty bound to present the policies and the views of the Chief Executive, and that those policies and those views would permeate whatever releases and whatever indoctrination he sought to bring about as the result of those releases.

Now let me ask the Senator from Maryland if it is his view that, granting that the activities with reference to "any pamphlet or other literature" are abandoned—I am using the language of the committee amendment—will the releases henceforward to be issued by the O .W. I. through its Domestic Branch continue to inculcate into the American mind plans for meeting the prosthetic shortage, and otherwise informing the public how to remove beetles from tomato plants, and information of that character?

Mr. TYDINGS. The Senator's question is very pertinent, and it shows how the committee was discriminating, I think, between endeavoring to obtain money for essentials and to deny money for nonessentials.

For instance, if the field services are eliminated, there still will remain, under the committee recommendation, a sum of money amounting to $900,000 which would be available for the dissemination of news.

That is altogether right and proper, as differentiated from what might be called, in the main, stereotyped matters and matters unrelated to the war effort or to the war itself. The committee tried to give to Mr. Davis' office—and, certainly, with my support—sufficient money to make the news releases actually releases of news, but to withhold money for use for the pamphlets and discussions and other things which, insofar as possible, it was able by regulation of appropriations, to prevent.

Mr. DANAHER. Mr. President, will the Senator yield?

Mr. TYDINGS. I yield.

Mr. DANAHER. If we agree to the committee amendment and provide for the itemized services, we shall definitely limit all the sort of thing to which the Committee on the Judiciary and the majority of the Committee on Appropriations have heretofore objected; will we not?

Mr. TYDINGS. That is my understanding; and Mr. Davis gave his word that under his direction that would be eliminated.

Mr. DANAHER. I most certainly would take his word. I thank the Senator.

Mr. TYDINGS. Mr. President, I have taken considerable time. The hour is late, and I desire to conclude by stating what we did include in the bill. We eliminated certain things. I have mentioned them. However, we put in the bill the appropriation for the Director of the Office of War Information. We included in the bill provisions for the appropriation of all the money which would have been provided if the original items had been retained in the bill. We allowed $225,000 for the Office of Program Coordination, and a good argument can be made out for doing that. By a properly and efficiently coordinated program, the Government could actually save money, as against letting the work be handled without coordination. We included $900,000 for the News Bureau. For the Bureau of Special Services, which was described very ably by the Senator from Massachusetts, we allowed $950,000, which is practically all that was requested. As I recall, that Bureau deals with furnishing information and other things acquired by the O. W. I. from other governmental agencies.

For the Radio Bureau we allowed an appropriation of $811,499, which was all that was asked for. The committee took the position that the radio was the most effective medium the agency could use, and that if the Radio Bureau was to exist the committee should not be parsimonious in allowing funds for use of the most effective medium, by means of which all could have information as to what was going on.

Then we considered the Motion Picture Bureau, which I have discussed. We said, "Do not make motion pictures, but we shall give you $50,000 to enable you to coordinate the efforts of those who are making motion pictures, so that their efforts will conduce to the furthering of the war effort.

Mr. OVERTON. Mr. President, will the Senator yield?

Mr. TYDINGS. I yield.

Mr. OVERTON. The item we placed in the bill represents a very slight cut below the recommendation of the Bureau of the Budget; does it not?

Mr. TYDINGS. That is correct; the cut is very slight.

Let me state, and then I shall conclude my discussion of the bill, that we finally inserted an amendment providing for the liquidation of certain branches. The amendment is set out on a side slip. Inasmuch as we had cut out two agencies and had provided for the liquidation of another one, Mr. Davis said he would require time to liquidate them, that some accrued pay and accrued leave were due to some of the employees. He said that some contracts had been only partially fulfilled—for instance, perhaps a contract for the making of a motion picture; and he said there was office furniture and equipment which would have to be gathered together. He estimated that $800,000 would be necessary in order to pay for the accrued leave, for the partially completed contracts, and for the liquidation of the agencies. The committee originally allowed $300,000 additional for the liquidation of the agencies. This morning the committee increased the amount to $500,000, by the following amendment:

> And for accumulated leave of eliminated employees, for liquidation of branches herewith reduced or discontinued, and for carrying out partly completed contracts made in branches herewith reduced or eliminated, $500,000.

Mr. HOLMAN. Mr. President, will the Senator yield?

Mr. TYDINGS. I yield.

Mr. HOLMAN. In the committee I was not convinced, nor am I yet informed, what justified the increase of the appropriation for the particular item under discussion from $300,000 to $500,000.

Mr. TYDINGS. Let me state briefly what the committee did. The Senator remembers the discussion. Mr. Davis asked for approximately $800,000 if we were to take such action. We did not think he should have that much although, of course, it would not be efficient and economical to have a badly-handled liquidation. Obviously, it would be much better to have a well-directed liquidation than to have a hastily-made one which ultimately might result in having the Government come out on the little end of the deal.

Therefore, in order to give Mr. Davis the money to pay for the accrued leave and to use in completing the partially completed contracts, so that the Government would not break its word, some of us who had agreed to the appropriation of $300,000 finally agreed to the appropriation of an additional $200,000, so that all the extraneous operations would be discontinued.

This is my final word. If we have eliminated from any of the items any appropriation which would save an American life, which would make things easier for the boys abroad, which would conduce to a better prosecution of the war, I should prefer, not only to restore it, but to double it. The committee tried intelligently to select the items which had merit, and, on the basis of the evidence before us, to eliminate the items which did not seem to be justified.

Frequently one hears it said, "Why quibble about a couple of million dollars when you spent so much yesterday for the Army and the Navy?" Mr. President, if we spent for the Army and the Navy more than we should have spent, the Army and Navy appropriations should be reduced. However, even if it be true that we spent more for the Army

and the Navy than we should have spent for them, that is no excuse for appropriating for other agencies money the need for which is not fully justified. In my judgment, the sooner we begin to scan all appropriations and to find out where savings can be made, the better shall we be keeping faith with American men who are out on the firing lines all over the world.

Therefore, I ask the Senate to believe those of us who are members of the committee, and who are supporting the committee amendment, when we say we did not approach the matter with any hostility to the O. W. I., as such. We tried to ascertain, as a result of our examination, the matters for which the O. W. I. made out a real case. As to any matter for which they did make out a real case, we tried to provide them with the sinews of war, so that they could do a good job.

Only in the cases in which the evidence was not sufficiently clear or adequate to justify the appropriation did we consent to a reduction.

Finally, I ask the Senate to remember that the bill came to this body without having in it an appropriation of a penny for the Domestic Operations Branch of the O. W. I. The committee have restored to the bill an appropriation for $3,600,000 for the Domestic Operations service. To show that we were generous, although I do not recall that Mr. Davis asked for more funds for use in the foreign field, because the House had substantially cut down the appropriation for that field, we, on our own volition, this morning provided for restoring either $2,000,000 or $3,000,000 of the appropriation; so that in the foreign field, where the O. W. I. is and, I believe, should be most effective, there will not be any stringency of money with which to prosecute its activities in the war effort. Therefore, in view of all these facts, in my judgment it would be folly to increase the amount to $5,500,000. I think the committee's position, after hearing all the evidence and voting on each matter separately, clearly shows that we tried to do an efficient job, and to give to Mr. Davis all the help which his testimony and that of others showed was necessary.

Mr. O'MAHONEY obtained the floor.

Mr. BARKLEY. Mr. President, will the Senator yield to me to make an announcement?

Mr. O'MAHONEY. I yield.

Mr. BARKLEY. In view of the fact that this is the last day of the fiscal year, and that there are several appropriation bills which have not yet been finally acted upon by the two Houses, including this bill and two or three conference reports, and possibly another appropriation bill, it will be necessary for the Senate to sit into the night in an effort to clear up the appropriation bills. I wish to make that announcement now so that Senators may govern themselves accordingly.

Mr. O'MAHONEY. Mr. President, it is very easy to make a critical attack upon any war agency. When one considers that these agencies have been brought suddenly into being to perform an utterly new service, one realizes that no agency can operate without making mistakes. The War Department makes mistakes. The Navy Department makes mistakes. All war agencies make mistakes. Even the Senate and the House make mistakes.

I wish to make it clear that when the witnesses for the O. W. I. came before the Senate Committee on Appropriations the problem before that committee was almost exclusively related to what is being done in the Oveaseas Branch. I wish to point out that the testimony and the examinations before the Senate Committee on Appropriations were devoted more than 90 percent to the affairs of the Overseas Branch; and the showing which was made by Mr. Davis and his associates was so effective that, as the Senator from Tennessee has just said, the committee increased the amount of the appropriation above the amount which was allowed by the House.

Mr. LODGE. Mr. President, will the Senator yield?

Mr. O'MAHONEY. I yield.

Mr. LODGE. Is the Senator absolutely certain that 90 percent of the time was devoted to the examination of the Overseas Branch? I know that I personally spent almost 3 hours on the Domestic Operations Branch. I wonder if the Senator has gone through the hearings and counted the pages. I have no such impression as that stated by the Senator.

Mr. O'MAHONEY. I have not counted the pages. It may be that the percentage which I announced was a little excessive. However, I do know that the Senator from Massachusetts devoted a great deal of time to the subject, and contributed very materially to the improvement of this bill over the state in which it was when it came to the Senate from the House.

Mr. McKELLAR. Mr. President, will Senator yield?

Mr. O'MAHONEY. I yield.

Mr. McKELLAR. The Senator speaks of criticism. If I correctly recall, there was not a single particle of evidence criticizing the O. W. I. The evidence was that of 8 or 10 O. W. I. employees, together with 3 advertising men; and I think that was all the testimony there was. All the testimony was in favor of the O. W. I., and there was none against it.

Mr. TYDINGS. Mr. President, will the Senator yield?

Mr. O'MAHONEY. I yield.

Mr. TYDINGS. I do not want that statement to go unchallenged. There were some pamphlets and other activities of the O. W. I. which evoked some criticism.

Mr. McKELLAR. Those were presented by the witnesses, and they said that such things would not occur again.

Mr. O'MAHONEY. Mr. President, we might spend the whole night in talking about the details. I do not propose to do so. I merely wish to make it clear that the purpose of my amendment is that this question may be taken to conference where it may be determined on a factual basis, whether or not there was good reason for the action of the House committee in allowing $5,500,000 for the domestic branch. I am satisfied, from my reading of the RECORD in the House and in the Senate, and my presence in the committee, that we would be making a great mistake if we were to cut out certain of these bureaus.

I realize, Mr. President, that the form in which I presented my amendment in the beginning might easily arouse the belief that it was intended to permit the O. W. I. to transfer funds, and thereby defeat the action of the committee. That was not my purpose.

I agree with everything the Senator from Maryland [Mr. TYDINGS] has said, and everything the Senator from Massachusetts [Mr. LODGE] has said with respect to the care which was devoted by the committee to the items which appear in the bill as reported by the Senate committee. Therefore, instead of taking out that break-down, I am presenting a modified amendment which retains the break-down and adds the items which were left out.

I send to the desk a modified form of my amendment, and ask that it be stated.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The amendment offered by the Senator from Wyoming, as modified, will be stated.

The CHIEF CLERK. On page 29, line 7, in the committee amendment, in lieu of the italics, it is proposed to insert:

And not more than $5,500,000 shall be allocated to the Domestic Operations Branch, as follows:

Office of the Director, $125,000.
Office of Program Coordination, $225,000.
News Bureau, $900,000.
Bureau of Special Services, $950,000.
Radio Bureau, $811,000.
Motion Picture Bureau, $250,000.
Book and Magazine Divisions, $175,000.
Field Service, $1,300,000.
Bureau of Graphics, $764,000.

Mr. LODGE. Mr. President, the amendment was read so rapidly that I did not catch the last two figures.

Mr. O'MAHONEY. Mr. President, I was about to say that the committee amendment with respect to the Motion Picture Bureau allowed $50,000, as I recall.

My amendment would allow $250,000, because that is the amount which was represented to me by Mr. Davis and his associates as being necessary in order to enable them to carry on the coordination which every member of the committee suggested should be permitted.

The amendment would also add $175,000 for the Book and Magazine Divisions, in order to permit the O. W. I. to carry on liaison work with the publishers of books and magazines.

For the field service, which has already been discussed at length, my amendment would allow $1,300,000, which is a substantial reduction below the Budget figure; and $764.000 for the Bureau of Graphics and Printing, which is also a substantial amount.

That permits the question of an increase to $5,500,000 to be decided on the basis of additions to specific amounts for specific bureaus.

Mr. McNARY and Mr. LODGE addressed the Chair.

Mr. McNARY. Mr. President, I wish to address the Senate very briefly.

Mr. LODGE. I merely wish to make a parliamentary inquiry.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The Senator will state it.

Mr. LODGE. Is it not true that under Rule XVIII any Senator may ask to have this motion divided and obtain a separate vote on each item?

The PRESIDING OFFICER. No. The opinion of the present occupant of the Chair is that this is a motion to strike out and to insert, and therefore is not subject to division.

Mr. LODGE. So that if the Senate should wish to agree with the Senator from Wyoming on one item of the amendment and disagree with him on another, it could not do so?

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Any member of the Senate may move to amend the amendment of the Senator from Wyoming.

Mr. TYDINGS. Mr. President, a parliamentary inquiry.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The Senator will state it.

Mr. TYDINGS. My understanding of the situation is that if the amendment offered by the Senator from Wyoming shall be voted down, the committee amendment will then stay in the bill, broken down exactly as it is, so we will accomplish the same result by voting "No" on the amendment offered by the Senator from Wyoming as we would by taking it up seriatim.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. If the Senator's statement is intended as a parliamentary inquiry, the Chair will state that the committee amendment would still be open to further amendment.

Mr. BARKLEY. In that connection, Mr. President, this is an amendment to an amendment. Would not an amendment to that amendment be an amendment in the third degree?

The PRESIDING OFFICER. It would be a perfecting amendment.

Mr. LODGE. Mr. President, may I make a further parliamentary inquiry?

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The Senator will state it.

Mr. LODGE. If the amendment of the Senator from Wyoming should be rejected, would not Senators be foreclosed from changing an individual item in the committee amendment?

The PRESIDING OFFICER. No; they would not be foreclosed. The committee amendment would still be open to amendment.

Mr. O'MAHONEY. Mr. President, allow me to add an additional word. If the amendment which I have offered should be adopted, the whole matter would then be sent to conference and the conferees would be afforded an opportunity to go into each of these items, item by item, and dispose of them.

Mr. OVERTON. Mr. President, will the Senator yield?

Mr. O'MAHONEY. I yield.

Mr. OVERTON. In the break-down contained in the amendment just offered by the Senator from Wyoming, the Senator follows the break-down in the committee amendment until he reaches the Motion Pictures Bureau.

Mr. O'MAHONEY. That is correct.

Mr. OVERTON. And then he increases the appropriation from $50,000 to $250,000.

Mr. O'MAHONEY. That is correct.

Mr. OVERTON. And then adds the Field Operations Bureau, $1,300,000.

Mr. O'MAHONEY. Yes.

Mr. OVERTON. Then the Bureau of Graphics and Printing, $704,000. Then the Books and Magazines Division, which is a subdivision, not appearing in the Budget submission.

Mr. O'MAHONEY. The reason is that that part of the division of publications has been eliminated. The Administrator explained to me and in the letter which he wrote to the chairman of the committee this morning, that there was a substantial service being performed in that division which should be continued by way of liaison with the publishers of books and magazines.

Mr. OVERTON. Therefore, if the Senate should desire to add to what the committee has already done, namely, an appropriation for the books and magazines division, as well as an appropriation for field service, and one for the Bureau of Graphics and Printing, the Senate should vote in favor of the amendment offered by the Senator from Wyoming.

Mr. O'MAHONEY. The Senator is correct.

Mr. TYDINGS. Mr. President, is the amendment of the Senator from Wyoming open to a perfecting amendment?

The PRESIDING OFFICER. In the opinion of the present occupant of the chair, it is not.

Mr. LODGE addressed the Chair.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The Senator from Wyoming has the floor.

Mr. O'MAHONEY. Allow me to say to the Senator from Maryland and to the Senator from Massachusetts that there is a possibility, of course, that modifications might be made in this amendment by way of acquiescence of the mover of the amendment.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The Senator from Wyoming has the right to modify his amendment at any time before the yeas and nays are ordered.

Mr. McNARY and Mr. LODGE addressed the Chair.

Mr. McNARY. Mr. President, I will defer to the Senator from Massachusetts.

Mr. LODGE. I shall be glad to hear the Senator from Oregon speak. I have spoken too much already.

Mr. McNARY. Mr. President, I do not wish to foreclose the distinguished Senator from Massachusetts. I do not find myself in accord with his views, but I shall speak for only a moment.

For several days I have been preaching the necessity of passing the appropriation bills by midnight tonight. I shall carry that preaching into practice.

Mr. President, I am interested in one phase of this question, namely, the Domestic Operations Branch. I think it is doing good work. It is releasing news from military fronts, obtaining information from Government agencies, and in turn making it available to the public. For that reason I am supporting the continuation of the service.

I am particularly interested at the present time because of the character and type of the individual chosen a few days ago to administer the branch. Perhaps I am provincial, perhaps I am leaning on my friendship. At least, I am asserting my admiration and knowledge of one who I believe and know will administer this branch with integrity, character, forthrightness, and efficiency. I make reference to Mr. E. P. Hoyt, managing editor of the Portland Oregonian, of my home State, the oldest and best Republican newspaper west of the Mississippi River. I am sure that statement will meet with general accord of all those who live in that great section of our country.

Mr. Hoyt was selected for this purpose because of his unusual attainments as an executive and an administrator. He does not play small politics. He is not spiteful. He has the necessary courage to brush aside all matters which might entice others to do things which would be subject to criticism.

I rose particularly for the purpose of stating to the very distinguished Senator from Wyoming that I am in favor of his amendment. I should like to see the amount increased from $3,500,000 to $5,500,000. I am interested in many of the items enumerated. I am particularly interested in the item pertaining to the field service. I have received telegrams from some very dependable and independent newspapermen of the West stating that this agency is rendering a valuable service to them.

Mr. President, I wish to read a statement made by Mr. Hoyt which characterizes his attitude in all public matters, which has won my admiration. The question of propaganda has been raised, and it has been asserted in criticism that there is too much propaganda in this news agency. There has been. I, myself, think some politics has been involved. Errors have been made, and just criticism could be leveled at some of those who are and have been connected with the agency. Mr. Hoyt made a statement publicly on the day he arrived in Washington, which was the day on which the House had practically eliminated the branch which he was appointed to administer. The statement to which I refer is as follows:

> This office will not be concerned with propagandizing the American people. My policy is to give to the country the straight information about the war and give it to them straight. This means there will be no pamphleteering from this office. It also means this office will yield to no political pressure and will serve no political interest.

That is Mr. Hoyt speaking.

> This is an office of war information. It will deal only with information about the war. We Americans have never needed to be urged to win the war, but we work best when we know what we are working for, sacrifice most when we know what we are sacrificing for, endure the longest when we know what we are enduring for. The more we know about the war the faster we will win it. The O. W. I. job is to furnish that knowledge.

Mr. President, that is an honest statement from an honest man whom I have known a number of years.

For the reasons I have stated, and because of the work which has been done, and which I think Mr. Hoyt can do in this capacity, I shall vote for the amend-

ment offered by the Senator from Wyoming, because I think it is necessary to give Mr. Hoyt all the tools he needs to do the job for which he is splendidly equipped.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The question is on agreeing to the amendment offered by the Senator from Wyoming.

Mr. BARKLEY. Mr. President, I do not wish to delay the vote, but merely to speak a word in behalf of the amendment offered by the Senator from Wyoming. I am not a member of the Committee on Appropriations, and I am not familiar with all the details regarding the showing that was made by the O. W. I., by Mr. Davis and his staff.

I think all of us can agree that what the American people really crave in the midst of this war is reliable information. However careful the newspapers may be in reporting war activities and world events—and I make no suggestion that they are intentionally careless—we all know how impossible it is frequently, from the sketchy reports of world events and the progress of the war, to derive a comprehensive picture of what is going on in the world. Certainly the American people are entitled to all the information they can get, and I am sure that the press itself is eager to obtain and to report reliable information, and they are in a position to determine, I think, as accurately as anyone else, what is reliable information.

In my contacts with the people, which have not been so extensive as I might have liked during the war, because we have all been tied down here to our work, I have found in some cases almost a pathetic eagerness on the part of the people to know the facts, and one of the reasons why I believe it will be good for the Congress and for the American people to take a recess for a couple of months is to enable men who have been serving for years in both branches of the Congress, and who are familiar with what has been happening, to get back among the people, commune with them, learn something from them, and at the same time impart information to them, for in spite of all that may be said about Congress, my experience and observation lead me to believe that the people still trust their representatives, and are eager to hear them, and to believe them.

Mr. President, the amount involved is not large, $2,000,000. Of course, that is a good deal of money compared with what most of us possess; it is more money than I will make this whole year, so far as that is concerned. [Laughter.] It is a considerable amount, but in comparison with the value of the information to which the American people are entitled, which is a morale builder, to keep them informed about what is going on, through a source which is reliable, I think the amount involved is small.

In regard to what the Senator from Oregon [Mr. MCNARY] said about the new appointment, certainly if anyone had any fear that the Domestic Branch of the O. W. I. might be administered for a political purpose, the fact that Mr. Hoyt, who is a life-long Republican, and is editor of one of the largest and most important Republican newspapers in the United States, should be a guaranty that the office is not to be used for any partisan political purpose, to advance by propaganda any political scheme which someone might imagine the administration would like to hatch up.

Mr. TAFT. Mr. President, will the Senator yield?

Mr. BARKLEY. I yield.

Mr. TAFT. Can the Senator give us any assurance that Mr. Davis will not resign, and that Mr. Hoyt will not resign, within 10 days from this time? How can we possibly consider this question on the basis of the personality of those who happen to be in control, when we note what has happened in the last week?

Mr. BARKLEY. Of course, the Senator from Ohio answers his own question. He knows I cannot give any assurance that anyone will not resign from a position, except that I think I can say that there is no likelihood of any Member of the Senate resigning in the immediate future. [Laughter.]

I hope the amendment offered by the Senator from Wyoming will be agreed to.

Mr. MEAD. Mr. President, I had not expected to make any observations on the subject before the Senate, but in view of the fact that my distinguished colleague, the senior Senator from Maryland [Mr. TYDINGS] read some extracts from newspapers, I thought perhaps I would indulge in the same pleasure, and that I would make my selections from the other side of the argument.

There is another reason, perhaps, why I should say something, and that is that as a member of the Truman committee, I headed the subcommittee which investigated, in the city of New York, the facilities which we are discussing. I know something about their value. I have seen this very activity in working order, and I wish to say that I heartily agree with the observation made by the distinguished minority leader when he said that this appropriation should be increased.

Mr. President, the war is costing us about $300,000,000 a day, according to a newspaper account I recently read. Just yesterday we appropriated about $72,000,000,000 for the Army. That of itself amounts to about $200,000,000 a day. The appropriation we are now considering is less than about a half hour's cost of the war. It is about one three hundredths of 1 percent of the cost of the war. I believe that if we should appropriate $100,000,000, and see to it that it was prudently invested, both here and abroad, it would be an investment in economy, in saving American lives, in reducing the cost of the war, and in saving precious materials and equipment which will be necessary if the war shall be prolonged.

Mr. President, authorities have been quoted disparaging the use of money by the O. W. I. On the other side of the ledger, we find authorities of national reputation, editorial writers from all over the Nation, joining in commending this facility.

I have here a telegram from George Fielding Eliot, in which he makes the following statement:

NEW YORK, N. Y., *June 21, 1943.*

Hon. JAMES M. MEAD,
United States Senate,
Washington, D. C.:

I respectfully ask your favorable consideration for restoring appropriation for Domestic Branch of the Office of War Information which is doing a vitally necessary job. No democratic state can fight a successful war without the full support of its people, and full support must be based on intelligent understanding of what is being done and why. For this purpose the American people need timely and adequate information, and the task of giving it cannot possibly be left in the hands of the several departments and agencies concerned, each pleading its own cause in the court of public opinion. This could result only in increased confusion in the public mind both as to the conduct of the war and post-war policy. Particularly as regards military information I think it is vitally necessary to have a civilian agency with adequate authority taking part in the work of preparing and releasing such information for the public, and this will be increasingly necessary as the scope and scale of military operations increase.

I know that mistakes have been made in some details but on the whole I think Elmer Davis has done a first-class job and should be sustained. We have made truth our weapon in our foreign propaganda and it is even more essential that the truth should be disseminated to our people daily and hourly to sustain and inspire them in the midst of all their trials and sacrifices.

Sincerely,

GEORGE FIELDING ELIOT.

Mr. President, I have here a long editorial from a newspaper in my home State, the Post Star, of Glens Falls, N. Y., of which I shall read only one paragraph:

There is a great need for the perpetuation of this agency to represent the sound desire of the people to be told all that can be told without giving aid and comfort to the foe. If the people's legislators now wipe out this avenue of approach, the news-hungry citizens will have no one to fight directly for them among the high places. What sense is there in doing that?

Mr. TYDINGS. Mr. President, will the Senator yield?

Mr. MEAD. I yield.

Mr. TYDINGS. Let me point out to my friend the Senator from New York that the editorials and telegram which he has read presupposed that we have cut out the local or the home front of the O. W. I. We have not cut it out. We examined it and eliminated only those parts which we thought had no value. We preserved all the functions which carried the truth and the news to the people of the United States.

Mr. MEAD. As I read on, Mr. President—and I am only reading a paragraph here and there—the Senate will understand that these editorials in the main criticize both the House and the Senate, particularly the House, for reducing the amount for O. W. I. under the Budget estimate.

Mr. TYDINGS. Will the Senator again yield?

Mr. MEAD. I am glad to.

Mr. TYDINGS. I think the House made a mistake in taking the broadax and cutting the whole thing out. I simply wish to point out to the Senator that I do not believe those who wrote the editorials and sent the telegram which the Senator is reading have had an op-

portunity to examine into the various categories through which O. W. I. functions, and without taking exception to anything the Senator is reading, I believe that if those whose correspondence he is now reading knew all the facts they would not be so strong for keeping in the part we have cut out, but they would be just as strong as we are for keeping the part we have maintained.

Mr. MEAD. I will say to the Senator that in some instances we have cut the appropriations so low that the authorities of the O. W. I. have asked us to wipe them out altogether. In one instance they wrote a letter, which was read to the subcommittee, in which they said it would be better to have no money at all than the money we are now allowing.

I now read from an editorial published in the New York Times of June 22. No one will dispute that its editorial policy has in the main been sound. The editorial concludes:

For these reasons we hope that the Senate restores the item struck out by a partisan vote in the House of Representatives and that the House, on sober second thought, concurs in this decision. Mr. Davis deserves an opportunity to show that he can do the job for which his experience and character equip him.

I read from an editorial published in the Herald Tribune of New York of June 21. That is a very well-known publication, which has not been always espousing the cause of the New Deal. The editorial says:

The Domestic Division of the Office of War Information has done some foolish things, it has made some mistakes, and it has manifested some tendencies which may lend color to the congressional suspicions and hostilities. It has also done valuable work in damming the former floods of unregulated Government press agentry, in controlling the outpourings of conflicting and confusing speeches by vocal public officials, in generally reducing the original "information" chaos. Its field offices have avoided duplication and more local confusion among the clashing governmental agencies. It has an essential function in providing domestic news for its own Overseas Branch. And, most important of all, it has by patience and good sense done a great deal to inculcate into the military services an understanding of the vital importance of keeping the public informed and a better idea of how to do it. The steady improvement in the news policies of the services is largely the result of the fact that the Office of War Information was created and a man of Mr. Davis' integrity and knowledge placed at its head.

Mr. President, I read from an editorial published in the News Age-Herald of Birmingham, Ala., of June 20, as follows:

Nothing is more important than that the people of this country have an orderly, adequate service of information concerning the vast multiplicity of important things now being done in Washington. The Office of War Information is directed toward facilitating and coordinating that service. It is a logical system. It is under one of the ablest, most objective newspapermen in this country. Should all that he and his organization are doing on the home front be discontinued and a return made to the disconnected, chaotic system under which every department puts out its own news?

To us that idea is intolerable.

To lose Elmer Davis' service in this respect would be a tragedy.

I also read from an editorial published in the Post Dispatch of St. Louis of June 19, as follows:

The Office of War Information has roused some opposition, partly because of its faults and partly because it has refused to yield to reactionary pressure. Its enemies concentrated their spite in the House last night, and the result was the vote to end its domestic functions. Surely the Senate will not go along with this move to hamstring a useful and, in fact, necessary war agency.

I read from an editorial published in the Globe Democrat of the same city, of June 20, as follows:

But conceding these faults, the fact remains that the Office of War Information's Domestic Bureau is performing an essential function in facilitating and coordinating the dissemination of news from Government departments and agencies, not only to the press but to the radio and the motion pictures. Any newspaper editor or Washington reporter can testify to the difficulties of covering all of the Government activities in wartime without the aid of a coordinating agency such as the Office of War Information.

The following is from an editorial published in the Times-Dispatch of Richmond, Va., of June 20:

Yet the House, in its blind rage against the administration, has cut out the entire appropriation for the Domestic Branch of the Office of War Information, while slashing the Foreign Branch of the agency by nearly $13,000,000. Already the Office of War Information is at a grievous disadvantage when trying to compete with the German, Italian, and Japanese propaganda agencies overseas, for it has had far less money at its disposal than they. Now, unless the Senate comes to the rescue, its usefulness is apt to be almost destroyed. This is a strange definition of "economy." It looks much more like peanut politics.

The Vindicator, of Youngstown, Ohio, under date of June 20, concludes an editorial as follows:

But the war effort must be carried on by bureaucracies, just as private industries of national scope must set up their own bureaucracies throughout the land. In either case abuses should be curbed but reformers should remember that abolition is not correction, and should beware of throwing out the baby with the bath.

I read from an editorial published in the Boston (Mass.) Herald of June 21, under the head "The Irritating Elmer," as follows:

Doing away with the Domestic Division of the Office of War Information, Congress would penalize the people more severely than it would punish Mr. Davis—but it would surely get a cheer from the Berlin, Tokyo, and Rome ministries of propaganda. They would probably tell their people that the Americans are afraid to hear the truth about the war.

Also from an editorial published in the Harrisburg (Pa.) Telegraph of June 21, as follows:

On Davis' behalf, it might be said that he has managed to keep himself and his office relatively free from politics. His batting average has been high in view of Office of War Information's potentiality for becoming an out-and-out center of controversy in the hands of a less capable Director.

This latter fact is one big reason why the Senate can be expected to restore all or most of the appropriation cuts made by the House.

Finally I read from an editorial published in the Commonweal, issue of July 2, 1943, headed "A sorry mess," as follows:

The vote on the amendment to cut the appropriation of one agency—the Board of Economic Warfare—which everyone agreed is doing a splendid job, is indicative of the spirit of the proceedings. That amendment was defeated by a scant 15 votes. Of course the worst display of ill temper was the vote to kill the Office of War Information's domestic branch. If this vote is sustained in the Senate, every journalist knows perfectly well that the result will be confusion worse confounded. What mistakes the Office of War Information made are more than compensated by the fine service it has rendered.

Let us hope that the Senate, when it comes to act on the bill voted by the House, will be more moved by the welfare of the Nation than by irresponsible petty politics.

I maintain that in view of all the billions of dollars we are pouring into the war effort, we should consider this appropriation patiently. From my observation, and from the testimony to which I have listened in the committee, I believe we could wisely and prudently invest $100,000,000 in the domestic and our overseas branches, and in doing so we could save many American lives, we could save materials that are costly and expensive, we could shorten the war, and we could confuse our enemies.

I hope we shall be motivated by a patriotic desire to be liberal with this agency when we cast our votes.

Mr. ROBERTSON. Mr. President, the clear and lucid statement of the Senator from Maryland has been most helpful. For my part, I should be willing to take a chance on having less propaganda and on letting the American people find their own way if they are given the facts, rather than take a chance on an overdose, by means of press and radio, of propaganda which might gradually lead to the extinction of our people.

Every Member of the Senate knows what has happened to freedom of speech in almost every nation of the world. The United States and Britain alone, of all the nations throughout the world, today retain a free press. In the countries in which the liberty and dignity of the individual have been lost, propaganda and domination of the thinking of the people have been a forerunner of that loss.

Mr. President, I am not an alarmist; but in connection with the activities of the O. W. I., we are not without evidence that there is under way a studied propaganda by our Government to control the media through which the people obtain their information about what is going on in Washington and how the war is progressing.

Let me enumerate four instances. A few months ago the country was startled when, by direct orders of the President of the United States, the press was barred from the International Food Conference at Hot Springs, Va. Soldiers with fixed bayonets were posted to keep the press at a distance. That was a far cry from Woodrow Wilson's "open covenants openly arrived at."

Just 10 days ago that was followed by the most bitter attack ever unloosed

against the newspapermen of the United States. Mr. Elmer Davis, the chief of the O. W. I., in a public speech said the Washington press corps is inadequate, and that in Washington the news is covered more poorly than it is in other places. That, as we all know, was simply a misstatement of fact. It is not true.

So we have the right to ask, "Why did Mr. Davis make such statements?" As legislators, we have a natural inclination to look for the motive. My reaction is that it is the beginning of an effort to discredit the Washington press, to try to convince the American people that what they read in the newspapers or hear over the air is falsified or untrue. Once that is accomplished, the way will be open for complete dependence upon the O. W. I. for the news.

Yesterday, from the reports of the press conference of the President, we had additional evidence that Mr. Davis was firing the first shot of a continuing campaign. The President attempted to place upon the newspapermen the responsibility for all the failures in Washington. He charged, according to the newspapers published today, which reported his words, that the bickering in Washington is caused by the press and the radio.

Let me recall that on the day before the President spoke, Mr. Chester Davis, the President's own appointee, resigned, leaving the implication that it was the policies of the President, particularly those in regard to food subsidies, and his refusal to delegate authority, which were responsible for his departure.

On the very day the President spoke, the Vice President of the United States made public a 26-page statement accusing a Cabinet officer, also the President's appointee, of obstructing the war. Certainly, the press had nothing to do with that.

Those are but a few links in a chain of circumstances. It seems to me that the safest road we can travel on the O. W. I. appropriation is to keep it small, so that the agency in question cannot have the power or the funds to infiltrate political propaganda into the free press and radio.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The question is on agreeing to the amendment of the Senator from Wyoming [Mr. O'MAHONEY], as modified, as a substitute for the provision proposed by the committee on page 29, beginning in line 7.

Mr. LODGE. I suggest the absence of a quorum.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The Clerk will call the roll.

The Chief Clerk called the roll, and the following Senators answered to their names:

Aiken	Clark, Mo.	Lodge
Andrews	Danaher	Lucas
Ball	Davis	McCarran
Bankhead	Downey	McClellan
Barkley	Eastland	McFarland
Bilbo	Ferguson	McKellar
Bone	George	McNary
Brewster	Green	Maloney
Bridges	Gurney	Maybank
Brooks	Hawkes	Mead
Buck	Hayden	Millikin
Burton	Hill	Moore
Butler	Holman	Murdock
Byrd	Johnson, Colo.	Murray
Capper	Kilgore	Nye
Caraway	La Follette	O'Daniel
Chandler	Langer	O'Mahoney
Overton	Taft	Wagner
Pepper	Thomas, Okla.	Wallgren
Radcliffe	Thomas, Utah	Walsh
Reed	Tobey	Wheeler
Revercomb	Truman	Wherry
Robertson	Tunnell	White
Russell	Tydings	Willis
Scrugham	Vandenberg	
Stewart	Van Nuys	

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Seventy-six Senators having answered to their name, a quorum is present.

The question is on agreeing to the amendment of the Senator from Wyoming [Mr. O'MAHONEY], as modified, as a substitute for the provision proposed by the committee on page 29, beginning in line 7.

Mr. MCKELLAR. I ask for the yeas and nays.

The yeas and nays were ordered, and the legislative clerk called the roll.

Mr. HILL. I announce that the Senator from Louisiana [Mr. ELLENDER] and the Senator from Virginia [Mr. GLASS] are absent from the Senate because of illness.

The Senator from North Carolina [Mr. BAILEY], the Senator from Idaho [Mr. CLARK], and the Senator from Pennsylvania [Mr. GUFFEY] are detained on important public business.

The Senators from New Mexico [Mr. CHAVEZ and Mr. HATCH], the Senator from Texas [Mr. CONNALLY], the Senator from Rhode Island [Mr. GERRY], the Senator from Iowa [Mr. GILLETTE], the Senator from North Carolina [Mr. REYNOLDS], and the Senator from South Carolina [Mr. SMITH] are necessarily absent. I am advised that if present and voting, the Senator from Iowa [Mr. GILLETTE] would vote "yea."

The Senator from Pennsylvania [Mr. GUFFEY] is paired on this question with the Senator from Texas [Mr. CONNALLY]. I am advised that if present and voting, the Senator from Pennsylvania would vote "yea" and the Senator from Texas would vote "nay."

Mr. THOMAS of Utah. I have a general pair with the Senator from New Hampshire [Mr. BRIDGES]. I am not advised how he would vote if present. I transfer that pair to the Senator from Louisiana [Mr. ELLENDER], who, if present, would vote "yea," and will vote. I vote "yea."

Mr. MCNARY. The Senator from South Dakota [Mr. BUSHFIELD] is absent on official business as a member of the Indian Affairs Committee.

The Senator from California [Mr. JOHNSON] is absent because of illness.

The Senator from Wisconsin [Mr. WILEY] is absent on official business.

The Senator from Idaho [Mr. THOMAS], the Senator from Iowa [Mr. WILSON], and the Senator from New Jersey [Mr. BARBOUR] are necessarily absent.

The Senator from New Hampshire [Mr. BRIDGES] is unavoidably detained in a committee meeting.

The Senator from Minnesota [Mr. SHIPSTEAD] is unavoidably detained.

The result was announced—yeas 34, nays 40, as follows:

YEAS—34

Andrews	Bone	Green
Bankhead	Brewster	Gurney
Barkley	Caraway	Hayden
Bilbo	Downey	Hill
Kilgore	Murray	Thomas, Utah
Lucas	O'Mahoney	Truman
McFarland	Pepper	Tunnell
McKellar	Radcliffe	Van Nuys
McNary	Russell	Wagner
Maloney	Scrugham	Wallgren
Mead	Stewart	
Murdock	Thomas, Okla.	

NAYS—40

Aiken	Hawkes	Reed
Brooks	Holman	Revercomb
Buck	Johnson, Colo.	Robertson
Burton	La Follette	Taft
Butler	Langer	Tobey
Byrd	Lodge	Tydings
Capper	McCarran	Vandenberg
Chandler	McClellan	Walsh
Clark, Mo.	Maybank	Wheeler
Danaher	Millikin	Wherry
Davis	Moore	White
Eastland	Nye	Willis
Ferguson	O'Daniel	
George	Overton	

NOT VOTING—22

Austin	Connally	Reynolds
Bailey	Ellender	Shipstead
Ball	Gerry	Smith
Barbour	Gillette	Thomas, Idaho
Bridges	Glass	Wiley
Bushfield	Guffey	Wilson
Chavez	Hatch	
Clark, Idaho	Johnson, Calif.	

So Mr. O'MAHONEY's amendment, as modified, to the committee amendment was rejected.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The question recurs on agreeing to the committee amendment on page 29, line 6.

The amendment was agreed to.

Mr. THOMAS of Oklahoma. Mr. President, I have an amendment——

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The committee amendments have not as yet been disposed of.

MILITARY ESTABLISHMENT APPROPRIATIONS—CONFERENCE REPORT

Mr. THOMAS of Oklahoma submitted the following report:

The committee of conference on the disagreeing votes of the two Houses on the amendments of the Senate to the Bill (H. R. 2996) making appropriations for the Military Establishment for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1944, and for other purposes, having met, after full and free conference, have agreed to recommend and do recommend to their respective Houses as follows:

That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendments of the Senate numbered 4, 5, and 6; and agree to the same.

Amendment numbered 1: That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 1, and agree to the same with an amendment, as follows: Restore the matter stricken out by such amendment, amended to read as follows: ": *Provided further*, That clauses (1) and (2) of subsection (a) of section 403 of the Sixth Supplemental National Defense Appropriation Act, 1942, as amended, are amended to read as follows:

"'SEC. 403 (a). For purposes of this section—

"'1. The term "Department" means the War Department, the Navy Department, the Treasury Department, the Maritime Commission, Defense Plant Corporation, Metals Reserve Company, Defense Supplies Corporation, and Rubber Reserve Company, respectively.

"'2. In the case of the Maritime Commission, the term "Secretary" means the Chairman of such Commission, and in the case of Defense Plant Corporation, Metals Reserve Company, Defense Supplies Corporation, and Rubber Reserve Company the term "Secretary" means the board of directors of the appropriate corporation.'

"*Provided further*, That section 403 of the Sixth Supplemental National Defense Appro-

priation Act, 1942, as amended, is further amended by adding at the end thereof the following subsection:

"'"(k) All the provisions of this section shall be construed to apply to Defense Plant Corporation, Metals Reserve Company, Defense Supplies Corporation, and Rubber Reserve Company"'"; and the Senate agree to the same.

Amendment numbered 2: That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 2, and agree to the same with an amendment, as follows: Restore the matter stricken out by such amendment, amended to read as follows: ": *Provided further*, That no appropriation contained in this Act shall be used for any expense pertaining to (1) the instruction, education or training of Class IV–E Conscientious Objectors in colleges, (2) the service of such conscientious objectors outside the United States, its territories and possessions, (3) the transportation of such conscientious objectors to or from any college or any such service, or (4) the compensation of military or civilian personnel performing any services with respect to the matters set forth in (1), (2), or (3) above after the enactment of this Act, except any services which may be necessary promptly to terminate any such Class IV–E Conscientious Objector college or foreign service projects existing on the date of the enactment of this Act"; and the Senate agree to the same.

Amendment numbered 3: That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 3, and agree to the same with an amendment, as follows: Restore the matter stricken out by such amendment, amended to read as follows: ": *Provided*, That no appropriation contained in this Act shall be available after August 31, 1943, for payment to or expenditure on account of any military or civilian personnel employed outside continental United States to paint or otherwise reproduce war scenes except by means of photography, or to paint portraits, or for payment to or expenditure on account of any military personnel within continental United States who engage in decorative art projects or painting portraits to the exclusion of regular military duties"; and the Senate agree to the same.

ELMER THOMAS,
CARL HAYDEN,
JOHN H. OVERTON,
RICHARD B. RUSSELL,
ROBERT R. REYNOLDS,
STYLES BRIDGES,
H. C. LODGE, JR.
CHAN GURNEY,
Managers on the part of the Senate.

J. BUELL SNYDER,
JOE STARNES,
JOHN H. KERR,
GEORGE MAHON,
D. LANE POWERS,
ALBERT J. ENGEL,
FRANCIS CASE,
Managers on the part of the House.

The report was agreed to.

APPROPRIATIONS FOR WAR AGENCIES IN THE EXECUTIVE OFFICE OF THE PRESIDENT

The Senate resumed the consideration of the bill (H. R. 2968) making appropriations for war agencies in the Executive Office of the President for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1944, and for other purposes.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The clerk will state the next committee amendment.

The next amendment was, under the heading "Office of War Information," on page 30, line 6, after the words "approval of the," to strike out "Director of the Bureau of the Budget" and insert "President."

The amendment was agreed to.

Mr. TYDINGS. Mr. President, inasmuch as the Senate has just adopted an amendment which ought to close all disagreement as to what the totals should be in lines 2 and 4 on page 29, those being the totals for the amounts with respect to which we have just voted, I ask unanimous consent to take up those two amendments which were passed over, so that we may conclude that portion of the bill.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Is there objection to the request of the Senator from Maryland? The Chair hears none. The first amendment passed over will be stated.

The CHIEF CLERK. On page 29, at the beginning of line 2, it is proposed to strike out "$28,972,504" and insert in lieu thereof "$35,037,593."

The amendment was agreed to.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The Clerk will state the next committee amendment.

The next amendment was, on page 30, after line 10, to insert:

No part of this or any other appropriation shall be expended by the Office of War Information for the preparation or publication of any pamphlet or other literature for distribution within the United States.

The amendment was agreed to.

The next amendment was, on page 30, after line 13, to insert:

The appropriation herein made for the Office of War Information shall constitute the total amount to be available for obligation by such agency during the fiscal year 1944 and shall not be supplemented by funds from any source.

The amendment was agreed to.

The next amendment was, on page 30, after line 17, to insert:

OFFICE OF WAR MOBILIZATION

Salaries and expenses: For all necessary expenses of the Office of War Mobilization, including salary of the Director at $15,000 per annum; salaries of two Assistant Directors at $9,000 per annum each; not to exceed $30,000 for the temporary employment of persons or organizations by contract or otherwise without regard to section 3709, Revised Statutes, or the civil-service and classification laws; and printing and binding; $138,000.

The amendment was agreed to.

The next amendment was, under the subhead "War Production Board," on page 31, line 22, after the word "section", to strike out "3848" and insert "3648"; in line 24, after the word "airplane", to strike out "$88,200,000" and insert "$89,335,440"; and on page 32, line 1, after the word "than", to strike out "$136,000" and insert "$271,440."

The amendment was agreed to.

The next amendment was, under the heading "General provisions" on page 38, line 24, after the word "and" the first time it occurs, to insert "actual."

The amendment was agreed to.

The next amendment was, on page 39, line 10, after the word "subsistence", to strike out "of" and insert "at."

The amendment was agreed to.

The next amendment was, under the heading "General provisions", on page 42, after line 19, to insert:

SEC. 203. No part of any appropriation contained in this act shall be available to pay the salary of any person at the rate of $4,500 per annum or more unless such person shall have been appointed by the President by and with the advice and consent of the Senate.

The amendment was agreed to.

The next amendment was, on page 43, line 1, to change the section number from 203 to 204.

The amendment was agreed to.

The PRESIDING OFFICER (Mr. GEORGE in the chair). That completes the committee amendments. The bill is before the Senate and open to further amendment.

Mr. LA FOLLETTE. Mr. President, I offer an amendment which I ask to have stated.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The clerk will state the amendment.

The LEGISLATIVE CLERK. At the proper place in the bill it is proposed to insert the following:

SEC. 204. On the effective date of the Vocational Rehabilitation Act amendments of 1943, (1) the amounts appropriated in the first, second, and fourth paragraphs under the heading "Vocational rehabilitation" in the Federal Security Agency Appropriation Act, 1944, shall be consolidated into one fund and shall be available for carrying out the provisions of the Vocational Rehabilitation Act amendments of 1943, except that not to exceed $25,000 shall be available for administrative expenses in providing rehabilitation for disabled residents of the District of Columbia, including printing and binding, travel, and subsistence; and (2) the amount appropriated in the fifth paragraph under the heading "Vocational rehabilitation" in the Federal Security Agency Appropriation Act, 1944, shall be available for administrative expenses in carrying out the provisions of the Vocational Rehabilitation Act amendments of 1943 and for carrying out the provisions of the act entitled "An act to authorize the operation of stands in Federal buildings by blind persons, to enlarge the economic opportunities of the blind, and for other purposes, approved June 20, 1936 (49 Stat. 1559, 1560).

Mr. LA FOLLETTE. Mr. President, I wish to make a brief explanation of the purpose of the amendment.

Senators may recall that late yesterday evening final action was taken on the conference report revising the Federal Vocational Rehabilitation Act. Prior to that time the Labor and Security bill, containing appropriations for Federal aid for vocational rehabilitation, had already passed the Senate, and there was no way by which to secure any action in conference on that measure in order to conform with the action of the Congress in revising the Federal Vocational Rehabilitation Act.

The amendment which I have offered would not change the substantive law which has been enacted at this session of Congress. It would not appropriate one additional dollar of money. It would merely straighten out the appropriation which is contained in the Federal Security and Labor bill now in conference in conformity with the revision adopted almost unanimously by both Houses. If

this amendment is not included in this particular appropriation bill, the language with respect to the amounts contained in the Federal Security and Labor bill, now in conference, will not make sense when the Federal Vocational Rehabilitation Act of 1943 becomes law, because the section numbers have been changed.

Mr. LODGE. Mr. President, will the Senator yield?

Mr. LA FOLLETTE. I yield.

Mr. LODGE. Is the amendment legislation on an appropriation bill?

Mr. LA FOLLETTE. No, it is not. It is in order because it is in conformity with a law which has already been enacted at this session.

Mr. LODGE. Would the amendment, in and of itself, make any appropriation of funds?

Mr. LA FOLLETTE. It would make no additional appropriation of funds. It simply makes the appropriations already made and in conference under the Federal Security and Labor bill conform to the revisions made in the basic law by the Act which was completed yesterday when the Senate adopted the conference report after the House has acted upon it.

Mr. LODGE. What would be the effect if the proposed amendment should not be agreed to?

Mr. LA FOLLETTE. The effect would be that in many instances the appropriations contained in the Federal Security law would not make sense if the President should sign the bill the conference report on which was adopted by the Senate yesterday, which we have every reason to believe he will do, since all the agencies are in favor of it. In other words, the number of section 6 in the old law has been changed, and yet there is an appropriation in the Federal Security bill, where this amendment ought to have been included, but there was not time to do it. Therefore, it would be meaningless. For example, $25,000 is appropriated in section 6, which makes sense in the old law, but does not make sense in the new law, because section 6 is not related to the $25,000 item of the appropriation.

Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent to have inserted in the RECORD at this point as a part of my remarks a brief statement concerning this matter.

There being no objection, the statement was ordered to be printed in the RECORD, as follows:

The Vocational Rehabilitation Act amendments of 1943 make changes in existing law which require modification of the appropriation language of the Federal Security Agency Appropriation Act. For example, one appropriation item is of $95,000 "for carrying out the provisions of section 6" of the basic Vocational Rehabilitation Act. This is the section authorizing an appropriation for administrative expense, but under the 1943 amendments to the basic act, section 6 provides vocational rehabilitation for residents of the District of Columbia. The appropriation bill carries an item of $25,000 for carrying out a special act for vocational rehabilitation in the District of Columbia, but under the 1943 amendments this special act is repealed, and similar provisions carried in section 6 of the amendments. Several other similar inconsistencies make the proposal I have offered very necessary. It should be noted that this proposal becomes effective only on the effective date of the 1943 amendments, so, if for any reason these amendments do not become effective, the existing appropriation language of the Federal Security Agency Appropriation Act would remain applicable.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The question is on agreeing to the amendment offered by the Senator from Wisconsin [Mr. LA FOLLETTE].

The amendment was agreed to.

Mr. THOMAS of Oklahoma obtained the floor.

Mr. McKELLAR. May we not have a vote on the bill?

Mr. THOMAS of Oklahoma. I desire to submit an amendment, which I think should be in the bill, so as to provide that if the bill shall not be signed tonight, whatever may be done tomorrow shall be legalized.

Mr. McKELLAR. That is already provided for in the bill, I am advised by the clerk of the committee.

Mr. THOMAS of Oklahoma. Then I shall not offer the amendment, but I send an amendment forward which I ask to have stated.

The PRESIDING OFFICER (Mr. GEORGE in the chair). The clerk will state the amendment.

The CHIEF CLERK. On page 19, line 25, it is proposed to strike out "$4,000,000" and to insert "$5,000,000."

Mr. THOMAS of Oklahoma. Mr. President, I shall take just a moment. This item to do with the Office of Civilian Defense. The bill carries $4,000,000, and I am moving to strike out the $4,000,000 and insert $5,000,000, adding $1,000,000 to the appropriation.

Mr. President, this is the only bill carrying money which recognizes those working on the home front. This particular bureau has two separate functions. One is to protect the people against air raids, the second is to organize the people in the States for civilian defense work.

The Authority here in Washington, under Mr. Landis, has organized every State and every city of any consequence. Mr. Landis works with the Governors of the States and the mayors of the cities. He has organized approximately 14,000 local civilian defense councils. He has working throughout the country 644 or more field men. I am advised by Mr. Landis that if this item remains in the bill at $4,000,000, he will have to stop his work with the Governors and the cities of the Nation. Therefore, Mr. President, 14,000 councils, organized for home work, local councils of defense, will be without supervision from Washington. I do not think that should happen.

The appropriation amounts to only 10 cents a person. These councils have a membership ranging from 20 to 1,000. There are over 10,000 people organized in the councils, and if this money is not appropriated we will simply say to the members of the councils, "Your services are not worth 10 cents apiece to the Government. Your services are not worth a thin dime to the war effort."

For one, I am not willing to make such a statement. Someone might ask, what these councils do? I can tell the Senate what they did recently in my State. Recently a flood occurred in Oklahoma. A million acres of land were under water. The Governor called the councils in the counties where the floods occurred. The councils went to the rescue. The members of the council stood on the bridges during the night, and as the trees came down the rivers they tried to prevent the trees jarring the bridges loose so that they would float away. As houses came down the river, they tried to keep them from destroying the bridges. But in spite of the work they did, many bridges were destroyed. On one particular span across the Arkansas River there were some 20 members of one of these defense councils. A house came down the river and struck the bridge. The bridge went out, and the 20 men on that span were engulfed in the waters of the raging Arkansas River. Six of those men were drowned, and so far as I know, their bodies have not as yet been found. The remainder were washed on down the river, and they got into trees and saved themselves by that means. The other members of the defense council had boats in the river. They heard the cries of the men in the trees, and rescued them.

Mr. President, these defense councils were instrumental in saving many lives in that flood. They removed men, women, and children from the homes which were entirely surrounded by water. They actually assisted in removing furniture and livestock from the inundated valleys to the hills. That was only a part of the work they did.

If this money is not appropriated, Mr. Landis advises, his work in connection with these 14,000 councils will have to cease. What effect that will have upon the war effort, of course, I cannot tell.

Mr. PEPPER. Mr. President, will the Senator yield?

Mr. THOMAS of Oklahoma. I yield.

Mr. PEPPER. It is my understanding, and I want the able Senator to confirm it, if he can, from his knowledge of the matter, that all the councils which the Senator has mentioned are State councils, appointed by either the Governors or the mayors of the cities, or local authorities.

Mr. THOMAS of Oklahoma. The Director of Civilian Defense, Mr. Landis, works through the Governors and through the mayors. The mayors first organize the citizens of their cities, the Governor organizes the citizens of a State outside the cities, and, of course, he works with the mayors of the cities, and he works with the county commissioners. So that every State has a State organization, and the State organization has subsidiary organizations, to the end that the people of the Nation may be organized in this defense work.

Mr. President, I think 10,000,000 men and women are organized in these defense councils, but if the Congress refuses this million-dollar appropriation, that action will be a condemnation of the work these men and women have done to date.

I am not willing to put my stamp of disapproval upon the work these ladies and gentlemen have done and for that

reason I have offered the amendment, to increase the appropriation from $4,000,000 to $5,000,000.

Mr. McKELLAR. Mr. President, this item was discussed at very considerable length before our committee. It was first discussed in the House, and the House provided $4,000,000. The bill came before the Senate Appropriations Committee, and the subcommittee struck out the increase of $1,263,000 which Mr. Landis had asked, and the full committee sustained its action.

The Senate has already adopted the amendment, and of course, there will have to be a reconsideration if the amendment is to be considered, but I do not object to that.

Mr. THOMAS of Oklahoma. The Senator is in error in his last statement.

Mr. McKELLAR. I believe I am mistaken about that. It is a separate item, as I understand. I beg the Senator's pardon.

Four million dollars was provided by the House, the Senate subcommittee and the House Committee on Appropriations and the Senate itself have passed upon that item. We heard all the testimony in the committee. Mr. Landis, himself, said that he did not need the whole amount; that we could very well strike off $263,000. The committee felt that $4,000,000 was ample for this organization. Therefore, it seems to me that the provision should be kept as it is. The opinion of the committee was unanimous, except for the Senator from Oklahoma [Mr. THOMAS], now offering the amendment.

Mr. THOMAS of Oklahoma. In the hearings Mr. Landis stated he wanted and needed an additional $1,263,000. I offered an amendment making that increase in the committee this morning, but it was disagreed to. Later I called Mr. Landis, and he advised me that he could get along, and do the work as he has been doing it, with $1,000,000 additional; that is, he could keep in touch with the Governors and the mayors of the several cities if the sum of a million dollars were added to his appropriation. If the money were not added, he would have to confine his operations to one activity; that is, protection against air raids, and the civilian work would have to be stopped, so far as he was concerned.

Mr. McKELLAR. Mr. President, I desire to make a correction. I said the action of the committee this morning was unanimous. That is not correct. It was unanimous until this morning, and when the Senator from Oklahoma [Mr. THOMAS] offered his amendment, the vote was 7 for and 16 against.

Mr. President, I very earnestly ask the Senate to vote this amendment down.

Mr. THOMAS of Oklahoma. I ask for the yeas and nays on my amendment.

The yeas and nays were not ordered.

Mr. THOMAS of Oklahoma. I suggest the absence of a quorum.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The clerk will call the roll.

The Chief Clerk called the roll, and the following Senators answered to their names:

Aiken	Hill	Pepper
Andrews	Holman	Radcliffe
Bankhead	Johnson, Colo.	Reed
Barkley	Kilgore	Revercomb
Bilbo	La Follette	Robertson
Brooks	Langer	Russell
Butler	Lodge	Scrugham
Byrd	Lucas	Stewart
Capper	McCarran	Taft
Caraway	McClellan	Thomas, Okla.
Chandler	McFarland	Thomas, Utah
Clark, Mo.	McKellar	Tobey
Danaher	McNary	Truman
Davis	Maloney	Tunnell
Downey	Maybank	Vandenberg
Eastland	Mead	Wagner
Ferguson	Millikin	Walsh
George	Murdock	Wheeler
Green	Murray	Wherry
Gurney	Nye	White
Hawkes	O'Daniel	
Hayden	O'Mahoney	

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Sixty-four Senators having answered to their names, a quorum is present.

Mr. THOMAS of Oklahoma. Mr. President, I am not willing to have an amendment which affects 130,000,000 people, which affects directly the Governor of every State, which affects directly the mayor of every city in the United States, which affects the members of 14,000 defense councils, and affects directly 10,000,000 members of such councils, be acted upon by the Senate without a yea-and-nay vote.

Mr. President, I ask for the yeas and nays on my amendment.

Mr. McKELLAR. I join in the request for the yeas and nays.

The yeas and nays were ordered, and the legislative clerk called the roll.

Mr. THOMAS of Utah. I have a general pair with the Senator from New Hampshire [Mr. BRIDGES]. I am not advised how he would vote if present. I transfer that pair to the Senator from Pennsylvania [Mr. GUFFEY], who would vote "yea," and will vote. I vote "yea."

Mr. HILL. I announce that the Senator from Louisiana [Mr. ELLENDER] and the Senator from Virginia [Mr. GLASS] are absent from the Senate because of illness.

The Senator from North Carolina [Mr. BAILEY], the Senator from Idaho [Mr. CLARK], and the Senator from Pennsylvania [Mr. GUFFEY] are detained on important public business.

The Senator from Washington [Mr. BONE], the Senators from New Mexico [Mr. CHAVEZ and Mr. HATCH], the Senator from Texas [Mr. CONNALLY], the Senator from Rhode Island [Mr. GERRY], the Senator from Iowa [Mr. GILLETTE], the Senator from North Carolina [Mr. REYNOLDS], the Senator from South Carolina [Mr. SMITH], the Senator from Maryland [Mr. TYDINGS], the Senator from Indiana [Mr. VAN NUYS], and the Senator from Washington [Mr. WALLGREN] are necessarily absent.

The Senator from Louisiana [Mr. OVERTON] is detained in a committee meeting.

Mr. McNARY. The Senator from New Hampshire [Mr. BRIDGES] is detained in a committee meeting.

The Senator from New Jersey [Mr. BARBOUR], the Senator from Idaho [Mr. THOMAS], and the Senator from Iowa [Mr. WILSON] are necessarily absent.

The Senator from South Dakota [Mr. BUSHFIELD] is absent on official business as a member of the Indian Affairs Committee.

The Senator from California [Mr. JOHNSON] is absent because of illness.

The Senator from Wisconsin [Mr. WILEY] is absent on official business.

The Senator from Minnesota [Mr. SHIPSTEAD] is unavoidably detained.

The result was announced—yeas 26, nays 38, as follows:

YEAS—26

Andrews	La Follette	Stewart
Bankhead	McClellan	Thomas, Okla.
Caraway	McFarland	Thomas, Utah
Chandler	Maloney	Tobey
Downey	Maybank	Truman
Eastland	Murdock	Tunnell
Green	Murray	Vandenberg
Hayden	Pepper	Wagner
Kilgore	Russell	

NAYS—38

Aiken	Hawkes	O'Daniel
Barkley	Hill	O'Mahoney
Bilbo	Holman	Radcliffe
Brooks	Johnson, Colo.	Reed
Butler	Langer	Revercomb
Byrd	Lodge	Robertson
Capper	Lucas	Scrugham
Clark, Mo.	McCarran	Taft
Danaher	McKellar	Walsh
Davis	McNary	Wheeler
Ferguson	Mead	Wherry
George	Millikin	White
Gurney	Nye	

NOT VOTING—32

Austin	Clark, Idaho	Reynolds
Bailey	Connally	Shipstead
Ball	Ellender	Smith
Barbour	Gerry	Thomas, Idaho
Bone	Gillette	Tydings
Brewster	Glass	Van Nuys
Bridges	Guffey	Wallgren
Buck	Hatch	Wiley
Burton	Johnson, Calif.	Willis
Bushfield	Moore	Wilson
Chavez	Overton	

So the amendment of Mr. THOMAS of Oklahoma was rejected.

MESSAGE FROM THE HOUSE

A message from the House of Representatives, by Mr. Megill, one of its clerks, announced that the House had agreed to the report of the committee of conference on the disagreeing votes of the two Houses on the amendments of the Senate to the bill (H. R. 2481) making appropriations for the Department of Agriculture for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1944, and for other purposes, and that the House still further insisted upon its disagreement to the amendments of the Senate numbered 93 and 99 to the bill.

VISIT BY SENATORS TO THE WAR FRONT

Mr. BARKLEY. Mr. President, I desire to make a brief statement to the Senate regarding a matter in which the Senate is interested, but which has no connection with the pending bill. Senators are familiar with the fact that there has been some discussion in the press and in the Senate, among Senators, regarding the suggestion that certain Senators from certain committees take a trip abroad for the purpose of carrying on a continuation of investigations of war-materials production and distribution and other matters pertaining to the war. The first I knew about the proposal was when I received a confidential

letter from the President, dated March 23, transmitting a confidential memorandum to him by General Marshall, the Chief of Staff, regarding a suggestion which had been made by the Truman committee as to the appointment of a subcommittee of that committee to continue its investigation of the war activities outside the United States. Inasmuch as both communications were confidential, of course, I will not reveal them. Later, I discussed the matter with the President.

In the meantime, before anything was done about the matter, the Committee on Military Affairs became interested, and took some action looking toward the appointment of a subcommittee of the Military Affairs Committee to make a similar trip and similar investigation.

In frankness, I think I should state I was not enthusiastic about the proposal, for reasons which I explained to members of the two committees.

Finally, after discussing it with both committees, I withheld my approval of the suggestion.

The only reason why I was called upon to take any action or render any decision in regard to the matter was because the Chief of Staff and, later the Secretary of War suggested that if such a trip were to be made, it should be made in coordination with the Senator from Oregon [Mr. MCNARY], as minority leader, and with me, as majority leader of the Senate.

I might say it was suggested that it was undesirable to have a series of committees of Congress traveling abroad at this time, in connection with the war; that is a single committee could be selected, and if all members of the committee could go at the same time, occupying only one plane, the Army could provide facilities for the transportation of such a committee. It has been suggested that the subcommittee representing the Truman Committee be limited in number to four. Later, the chairman of the Committee on Military Affairs designated two members of that committee to go on a similar trip.

As majority leader, I was asked to give my sanction to the project. The Senator from Oregon [Mr. MCNARY] likewise was asked to give his sanction to it. We discussed the matter, and have discussed it ever since the 23d of March, when I received the confidential memorandum from the President.

Some 2 months ago, I suggested to the Senator from Missouri that in view of the situation which then existed—the first suggestion was that the committee go to north Africa—inasmuch as operations in north Africa were then proceeding, and that probably they would soon be over, I did not feel justified in sanctioning a trip of that sort to north Africa at that time; and at my suggestion the Senator from Missouri, as chairman of the Truman committee, agreed for the time being to abandon the trip, not to press for it.

I left Washington some 5 or 6 weeks ago. While I was absent from Washington, the Committee on Military Affairs reiterated its desire to send two members of the committee to the war fronts. I was communicated with while I was away, and was asked to give my approval; and it was indicated to me that the Secretary of War had approved it, the Chief of Staff had approved it, the Senator from Oregon [Mr. MCNARY] had approved it, and so forth.

I replied that I would not take any action with regard to it until I could return to Washington and could confer with the Secretary of War, the Chief of Staff, the Senator from Oregon, the Chairman of the Committee on Military Affairs, the chairman of the Truman committee, and other Senators. It was obvious that if such a trip were to be made, it should be made by but one committee, and that the Senators who went should go together; there should not be a series of committees undertaking to investigate the war going across both oceans or, it might be, around the world, with one following another at intervals of months, weeks, or even days.

Since I have returned to Washington I have been trying to compose the situation, so as to determine whether such a trip should be made. I still insist that the matter is not one which the Senator from Oregon and I should primarily have been called on to pass upon. The War Department has control of the airplanes. The War Department knows what it needs them for; it knows what it can do with them. I felt that if the Secretary of War and the Chief of Staff desired to have a senatorial committee or a congressional committee go to the war fronts they should take the responsibility of saying so and of providing the facilities, although I could well understand why they should want the cooperation, at least, of the Senator from Oregon and myself in regard to the personnel.

This morning I had a conference with the Secretary of War and the Chief of Staff in regard to the matter. They advised me that they could furnish the facility for such a group, not to exceed five, representling the committees interested and involved, to take such a trip. While their first suggestion was that the group be not larger than four, they said it would make no particular difference if another member were added, making it five.

Therefore, I have conferred with the Senator from Oregon [Mr. MCNARY], the chairman of the Truman Committee [Mr. TRUMAN], the chairman of the Committee on Military Affairs [Mr. REYNOLDS], and the acting chairman of the Appropriations Committee [Mr. MCKELLAR] in regard to the matter. I felt, and still feel, that there is no committee which has any priority of claim of the right to designate the members of such a committee to go abroad. Of course, the Committee on Military Affairs is interested. The Committee on Naval Affairs would be interested, because ships of the Navy are all over the world. The Appropriations Committee, which has brought in the bills appropriating all the money for the expenditures in the war, would have an equal, if not a prior claim, because of the amount of money involved, to have members of that committee designated. The Committee on Foreign Relations, which sponsored the lend-lease measures under which we have expended or appropriated some $13,000,000,000 or $14,000,000,000, would have a legitimate claim to have some member of its committee investigate, especially abroad, with regard to the situation.

However, the upshot of it all is that after these conferences have been held in an effort to compose the situation and do justice to the committees involved, the Senator from Oregon and I have agreed to sanction and recommend five Members of the Senate to be at the disposal of the War Department for such facilities as the War Department has available, and at such time as the War Department has them available, and, at such time and under such circumstances as will not interfere with the duties of our military commanders and our armed forces abroad, to make such a trip for the investigation of matters pertaining to the war.

It is not a matter on which the Senate must act, but I am calling it to the attention of the Senate, and will give the names in a moment. Two of them are members of the Military Affairs Committee, designated by the chairman. Two of them are members of the Truman committee, designated by the chairman. Three of them are members of the Appropriations Committee. Two of them are members of the Naval Committee, but not designated by the chairman. Of course, some of the Senators are members of more than one of the committees I have named. So both the committees representing the armed forces and the committee appropriating the money are represented in the selection of the five Senators whose names I shall now read.

Mr. LUCAS. Mr. President, will the Senator yield?

Mr. BARKLEY. I yield.

Mr. LUCAS. What is the purpose of the trip, and where are they going?

Mr. BARKLEY. I cannot tell the Senator where they are going. The purpose of the trip, as I have gathered it from those who have sponsored and initiated it, is to investigate matters pertaining to the conduct of the war, not as to policy or strategy, but to investigate the matter of materials and the distribution of materials, because it is distinctly understood, as I understand, that the committee is not to investigate or report upon military strategy or upon anything which would in any way impinge upon the authority of the military or naval officers in regard to the actual conduct of the war.

As to where they are going, I understand that originally the trip was projected to north Africa, but it has been broadened.

Mr. CLARK of Missouri. Mr. President, will the Senator yield?

Mr. BARKLEY. I yield.

Mr. CLARK of Missouri. Who projected the trip originally, and for what purpose was it projected? The Senator has been talking ever since he rose about the projection of this trip and the ramifications of it. So far as I know, no resolution was ever introduced in the Senate having to do with such a trip. I agree with the Senator from Illinois. I should

like to know where this committee is going, what committee it is, and what its jurisdiction is to be. We have apparently been setting up committees one after another. I can understand the feeling I have seen expressed in the newspapers by some very important officials, both of the Army and Navy, and by Mr. Justice Byrnes, to the effect that we have so many committees that the officials of the Government do not have an opportunity to attend to their own business, because of necessary attendance upon committees. This seems to be another committee for the same purpose.

Mr. BARKLEY. So far as my information goes, the trip was first projected by the Truman committee. It was later projected by the Committee on Military Affairs. It did not originate with the War Department. It did not originate in any resolution adopted by the Senate. However, the Truman committee, acting under the authority of the resolution which created it, and which authorized it to investigate war production and many other matters—and the resolution is so broad as to include nearly everything regarding the war—conceived the idea that it would be well to send such a committee abroad. The Military Affairs Committee which, of course, from its name, is interested in military affairs, felt that if such a committee were appointed it should at least be representative.

My information is that it is proposed first to go to Newfoundland, then to Scotland, then to England, then to north Africa, and probably through the Near East into India, and other places, finally probably to Australia and back home to the west coast, which would be a circumnavigation of the globe. If any further detailed information is desired, it will have to be obtained from the chairman of the Truman committee and the chairman of the Military Affairs Committee, or from those who are expected to go.

Mr. CLARK of Missouri. If the Senator will yield to me for a moment, I do not wish to interrupt his statement or take the Senator from Illinois from his feet. I should like to have the opportunity of making this statement before the list of members of the committee is read. After that is done there might be some question of personalities with regard to our colleagues in the Senate.

I should like to point out that I do not think any public purpose is to be served by any committee of the Congress going around visiting battlefields. In the first place, I do not think that the members of the committee would see anything.

During the last war I happened to be an officer in the Army stationed in France at a place called Langres. One day I received a hurry-up order to report at Chaumont, 30 or 40 kilometers away, to the Adjutant General of the A. E. F. I was informed that the Naval Affairs Committee of the House of Representatives was coming over there to make an investigation of the general front. I had been detailed to accompany the committee as one of the officers in charge of the trip. It was made perfectly clear to me in that conversation with the Adjutant General of the A. E. F. that under no circumstances were we to permit those distinguished solons to go any place where any of them might be hurt.

That involved the proposition that they were not going to see very much of what was going on. The tour was conducted on that basis. I assume that all the other Army officers who accompanied the committee received the same orders which I received.

So far as I am concerned, I have the very greatest respect for the magnificent work which has been done by the committee headed by my colleague. I think it has saved the Government millions of dollars, and that its investigations on the ground in the United States have resulted in tremendous benefit. I think that the investigation conducted on the ground by the Military Affairs Committee of the Senate for the purpose of developing the physical facts connected with the necessary defense of Alaska was very valuable to the country; but when it comes to areas where we are actually engaged in combat, I do not believe that any public purpose would be served by a junket trip for Senators, Representatives, or anyone else. I do not believe that the responsible military and naval commanders on the ground would let them see enough to stick in their eyes.

Mr. BARKLEY. Mr. President, allow me to say, although I think I have already stated it, that I did not initiate the movement to send this committee abroad. Neither did the Senator from Oregon. I would not have done so, and personally I would not sponsor such a trip because my personal views are very largely in accord with those expressed by the Senator from Missouri. However, when the two committees initiated the matter and took it up with the War Department, and the War Department advised them and advised me and the Senator from Oregon that they had the facilities available, and could furnish the transportation, and put it on our doorstep to decide whether it should be done, it seemed to me that probably it was not our duty to stand in the way by opposing the projected trip. It is purely a matter for the War Department itself to decide whether it has the facilities it can spare. Whether the trip would result in anything of value, I do not believe anyone can now predict. That will depend on future events.

Mr. LUCAS. Mr. President, will the Senator yield?

Mr. BARKLEY. I yield.

Mr. LUCAS. Let me ask the able majority leader whether the chairman of the committee on Naval Affairs had anything to do with the proposed trip?

Mr. BARKLEY. The chairman of the Naval Affairs Committee did not have anything to do with it.

Mr. LUCAS. Of course, the Navy is very much involved in the war.

Mr. BARKLEY. I stated a while ago that the Navy is as much involved as is the Army, because the Navy is all over the world. But it so happens that two members of the committee, the names of whom I shall soon read, are members of the Naval Affairs Committee.

Mr. LUCAS. Will the Senator yield, so that I may ask him a further question?

Mr. BARKLEY. Certainly; I yield to the Senator.

Mr. LUCAS. Will any money for the trip be requested from the Committee to Audit and Control the Contingent Expenses of the Senate?

Mr. BARKLEY. I do not understand that any will be. The War Department has advised me that that matter offers no complication.

Mr. LUCAS. As one of the members of the committee, I wish to state emphatically that if any money is to be requested, I will not vote a single dime for the trip.

Mr. DANAHER. Mr. President, will the Senator yield, so that I may make an observation?

Mr. BARKLEY. I yield.

Mr. DANAHER. The Senator has expressed some doubt as to whether there would be any value attached to the proposed trip.

Mr. BARKLEY. I said that whether there would be would depend on future events. No one can predict.

Mr. DANAHER. Well, the members of the party making the trip might come back and write a book. [Laughter.]

Mr. BARKLEY. Another famous American has done the same thing, with apparently fruitful reward.

Mr. TOBEY. Mr. President, it may be recalled that it was once said, "Oh * * *, that mine adversary had written a book!"

Mr. BARKLEY. Yes.

Mr. President, after there has been consultation, as I have indicated, the committee selected is not a subcommittee of any committee. It is a mixed committee, and therefore its members are listed according to their seniority as among themselves, but not according to their seniority on the committee of which they are members. It is mixed because it comes from several committees.

The following Senators compose the list:

The Senator from Georgia [Mr. RUSSELL] as the chairman of the group, the Senator from New York [Mr. MEAD], the Senator from Kentucky [Mr. CHANDLER], the Senator from Massachusetts [Mr. LODGE], and the Senator from Maine [Mr. BREWSTER].

I think I can say that the Senator from Oregon, as the minority leader, under the situation laid before us by the Secretary of War and by the Chief of Staff, concurs in this recommendation.

APPROPRIATIONS FOR WAR AGENCIES IN THE EXECUTIVE OFFICE OF THE PRESIDENT

The Senate resumed the consideration of the bill (H. R. 2968) making appropriations for war agencies in the Executive Office of the President for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1944, and for other purposes.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The bill is before the Senate and is open to further amendment. If there be no further amendments to be offered, the question is on the engrossment of the amend-

ments and the third reading of the bill.

Mr. BRIDGES. Mr. President, on page 33, line 18, after the word "Authority," I offer an amendment to strike out "$48,170,000" and substitute "$43,-170,000." In other words, my amendment would provide a cut of $5,000,000 in the appropriation for the War Relocation Authority.

Some time ago the Senator from Wyoming [Mr. O'MAHONEY] made an address in the Senate which was very effective and appealed to me. He had the facts to back up what he said showing that the Japanese in relocation camps were being pampered and coddled, and so on, down the line. The distinguished junior Senator from Kentucky [Mr. CHANDLER], representing a subcommittee of the Military Affairs Committee, made an investigation. I believe the investigation by his subcommittee showed that there had been waste, extravagance, coddling, and pampering of the Japanese in the relocation centers. I believe we can well make a cut of $5,000,000 in the item.

I ask the Senator from Kentucky if the statement I have made is borne out by the facts observed by his committee.

Mr. CHANDLER. Mr. President, last year the War Relocation Authority spent $75,469,648. That much money was allocated to it; and if any unexpended balance remains, we shall not know it until the end of this day. It is assumed that all the money has been spent. However, the War Relocation Authority did not call on the Appropriations Committee, and did not come before the committee until the Senator from Nevada [Mr. MCCARRAN] sent for it. It automatically cut its own appropriation $27,000,000. In the bill it now asks for $48,170,000.

I am sorry that I am not able to read to the Senate, and that they have not been printed so that they are available to the Senate, the hearings of investigations which the subcommittee of the Committee on Military Affairs made into the handling of the Japanese by the War Relocation Authority. I hold in my hand the galley sheets of the printed hearings.

However, I should like to call the attention of the Senate to the statement which was made in the hearings with reference to the number of employees, and to read the statement Mr. Myers made before the subcommittee of the Committee on Military Affairs. He was asked how many employees were in Washington. He said, "Approximately 110 at the moment." That was on January 17, 1943. He further said:

> The size of the staff is in a state of flux in Washington for this reason: We have had, up to the middle of December, a regional office in San Francisco, an office at Denver, and one at Little Rock. The total number of civil service employees as of January 1 was 1,665, including all the clerks.

I wish Senators could look at the list of employees and note the employees in Washington. A solicitor, for example, receives $666.66 a month. There are analysts, senior clerks, head executive officers, and so forth. The director receives $10,000 a year, and the assistant director receives $8,000, I believe. The salaries are tremendous, and unauthorized, in my opinion, for the doing of the job which is being done.

No real effort has been made to segregate the loyal Japanese from the disloyal. Between 105,000 and 110,000 Japanese were taken, by Executive order, off the Pacific coast, and were put into the relocation centers. That was done in the interest of the safety of the people of the United States, at a time when it was not known what would be the attitude of those Japanese toward the Government of the United States. The good ones have been put in the camps with the bad ones, assuming there are good ones and bad ones. No real effort has been made to segregate the two groups.

It is my judgment that at Camp Manzanar those who are against the Government of the United States and those among them who would help destroy the United States—and there are many of them—will total as many as 50 percent of the citizens of the United States between the ages of 17 and 37 who are kept there. I should like to give the Senate those figures.

In the 10 relocation centers there are 105,750 internees. There were 19,963 Japanese of military age.

Only 6 percent of those, or 1,181, volunteered for Army service. Twenty-four percent of them, or 4,783, answered "No" to the loyalty question. In other words, when they were asked whether their loyalty was to the United States or to Emporer of Japan, they said their loyalty was to the Emporer of Japan. Many of them stated that if given the opportunity they would help destroy the United States, and many of them said they were loyal to the Japanese Emporer because they expected to win, and they expected to collect indemnities after the war.

The people who are loyal to the United States in the centers, in many cases, have been beaten and bruised by the enemies of this country, and the F. B. I. is frequently not informed; they have to find out about the cases in the newspapers.

Japanese have been released without the F. B. I. being notified. If the loyal were segregated from the disloyal, as should have been done many years ago, and placd in internment camps, and given the treatment they ought to have, automatically this agency would need less money to take care of this 67 percent who are second-generation Japanese, who were born and educated in the United States, and have never been to Japan at all. Sixty-seven percent are American citizens because of their birth.

In my opinion, this is a wasteful agency. The school teachers, for example, are paid about 50 percent higher wages than the local school systems pay their teachers, in the States where the camps are located, and the teachers are taken from the local schools. The activity may be perpetual, and we may have this agency on our hands always, if they continue as they have functioned so far.

The protection of the localities is inadequate. Only about 150 or 160 limited-service soldiers guard them on the outside, and usually a Caucasian, as they are called, on the inside, and Japanese fellows on the inside whose loyalty is questionable.

Although the agency confesses they had $27,000,000 more than they wanted, and did not appear to justify the $48,-170,000 they asked for, I believe that the Senate should make some showing to this agency that the appropriation should be cut, so that it will serve notice on them that in the future it is not going to tolerate the continuance of an agency of this sort, which, in my opinion, is breeding trouble for the people of the United States in the future, because the good and the bad—if there are good and bad—are in the camps together, and the bad ones so far have had the upper hand. The War Relocation Authority is treating it as a social experiment, at the expense of the people of the United States.

Mr. McFARLAND. Mr. President, will the Senator yield?

Mr. CHANDLER. In just a moment.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The Senator from New Hampshire has the floor.

Mr. CHANDLER. I beg the Senator's pardon. I do not desire to trespass on the Senator's time, but in one camp we visited, some of the Japanese, in answer to the loyalty question, said their loyalty was to Japan. Some of the project directors called them in and suggested that they would give them favors or privileges if they would change their minds and later should not be disloyal. They have been pampering the disloyal people. With the Japanese-Americans who are loyal to the United States and are willing to work or fight for the United States, I have no quarrel. There are about 7,500 American-Japanese now in the Army of the United States. I applaud and appreciate and approve their loyalty. But I do not approve a project director saying to an inimical Japanese, who is against this country, and whose loyalty is to the Emperor of Japan, who says he would like to destroy the United States, "Go to the picture show tonight and I will give you some privilege if you show up later and just change your mind. Go back up there and see if you cannot come in with the right answer."

Mr. President, I feel very strongly about this matter. I feel that every Jap in those camps who said he was against the United States was against the United States. Many of them, too, who said they were for us are against us.

I feel that this appropriation should be cut, as a lesson to the War Relocation Authority, to make them get rid of some of the useless employees they have here in Washington. I think they have too much money, and that they have spent too much money, that it is a wasteful agency, and that we should keep these camps only so long as we have to keep them. I have a rather strong conviction that they should be turned over to the Army, and that this agency should be abolished.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The question is on agreeing to the amendment of the Senator from New Hampshire [Mr. BRIDGES].

Mr. BRIDGES. I ask for the yeas and nays.

Mr. CLARK of Missouri. Mr. President, before a vote is taken on this amendment, I should like to call the attention of the Senate to one particular case that was presented to me by a man in whom I have great confidence, who seems to know exactly what he is talking about.

I have a friend in my city in my State who was born and raised in the State of Colorado. His father owned and operated a ranch in that State, an old fashioned cattle ranch, of about 10,000 acres. He raised 10 children there. Those of his children still surviving own the ranch, and every year they lease some two or three or possibly four thousand additional acres, of which about 900 acres are ordinarily in cultivation.

Of course, under present conditions of farm labor, it has been very difficult for them to farm that 900 acres of land. My friend's brother, a young lad of about 17 or 18, has been trying to do all the farm work on the land.

In order to get some labor for this ranch, which has been in the family long enough for the old man to have raised 10 children, they went to one of these Japanese camps, which happened to be in the neighborhood, and tried to get some Japanese labor. My friend sent me a list of the specifications of housing, food, and social treatment which he said covered conditions so much better than the conditions under which his father had raised a family of 10 children on the same ranch, that he took it as a physical impossibility to conform to the requirements of the relocation authority, or whatever it is called, for the kindly treatment that had to be given to these Japanese laborers if they were turned over for labor on an American ranch.

My friend suggested to me he had concluded that it would be better for him to leave his prosperous business in St. Louis and go back to Colorado and work on the ranch himself, than to try to support a lot of Japanese laborers on the ranch, in the luxury to which the relocation outfit thought they should be maintained.

Mr. CHANDLER. Mr. President, will the Senator from New Hampshire yield?

Mr. BRIDGES. I yield.

Mr. CHANDLER. I think it should be said, apropos of what the Senator from Missouri has stated, that 50,000 of these Japanese are on the pay roll of the American Government. They get from $12 to $15 a month, and do not have to work at all.

Mr. CLARK of Missouri. Has the Senator seen a list of the standards which are provided wherever they go to work? They are so much above the ordinary standards provided for American labor in some sections that it is preposterous.

Mr. CHANDLER. Will the Senator from New Hampshire yield to me until I finish my statement?

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Does the Senator from New Hampshire yield to the Senator from Kentucky?

Mr. BRIDGES. I yield.

Mr. CHANDLER. I wish to call to the attention of the Senate the fact that the Quartermaster Corps of the United States Army procures food for the Japs interned in the camps. We spend an average of about 55 cents a day to feed an American Army private, and I have eaten in mess halls in various places in the United States and in the Aleutians, and those men are the best fed people I know anything about. We spend between 45 and 50 cents feeding the Japs in the camps, and they get the same food we feed Army privates, and they get food which the people in the neighborhoods cannot get. The Army has bought up all the food, in many cases it has rationed food, which the people of the United States cannot get.

Mr. McKELLAR. Will the Senator yield?

Mr. CHANDLER. I cannot yield, because the Senator from New Hampshire has the floor.

Mr. President, what is suggested is an arbitrary cut, I know, because we do not understand how much the agency needs, or how much the waste has been, but I am convinced that if they can cut the appropriation to $27,000,000 without coming here at all, and, as I understand from the Senator from Nevada, they did not come until he sent for one of them, and they were satisfied with the Budget estimate, we should show that we can cut it more, and make them live $5,000,000 better than they have lived in the last year, in addition to their own $27,000,000 cut.

Mr. TOBEY. Mr. President——

The PRESIDING OFFICER (Mr. LUCAS in the chair). Does the senior Senator from New Hampshire yield to his colleague?

Mr. BRIDGES. I yield.

Mr. TOBEY. I wish to amplify and supplement what my colleague has said. I will do so in 30 seconds by relating a happening which took place on the plane on which I was traveling from Boston to New York last night. There happened to be on the plane a captain of the Air Force from Tucson, Ariz. He reported to me along the same lines that the Senator has been speaking, that in one of the large military camps our men are being fed canned milk, while in a relocation camp 60 miles away the Japs are given fresh milk from the local herds of cattle. An indignation meeting was held to take up that matter, and the situation was reversed.

Mr. President, what that captain told me illustrates what is going on in this country. Our own men, our soldiers, are being "sold down the river" and given canned milk, while the Japanese are given fresh milk.

I think the amendment offered by my colleague is a timely one.

Mr. MAYBANK. Mr. President, will the Senator from New Hampshire yield to me?

Mr. BRIDGES. I yield.

Mr. MAYBANK. I wish to ask the Senator from Kentucky [Mr. CHANDLER] a question. I know the hearings covered many pages, and are so lengthy that they perhaps should not be published in the CONGRESSIONAL RECORD. Is there any break-down of the hearings which in a simple way would give to the American people the facts which have been discovered concerning this situation?

Mr. CHANDLER. I may say to the Senator that the hearings are being printed, and just so soon as they are they will be given to the Senate for its information and to the news agencies and reporters who wish to give the information to the country.

Mr. MAYBANK. The copies of the hearings will be limited. Can a résumé be prepared which may be printed in the RECORD for the information of the people of the country?

Mr. CHANDLER. I shall undertake to do so.

Mr. McKELLAR. Mr. President, will the Senator yield?

Mr. BRIDGES. I yield.

Mr. McKELLAR. I heard the testimony given by Mr. Myer yesterday, and I am very frank to say that it was not very satisfactory. The Senator from New Hampshire [Mr. BRIDGES] and the Senator from Kentucky [Mr. CHANDLER] both said the cut was an arbitrary one. It seems to me it would be very proper, in view of the testimony given yesterday, especially that given by Mr. Myer, to accept the amendment, so far as I individually can do so, and let it go to conference. I hope that can be done.

Mr. BRIDGES. I thank the Senator.

The PRESIDING OFFICER (Mr. LUCAS in the chair). The question is on agreeing to the amendment of the Senator from New Hampshire [Mr. BRIDGES] on page 33, line 18.

Mr. McFARLAND. Mr. President, Arizona is very much interested in the Japanese problem. As a matter of fact, I believe it is the most difficult problem confronting our State at this time. There is no question that the Japanese who are located in Arizona have "muffed" a golden opportunity to prove their loyalty to the United States. I agree with the Senator from Kentucky that the bad and disloyal should be separated from the loyal, if there are any loyal. I do not know how one is going to determine that question. Arizona does not want Japanese brought in from other States and located in camps in our State and released to go where they will in Arizona.

Mr. CHANDLER. Mr. President, will the Senator yield?

Mr. BRIDGES. I yield.

Mr. CHANDLER. As the Senator from Arizona knows, pursuant to the direction of the Committee on Military Affairs we held hearings in his State at Phoenix, Ariz., during a part of which time the Senator from Arizona was present. There were 1,150 Japanese in Arizona before the war, and now there are 31,000. If the Senator's State were required to keep and provide for that many Japanese it would create a desperate situation among the farming population of the State. I am in sympathy with the Senator's problem, and I am anxious to help him in any way possible.

Mr. McFARLAND. Mr. President, the feeling is running high against the Japanese in Arizona. Of course, the problem cannot be solved at this late hour on the floor of the United States Senate; but,

inasmuch as the subject has been brought up, I felt that I should tell the Senate of the United States that it is a problem which must be solved or there is going to be trouble in the State of Arizona.

I was in the State and conducted a brief investigation in conjunction with Steve Tormey, Arizona State commander of the American Legion. I will say to the junior Senator from Kentucky that the feeling in the State is much higher now than it was when he was there.

Mr. STEWART. Mr. President, the subject which is being discussed with respect to the Japanese is one in which I am very deeply interested, and heretofore I introduced proposed legislation on this subject. I wish to make an observation at this time, before the vote is had on the amendment proposed by the Senator from New Hampshire.

There is pending now before the Senate a bill which I introduced dealing with the Japanese question. It provides for doing what is proposed to be done in connection with the pending bill, that is to make lawful the things now being done by Executive order. For some reason the Department of Justice does not look with favor upon my bill. There is no difference between the provisions of my bill and the directives contained in the Executive order, except that the bill provides that the War Department and Navy Department shall have charge of the Japanese who are being held in custody in concentration camps and elsewhere in the country. The amendment proposed by the Senator from New Hampshire simply provides for a reduction of the amount which was fixed by the committee in the pending bill to be appropriated for the War Relocation Authority.

I wish to make a further observation. The great mistake is that these Japanese are not held in custody by the War Department and by the Navy Department, but instead, are held in custody by the War Relocation Authority, a group of civilians whose expenses are provided for in this appropriation. I assume that an amendment providing for transfer of custody to the War Department and Navy Department could not be offered at this time. I have discussed the matter privately with other Members in the Chamber during the course of the evening. As I understand, such an amendment would be subject perhaps to a point of order because it would be legislation on an appropriation bill.

Mr. President, I think the whole matter is one which should be handled by the War Department.

The proposal to separate or segregate the loyal from the disloyal has been mentioned here. That should not be very difficult, because I do not think there are any loyal Japanese. I simply do not think they come that way. The War Department is better equipped to handle them, because they are people, as we all know, who cannot be handled with gloves. I do not like the idea of petting or pampering them and, as has been stated by the Senator from Missouri [Mr. CLARK], providing support for them superior to that afforded the American people. I do not like that idea of petting and pampering the Japanese and keeping them in luxury. I think they should be handled by the War Department with special instructions to treat them as prisoners.

Mr. CLARK of Missouri. Mr. President, will the Senator yield?

Mr. STEWART. I yield.

Mr. CLARK of Missouri. I will say to the Senator on the point he has last spoken of, that I have received a very strong protest from some very important citizens of St. Louis, that is, from a very strong organization which has recently been organized in the Middle West section, in fact, all over the United States, known as the War Dads, based on some factual evidence. They complain very bitterly that it is a matter of absolute record, at least so testified to by some of the correspondents who have been on ships coming home, that German prisoners or Italian prisoners being sent to the United States or to Canada on ships are treated very much better in many respects than the American wounded men returning to the United States are treated.

Mr. President, I think it is time for us to quit pampering the Japanese in the United States, who ought to be treated as prisoners. I cannot see any sense in pampering them. I am in favor of treating prisoners justly and fairly, according to the principles of international law. I am in favor of treating persons who are in concentration camps fairly, but I certainly cannot understand any principle which requires them to be treated better than we treat our own people.

Mr. STEWART. I think the Senator is quite correct in his statement. I agree with it, and I think probably as good a place as we can begin is on the Japs.

Mr. McFARLAND. Mr. President, will the Senator yield?

Mr. STEWART. I yield.

Mr. McFARLAND. I should like to ask the Senator from Kentucky a question in the Senator's time, if he does not object. There is no question in my mind, and I do not think there is a question in the mind of anyone who has visited the camps and made any investigation, that there are conditions there which should be remedied. I should like to ask the Senator when his report will be made and whether the report will make definite recommendations relative to the correction of those conditions.

Mr. CHANDLER. The report has already been made to the Committee on Military Affairs. It has been ordered to be printed, and the committee ordered the subcommittee to take it up with the President of the United States, to see if there could not be issued an order abolishing the War Relocation Authority, and turning over control of the Japanese to the Army. I may say the Army does not want to be given control of them, but I think it should have control of them; because in many States—for instance, in the Senator's State, there are ten or fifteen thousand Japanese who are segregated from white persons, and are guarded by military police who have had only limited service. Some of the guards have shotguns; there is a guard tower about every half mile, and there is a wire fence around the land on which the Japanese are kept. For instance, at the Gila River camp, only a wire fence separates them from the Gila River Valley. We are told that the Japanese cannot get out, but the wire fence is all that prevents them from getting out.

Mr. McFARLAND. Mr. President, let me say to the Senator that one of the things in which the Senator from Arizona is interested is the matter of who is responsible for the conditions existing in Arizona, whether the fault is with those in Washington who are in charge, or whether it is with the people who are on the ground.

Mr. CHANDLER. Oh, the Washington authorities.

Mr. McFARLAND. I agree with the Senator from Kentucky that the War Department should take charge of the camps. I have been awaiting the report of the subcommittee headed by the Senator from Kentucky and its recommendations, because I myself will have some definite recommendations to make after we have completed our investigation in conjunction with the American Legion in the State of Arizona.

Let me say that, for instance, the Rivers Camp, alone, embraces 7,000 acres of some of the best land in the State of Arizona.

Mr. CHANDLER. It is alfalfa land.

Mr. McFARLAND. Yes; it is alfalfa land, as the Senator knows.

Mr. CHANDLER. The land was rented from the Indians.

Mr. McFARLAND. Yes; it was rented from the Office of Indian Affairs. The Japanese are raising vegetables on only about 700 acres of the land and are running cattle on the remainder of it, just as was done before they got hold of it. They could be producing food to be sent across the ocean, where it is needed, if they wanted to do what they should do. In my investigation I found that they did not work more than 36 hours a week; and at 4 o'clock—to be exact, at 5 minutes after 4 in the afternoon—I saw tractors standing idle, although they should have been in use.

Mr. CHANDLER. It should be remembered that while the farmers of the country need farm machinery, but cannot get it, these people have farm machinery stored in the barns. It should also be remembered that the Japanese in the camps do not have to work if they do not want to do so. However, if they do work they are paid $12 or $16 or $19 a month, and have their housing furnished, and get the best food to be had in the United States.

Mr. STEWART. The money they are paid is so much velvet.

Mr. CHANDLER. Yes; it is velvet.

They cannot be made to work. From the time when the bell rings to indicate that the time for work has arrived, many of them settle down and amuse themselves and play games. I saw many of them playing games.

Let me say that the Committee on Military Affairs sent me to New York to meet the Red Cross ship *Arcadia*, on which 7,000 wounded American boys were brought to New York. I went through that ship with Major General Kirk, the

new Surgeon General of the Army; Major General Gross, the Chief of Transportation; Maj. Gen. Terry, Chief of the Second Service Command; and Major General Groninger, in charge of the port of New York. I saw Tennessee boys, Kentucky boys, and boys from all over the United States, without arms, without legs, without eyes, shot through and through. They were not complaining. They were deeply concerned with what was happening in the United States. They were glad to be home. They were glad they had been able to make the sacrifices they had made for their country. They just wanted to know that there would not be any strikes in the United States and that the Japanese would no longer be treated in the fashion in which they have been treated, at the expense of our own kin.

The authorities have no right to treat the Japanese in the way they have been treated; and anyone who is responsible for the treatment which has been given is bound to receive the opprobrium and criticism of all our people, especially when our own boys and our own people have to suffer so much. I wish some of the other Members of the Senate could have seen the boys I saw in New York.

Mr. WHERRY. Mr. President, will the Senator yield?

Mr. STEWART. I yield.

Mr. WHERRY. I should like to ask if the report shows that it is true that persons in the medical profession, doctors and also nurses, were available to the Japanese in the camps, although in the same territory civilians do not have medical attention.

Mr. CHANDLER. Oh, yes; the Japanese have fine hospitals; they have orphanages; they get milk and fresh vegetables, and have doctors and hospitals and facilities that are not available to the local people. Oh, yes; they are well taken care of in that respect.

Mr. McFARLAND. Mr. President, will the Senator yield?

Mr. STEWART. I yield.

Mr. McFARLAND. Japanese doctors are used, are they not?

Mr. CHANDLER. In each camp there usually is one doctor whom they call a Caucasian doctor, and the rest are called Japanese doctors. You cannot say white man and brown man in those camps. If a man is a white man, you have to call him a Caucasian.

Mr. STEWART. Does the Senator interpret that to be a restraint on the freedom of the press? [Laughter.]

Mr. President, I want to add one word to what I have already said on this subject.

Mr. CHANDLER. Mr. President, will the Senator yield to me for a momcnt?

Mr. STEWART. I yield.

Mr. CHANDLER. On the point raised by the Senator from Nebraska about the doctors, let me say that the Japanese doctors are paid professional wages, just as other professional men are.

Mr. STEWART. Mr. President, during the time the bill I have mentioned has been pending—the bill which provides that the War Department and the Navy Department shall have custody of all the Japanese, without respect to whether they were born in this country or otherwise—we have held hearings. At the time last year when hearings were held the Senator from South Carolina [Mr. MAYBANK] and the Senator from California [Mr. JOHNSON] were members of the subcommittee. We went rather exhaustively into the entire question. We dug up an old report known as the Summerall report. I believe at the time the report was written General Summerall was Governor General of the Hawaiian Islands. From the report we found that conditions there had been quite intolerable. We brought the report more or less up to date by taking other testimony. Why we tolerate these people, I am not able to understand. The reason for my interest in the matter and the reason for holding the hearings we have held is that I have received a great many letters and other communications from people in the State of California, where of course the Japanese question has been most acute. My information, which I think is accurate—the Senator from Kentucky may be able to verify it—is that at the moment there are no Japanese in the State of California.

Mr. CHANDLER. That is an accurate statement.

Mr. STEWART. I have had numerous letters about the situation because of my interest in it and because of the fact that my interest was known. I believe we are likely to have serious trouble when we undertake to send the Japanese back to California.

Mr. CHANDLER. The only Japanese in California are the two groups in the relocation centers. There are two relocation centers in California.

Mr. STEWART. We have gone rather far afield in this discussion.

Mr. TUNNELL. Mr. President, will the Senator yield?

Mr. STEWART. I yield.

Mr. TUNNELL. Does the Senator from Tennessee have any idea how many United States prisoners the Japanese have?

Mr. STEWART. The only information I have is what is available to the Senator and to others. The prisoners on Corregidor numbered about 30,000, I believe, according to the best figures we have. A few others have been taken. The number is probably in excess of 30,000.

Mr. TUNNELL. I take it that there are also a certain number of civilian citizens of the United States in Japan.

Mr. STEWART. There were some in the Philippine Islands. Of course, there were a few in Japan. My belief is that the number is very small. No doubt there are a few.

Mr. TUNNELL. I was wondering whether there was any connection between the treatment which we are giving the Japanese who are in our control and the treatment which United States citizens who are prisoners are receiving in Japan.

Mr. STEWART. Does the Senator mean that we are treating them unusually well?

Mr. TUNNELL. I am wondering how Americans are being treated by the Japanese.

Mr. STEWART. I do not have any information on that subject. I do not know what treatment American prisoners are receiving at the hands of the Japanese.

Mr. TUNNELL. Consideration must be given to that subject.

Mr. STEWART. Yes; I do not know any more than what we have all read in the newspapers.

Mr. President, I believe that is all I care to say.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The question is on agreeing to the amendment offered by the Senator from New Hampshire [Mr. BRIDGES].

The amendment was agreed to.

Mr. MURRAY. Mr. President, I offer an amendment which I send to the desk and ask to have stated.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The amendment offered by the Senator from Montana will be stated.

The CHIEF CLERK. At the proper place in the bill it is proposed to insert the following:

SEC. —. Effective 30 days following the date of enactment of this act, no part of any appropriation made by this act, or any other public funds, personnel, services, or property shall be used to enforce, directly or indirectly, further compliance by any processor, fabricator, wholesaler, or retailer with, or to prosecute further a violation by any such person of—

(1) any rule, regulation, or order issued for the purpose of establishing a maximum price for any commodity intended for civilian consumption, or use, where any court in any proceeding to which such processor, fabricator, wholesaler, or retailer is a party finds (A) that such rule, regulation, or order does not afford to such processor, fabricator, wholesaler, or retailer a generally fair and equitable operating margin, (B) that the provisions of such rule, regulation, or order operate to compel changes in the business practices, cost practices or methods, or means or aids to distribution, established in the industry or trade of such processor, fabricator, wholesaler, or retailer, unless such changes are necessary to prevent circumvention or evasion of any regulation, order, price schedule, or requirement, or (C) that such rule, regulation, or order was issued without advising and consulting with a standing advisory committee composed (in addition to members appointed to represent unorganized or otherwise unrepresented branches of any affected industry) of representatives and alternates chosen by, and assigned to, such committees upon petition of, the several trade associations of the industry dealing in the commodity directly affected (including processors, fabricators, wholesalers, and retailers) and representatives of each branch of such industry;

(2) any rule, regulation, or order relating to rationing with respect to a commodity intended for civilian consumption or use, where any court in any proceeding brought to enforce compliance by such person with, or to prosecute a violation by such person of, any such rule, regulation, or order, finds (A) that provision has not been made for the distribution of such commodity through the usual and established channels of trade (including processors, fabricators, wholesalers, or retailers) in the same proportion (so far as practicable and recognizing changes in demand and in available facilities and the importance of preserving small enterprises) as that in which such commodity was dis-

tributed during the calendar year 1941, or (B) that such rule, regulation, or order was issued without advising and consulting with a standing advisory committee composed (in addition to members appointed to represent unorganized or otherwise unrepresented branches of any affected industry) of representatives and alternates chosen by, and assigned to such committees upon petition of, the several trade associations of the industry dealing in the commodity directly affected (including processors, fabricators, wholesalers, and retailers) and representative of each branch of such industry.

Mr. McKELLAR. Mr. President, by direction of the Committee on Appropriations I am compelled to make the point of order against this amendment. It is legislation on an appropriation bill.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. That is perfectly obvious.

Mr. MURRAY. Mr. President, I realize that a point of order is proper, but at the time I submitted that amendment I filed notice of intention to suspend the rule in order to have the amendment considered.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The point of order is sustained. Does the Senator from Montana now wish to move to suspend the rule?

Mr. MURRAY. I now move to suspend the rule.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The question is on agreeing to the motion of the Senator from Montana.

Mr. MURRAY. Mr. President, before action is taken on the motion I should like to call attention to the purpose of the proposed amendment.

The object of the amendment is to protect small business concerns and business generally from the effect of certain orders, regulations, and practices of the Office of Price Administration which are having a very serious effect. It will be observed from a reading of the amendment that it is intended to overcome the effect of the practice or procedure of the Office of Price Administration in connection with several important matters. One is in connection with the ceiling prices which are fixed by the Office of Price Administration, and which, in operation, fail to afford a fair margin of profit, thus affecting many concerns in the country. These firms, when charged with violations, are not given the opportunity of showing that the ceiling prices fixed by the Office of Price Administration fail to afford fair margins of profit and violate the intention of Congress at the time the law was enacted.

The amendment proposes to permit business concerns to have an opportunity in the field, when charged, to prove, in defense of any proceedings which might be brought against them for violating the ceiling prices, that the prices fixed by the Office of Price Administration do not afford such business firms a fair margin of profit. That was the intention of Congress at the time the original price-control bill and the anti-inflation bills were passed.

This amendment has three provisions. The first relates to the subject of fair margins of profit; another provision provides for an equitable allocation of goods, which under the regulations of the Price Administration is not provided. The regulations now in effect prevent a proper distribution of goods to business concerns of the country and as a result many firms are forced to buy in the black market. The third provision in the proposed amendment is one which would compel the Office of Price Administration to set up advisory committees to be consulted before such rules, orders, and regulations are put into effect. This would prevent the issuance of many unwise and hurtful orders and regulations.

The Committee on Small Business Problems of the Senate and a similar committee in the House have been holding hearings and conferences and business concerns throughout the country have sent representatives here to complain of the serious consequences of these regulations and orders issued by the Office of Price Administration. An effort has been made on the part of these committees to induce the Office of Price Administration so to remedy these orders and regulations as to protect the concerns affected. A short time ago the two committees, from the House and from the Senate, held a joint meeting at which a resolution was adopted covering this very matter. I ask that the resolution of the two committees, one from the House and one from the Senate, be printed in the RECORD at this point as a part of my remarks.

There being no objection, the resolution was ordered to be printed in the RECORD, as follows:

Whereas the small meat industry, including small packers, processors, wholesalers, and retailers, has complained for several months to the Small Business Committees of the House and Senate against various practices imposed upon them by the Office of Price Administration and the Department of Agriculture, which threaten to drive them out of business and disrupt the distribution of meat and meat products for essential civilian needs; and

Whereas the Small Business Committees of the House and Senate have held both joint and individual hearings and have otherwise investigated conditions in the meat industry and said committees as a result of said investigations and hearings are persuaded that the small meat industry, including the small packers, processors, wholesalers, and retailers, is in danger of being destroyed; and

Whereas the break-down in the civilian supply of meat and meat products has resulted from the failure of the Office of Price Administration and the Department of Agriculture to conform with the express mandate of the Congress in the Second Emergency Price Control Act of October 2, 1942, that "in the fixing of maximum prices on products resulting from the processing of agricultural commodities, including livestock, a generally fair and equitable margin shall be allowed for such processing"; and

Whereas the break-down in the civilian supply of meat and meat products has further resulted from the failure of the Office of Price Administration and the Department of Agriculture properly to guide the flow of meat and meat products through the orderly channels of distribution; and

Whereas, Public Law 421, Seventy-seventh Congress, known as the Price Control Act, title I, section 2 (a) provides that the Administrator shall "appoint an industry advisory committee, or committees, either national or regional or both, consisting of such number of representatives of the industry as may be necessary in order to constitute a committee truly representative of the industry, or of the industry in such region, as the case may be," and the said section further provides that "The Administrator shall from time to time, at the request of the committee, advise and consult with the committee with respect to the regulation or order, and with respect to the form thereof, and classification, differentiations, and adjustments therein"; and

Whereas the Price Administrator has not exercised said discretionary powers and has not set up such an advisory committee, as suggested in the act, and has not regularly consulted all segments of the meat industry, namely, the large and small slaughterer and nonslaughterer in the packing industry, the large and small processor; the wholesaler, retailer, and consumer; all of which has contributed to the break-down of normal distribution and the destruction of small businesses throughout the country: Now, therefore, be it

Resolved by the Senate and House Committees on Small Business, That—

1. The Office of Price Administration immediately establish fair and equitable margins between the price of livestock and the price ceilings set on sales of meat and meat products for all processors, packers, wholesalers, and retailers;

2. The Department of Agriculture and the Office of Price Administration immediately establish quotas for nonslaughtering packers as well as slaughtering packers and allocate adequate supplies to the small wholesalers and retailers in all areas of the country, so that when meat rationing is put into effect adequate initial inventories will be held by such packers, processors, wholesalers, and retailers; and

3. The Administrator of the Office of Price Administration immediately proceed to discharge his discretionary powers under the act (Public Law 421, 77th Cong., ch. 26, 2d sess.) by immediately establishing a meat-industry advisory committee that will include in its membership equal representation for the large and small slaughterers and nonslaughterers in the packing industry, the large and small processors, the wholesaler, the retailer, and the consumer, which advisory committee shall be regularly consulted by the Office of Price Administration and the Department of Agriculture with regard to all new regulations, amendments to existing regulations, directives, orders, or any promulgations with respect to the form thereof, and the classifications and adjustments therein as the same affect the meat industry; and

4. Copies of this resolution be immediately forwarded to the Office of Price Administration and the Department of Agriculture and that this committee be advised promptly by the Price Administrator and Secretary of Agriculture of action taken.

Mr. McKELLAR. Mr. President, this amendment is legislation on an appropriation bill. It may be entirely worthy, but the committees of the Senate have not passed on it. The Senate has not passed on it. A two-thirds vote will be required to suspend the rule. I hope the rule will not be suspended, and that the amendment will not be agreed to.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The question is on agreeing to the motion of the Senator from Montana. [Putting the question.]

Mr. WHERRY. I ask for a division.

On a division, the motion to suspend the rule was not agreed to, two-thirds of the Senators present not having voted in the affirmative.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The bill is before the Senate and open to further amendment. If there be no further amendments to be proposed, the question is on the engrossment of the amendments and the third reading of the bill.

The amendments were ordered to be engrossed, and the bill to be read a third time.

The bill (H. R. 2968) was read the third time and passed.

Mr. McKELLAR. Mr. President, I move that the Senate insist on its amendments, request a conference with the House of Representatives thereon, and that the Chair appoint the conferees on the part of the Senate.

The motion was agreed to; and the Presiding Officer appointed Mr. McKELLAR, Mr. GLASS, Mr. HAYDEN, Mr. TYDINGS, Mr. RUSSELL, Mr. NYE, Mr. LODGE, and Mr. HOLMAN conferees on the part of the Senate.

URGENT DEFICIENCY APPROPRIATIONS

Mr. McKELLAR. Mr. President, this afternoon the House sent a message over asking for a conference on House bill 2714. I shall not discuss it, but ask that it be laid before the Senate.

The PRESIDING OFFICER laid before the Senate a message from the House of Representatives announcing its action on certain amendments of the Senate to House bill 2714, which was read as follows:

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES, U. S.,
June 30, 1943.

Resolved, That the House still further insist upon its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate to the amendment of the House to the amendment of the Senate numbered 5 to the bill (H. R. 2714) making appropriations to supply urgent deficiencies in certain appropriations for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1943, and for prior fiscal years, and for other purposes; and

That the House still further insist upon its disagreement to the amendments of the Senate numbererd 60 and 61 to said bill and ask a further conference with the Senate on the disagreeing votes of the two Houses thereon.

Mr. McKELLAR. I move that the Senate still further insist on its amendments numbered 5, 60, and 61, agree to the still further conference asked by the House on the disagreeing votes of the two Houses thereon, and that the Chair appoint as conferees on the part of the Senate, the same conferees who served previously on this bill.

The motion was agreed to; and the presiding officer appointed Mr. McKELLAR, Mr. GLASS, Mr. HAYDEN, Mr. TYDINGS, Mr. RUSSELL, Mr. NYE, and Mr. LODGE conferees on the part of the Senate at the still further conference.

EXECUTIVE SESSION

Mr. BARKLEY. Mr. President, I move that the Senate proceed to the consideration of executive business.

The motion was agreed to; and the Senate proceeded to the consideration of executive business.

EXECUTIVE REPORTS OF COMMITTEES

The following favorable reports of nominations were submitted:

By Mr. WALSH, from the Committee on Naval Affairs:

Sundry officers for promotion and several midshipmen for appointment as ensigns, all in the Navy.

By Mr. McKELLAR, from the Committee on Post Offices and Post Roads:

Sundry postmasters.

The PRESIDING OFFICER (Mr. LUCAS in the chair). If there be no further reports of committees, the clerk will proceed to state the nominations on the Executive Calendar.

NATIONAL LABOR RELATIONS BOARD—JOHN M. HOUSTON

The legislative clerk read the nomination of John M. Houston to be a member of the National Labor Relations Board.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Without objection, the nomination is confirmed.

POSTMASTERS

The legislative clerk proceeded to read sundry nominations of postmasters.

Mr. McKELLAR. I ask unanimous consent that the postmaster nominations be confirmed en bloc.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Without objection, the nominations of postmasters are confirmed en bloc.

Mr. BARKLEY. I ask that the President be notified of all nominations confirmed this day.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Without objection, the President will be notified forthwith.

RECESS

Mr. BARKLEY. As in legislative session, I move that the Senate take a recess until 12 o'clock noon tomorrow.

The motion was agreed to; and (at 8 o'clock and 13 minutes p. m.) the Senate took a recess until Thursday, July 1, 1943, at 12 meridian.

CONFIRMATIONS

Executive nominations confirmed by the Senate June 30 (legislative day of May 24), 1943:

NATIONAL LABOR RELATIONS BOARD

John M. Houston to be a member of the National Labor Relations Board for the term of 5 years from August 27, 1943.

POSTMASTERS

ALABAMA

Virginia V. Tucker, Helena.
William B. Mims, Phenix City.

ARKANSAS

Don H. Stalls, Turrell.

CALIFORNIA

Victor F. Vielra, Esparto.

MINNESOTA

James M. McGuire, Rush City.

House of Representatives

WEDNESDAY, JUNE 30, 1943

The House met at 11 o'clock a. m.

The Chaplain, Rev. James Shera Montgomery, D. D., offered the following prayer:

Eternal God, our Father, source of every joy and the inspiration of every earth-born hope, well may Thy praise our lips employ; we bless Thee that our lives are so mercifully preserved and still hold the freshness of Thy love. We rejoice that this is our Father's world; life, deep and boundless, is ours and the wings of the morning are not strong enough to carry us away from the sheltering care of the Good Shepherd.

This day, interpret to us again the ways of righteousness and truth, making us aware of our mastery over human life and destiny. In every situation help us to show moral self-control with a very deep sense of our trusteeship. Thou who art the Ancient of Days, who led our fathers to summits of faith and assurance, lead us on, feeling the supreme obligation that we owe this generation. Almighty God, amid the strife and confusion among men, let Thy light, which has never been extinguished, shine forth like a beacon from a promising morning. Kindle in all eager, passionate hearts an invincible desire to subdue all discords, to unite against antagonisms within and military vandalism without. Grant that we may seek eagerly the blessing of Him who bade us love mercy, deal justly, and to walk humbly with God, the Father of us all. In our Saviour's name. Amen.

THE JOURNAL

The Journal of the proceedings of yesterday was read and approved.

MESSAGE FROM THE SENATE

A message from the Senate, by Mr. Frazier, its legislative clerk, announced that the Senate had passed without amendment a bill of the House of the following title:

H. R. 2520. An act to amend the act entitled "An act to facilitate the construction, extension, or completion of interstate petroleum pipe lines related to national defense, and to promote interstate commerce," approved July 30, 1941.

The message also announced that the Senate had passed, with amendments in which the concurrence of the House is requested, a bill of the House of the following title:

H. R. 2935. An act making appropriations for the Department of Labor, the Federal Security Agency, and related independent agencies for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1944, and for other purposes.

The message also announced that the Senate insists upon its amendments to the foregoing bill, requests a conference with the House on the disagreeing votes of the two Houses thereon, and appoints Mr. McCARRAN, Mr. McKELLAR, Mr. RUSSELL, Mr. BANKHEAD, Mr. TRUMAN, Mr. LODGE, Mr. WHITE, and Mr. REED to be the conferees on the part of the Senate.

The message also announced that the Senate had passed a bill of the following title, in which the concurrence of the House is requested:

S. 1109. An act to increase by $400,000,000 the amount authorized to be appropriated for defense housing under the act of October 14, 1940, as amended, and for other purposes.

The message also announced that the Senate disagrees to the report of the committee of conference on the disagreeing votes of the two Houses on the amendments of the Senate to the bill (H. R. 2714) entitled "An act making appropriations to supply urgent deficiencies in certain appropriations for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1943, and for prior fiscal years, and for other purposes."

The message also announced that the Senate agrees to the report of the committee of conference on the disagreeing votes of the two Houses on the amendments of the Senate to the bill (H. R. 2536) entitled "An act to amend the act entitled 'An act to provide for the promotion of vocational rehabilitation of persons disabled in industry or otherwise and their return to civil employment,' approved June 2, 1920, as amended, and for other purposes."

The message also announced that the Senate agrees to the report of the committee of conference on the disagreeing votes of the two Houses on the amendments of the House to the bill (S. 495) entitled "An act to establish a Women's Army Auxiliary Corps for service in the Army of the United States."

DEPARTMENT OF LABOR, FEDERAL SECURITY AGENCY APPROPRIATION BILL, 1944

Mr. HARE. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to take from the Speaker's table the bill (H. R. 2935) making appropriations for the Department of Labor, the Federal Security Agency, and related independent agencies, for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1944, and for other purposes, with Senate amendments thereto, disagree to the Senate amendments, and agree to the conference asked by the Senate.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from South Carolina? [After a pause.] The Chair hears none and appoints the following conferees: Messrs. HARE, TARVER, THOMAS of Texas, ANDERSON of New Mexico, ENGEL, KEEFE, and H. CARL ANDERSEN.

COMMITTEE ON THE PUBLIC LANDS

Mr. WHITE. Mr. Speaker, by direction of the Committee on the Public Lands, I ask unanimous consent that that committee be permitted to sit during the course of the general debate today.

The SPEAKER. If there is general debate.

Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Idaho?

Mr. McCORMACK. Reserving the right to object, Mr. Speaker, may I suggest that the gentleman from Idaho confine his request to general debate on the Lanham bill, because conference reports may be considered, and, of course, we would not want any committee to be sitting during the consideration of conference reports.

Mr. WHITE. I may say that the Committee on the Public Lands is very vigilant in responding to all calls of the House. If this request is granted, I can assure the Speaker that the members of the committee will be here.

Mr. McCORMACK. The Speaker has stated before, and I agree with him, that committees should not seek permission to sit while a bill is being considered under the 5-minute rule in the House. If the gentleman's request covers permission to sit during the general debate on the Lanham bill, which would include the debate on the rule, that is one thing, but permission to sit while a conference report is under consideration is an entirely different proposition.

Mr. WHITE. I am in full agreement with the gentleman's suggestion.

The SPEAKER. Does the gentleman modify his request and ask unanimous consent that the committee be allowed to sit during the general debate on the Lanham bill?

Mr. WHITE. I do, Mr. Speaker.

Mr. MARTIN of Massachusetts. Reserving the right to object, Mr. Speaker, will the gentleman tell the House what bill the committee has under consideration?

Mr. WHITE. The Committee on the Public Lands is holding hearings on the Elk Hills Naval Oil Reserve contract.

Mr. MARTIN of Massachusetts. It merits inquiry, and I withdraw my reservation of objection.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Idaho?

There was no objection.

EXTENSION OF REMARKS

Mr. KEEFE. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to extend my own

78TH CONGRESS } SENATE { REPORT
1st Session } { No. 367

NATIONAL WAR AGENCIES APPROPRIATION BILL, 1944

June 30 (legislative day, May 24), 1943.—Ordered to be printed

Mr. McKELLAR, from the Committee on Appropriations, submitted the following

REPORT

[To accompany H. R. 2968]

The Committee on Appropriations, to whom was referred the bill (H. R. 2968) making appropriations for war agencies in the Executive Office of the President for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1944, and for other purposes, report the same to the Senate with various amendments and present herewith information relative to the changes made.

Amount of bill as passed House	$2, 880, 941, 504
Increase by Senate	52, 273, 529
Amount of bill as reported to Senate	2, 936, 215, 033
Amount of Budget estimates	3, 061, 071, 922
The bill as reported to the Senate is under the estimates	124, 856, 889

INCREASES AND LIMITATIONS

Board of Economic Warfare:

It is recommended by the committee that the following paragraph be added to the bill:

No part of any funds appropriated or made available herein to the Board of Economic Warfare shall be used directly or indirectly for the procurement of services, supplies, or equipment outside the United States, except for the purpose of executing economic programs or policies formally approved in writing by a majority of the Board and such writing has been filed with the Secretary of State prior to any such expenditure.

Office of Price Administration:

Salaries and expenses $47,335,000

It is recommended by the committee that the following language be stricken from the bill:

"sum not less than $59,551,042 shall be allocated for direct obligations of local war price and rationing boards; sums under such appropriation of $165,000,000"

It is recommended by the committee that the following proviso be deleted:

"*Provided further*, That no part of any appropriation contained herein shall be used for payment of the salary or expense of any person who, directly or indirectly, pays any subsidy of any kind or character whatsoever, or who directs or authorizes the payment of a subsidy, or who participates in the preparation of or calculations for the payment of a subsidy, or who directs any other person to pay or prepare or calculate or supply information for the payment of a subsidy or any person who, directly or indirectly, collaborates with, consults, cooperates with, or directly or indirectly aids any other Federal agency for the payment or the preparation of a subsidy; or of any person who engages or participates as aforesaid in the preparation, formulation, or carrying out of any plan or scheme involving the purchase of any commodity by the Government for the purpose of its resale at a price lower than that paid by the Government:"

It is recommended by the committee that the following proviso relative to the previous business experience of employees be stricken from the bill:

: "*Provided further*, That no part of this appropriation shall be directly or indirectly used for the payment of the salary or expenses of any person who engages in or directs the formulation of any price policy, maximum price, or price ceiling with respect to any article or commodity unless such person shall have had not less than five continuous years of actual business experience in the particular field of business, industry or commerce, to which the price policy, maximum price or price ceiling in the formulation of which he is engaged or whose formulation he directs, shall apply; but this limitation shall not apply to any act of the Administrator or Acting Administrator as the case may be, in considering, adopting, signing, and promulgating price policies, maximum prices, or price ceilings formulated and prepared in compliance herewith"

It is further recommended that the following proviso relative to the promulgation of certain orders requiring grade labeling be deleted:

": *Provided further*, That no part of this appropriation shall be used for the promulgation or enforcement of orders requiring grade labeling or standardization of food products, wearing apparel or other processed or manufactured commodities or articles:"

It is recommended also that the following proviso relative to roll-backs on food commodities be stricken from the bill:

"*Provided further*, That no part of this appropriation shall be available for roll-backs on any food commodity which has not yet reached parity nor on any commodity which is not a necessity"

Total, Office of Price Administration 47,335,000

Office of Civilian Defense:

It is recommended by the committee that the following paragraph be added to the bill:

Civilian Defense: Not to exceed $13,359,600 of the unexpended balance of $100,000,000 contained in the First Deficiency Appropriation Act, 1942, is hereby continued available until June 30, 1944, for the same objects and purposes, including the obligations chargeable to said appropriation, and subject to the same conditions and limitations: Provided, That the total amount available for administrative expenses for the fiscal year 1944 shall not exceed $400,000.

It is also recommended that the following paragraph be added to the bill:

The appropriations herein made for the Office of Civilian Defense shall constitute the total amount to be available for obligation by such agency during the fiscal year 1944 and shall not be supplemented by funds from any source.

Office of the Coordinator of Inter-American Affairs:

Salaries and expenses $100,000

The committee was requested to restore $125,000 for assistance to inter-American centers and $75,000 for the Spanish-speaking minority groups. The committee recommends $100,000 for both activities and leaves to the Coordinator the distribution of the funds.

National War Labor Board:

Salaries and expenses 500,000

Office of War Information:

Overseas Branch	2,503,590
Domestic Branch:	
Office of Director	125,000
Office of Program Coordination	225,000
News Bureau	900,000
Bureau of Special Services	950,000
Radio Bureau	811,499
Motion Picture Bureau	50,000
For accumulated leave of eliminated employees, for liquidation of branches herewith reduced or discontinued, and for carrying out partly completed contracts made in branches herewith reduced or eliminated	500,000
Total, Domestic Branch	3,561,499

It is recommended by the committee that the following paragraph relative to the publication of pamphlets and other literature be added to the bill:

No part of this or any other appropriation shall be expended by the Office of War Information for the preparation or publication of any pamphlet or other literature for distribution within the United States.

It is also recommended by the committee that the following paragraph be added to the bill:

The appropriation herein made for the Office of War Information shall constitute the total amount to be available for obligation by such agency during the fiscal year 1944 and shall not be supplemented by funds from any source.

Office of War Information 6,065,089

Office of War Mobilization:

Salaries and expenses 138,000

War Production Board:

Salaries and expenses:	
Lumber products program	$1,000,000
Division of Information	135,440
Total, War Production Board	1,135,440

Confirmation of certain employees by Senate:

It is recommended by the committee that the following section be added to the bill:

SEC. 203. No part of any appropriation contained in this Act shall be available to pay the salary of any person at the rate of $4,500 per annum or more unless such person shall have been appointed by the President by and with the advice and consent of the Senate.

Total increase	55,273,529
Amount of bill as reported to the Senate	2,936,215,033

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78TH CONGRESS
1ST SESSION

H. R. 2968

[Report No. 367]

IN THE SENATE OF THE UNITED STATES

JUNE 22 (legislative day, MAY 24), 1943
Read twice and referred to the Committee on Appropriations

JUNE 30 (legislative day, MAY 24), 1943
Reported by Mr. MCKELLAR, with amendments

[Omit the part struck through and insert the part printed in italic]

AN ACT

Making appropriations for war agencies in the Executive Office of the President for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1944, and for other purposes.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the following sums are appropriated, out of any money in the Treasury not otherwise appropriated, for the support of war agencies in the Executive Office of the President for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1944, and for other purposes, namely:

EXECUTIVE OFFICE OF THE PRESIDENT

BOARD OF ECONOMIC WARFARE

Salaries and expenses: For all expenses necessary to enable the Board of Economic Warfare to carry out its functions and activities, including salaries of an Executive Director at $10,000 per annum and four assistants to the Executive Director at $9,000 per annum each, and other personal services (including aliens) in the District of Columbia and elsewhere; the acceptance and utilization of voluntary and uncompensated services; the temporary employment of persons or organizations by contract or otherwise without regard to the civil-service and classification laws or section 3709 of the Revised Statutes (41 U. S. C. 5); procurement of services, supplies, and equipment (1) outside the United States without regard to section 3709, Revised Statutes, *section 3741, Revised Statutes (41 U. S. C. 22)*, and 3648, Revised Statutes (31 U. S. C. 529), including the rental of office space and contracts for utility services for periods of two years in any foreign country where required by local custom or practice, and (2) within the United States without regard to section 3709, Revised Statutes, when the amount involved in any one case does not exceed $300; travel expenses (not exceeding $300,000 for travel within the continental limits of the United States), including (1) expenses of attendance at meetings of organizations con-

cerned with the work of the Board, (2) actual transportation and other necessary expenses, and not to exceed $10 per diem in lieu of subsistence of persons serving while away from their homes without other compensation from the United States, in an advisory capacity to the Board, (3) payment to the Chairman and the Executive Director of the Board of actual and necessary transportation, subsistence, and other expenses incidental to the performance of their duties, and (4) expenses outside the United States without regard to the Standardized Government Travel Regulations and the Subsistence Expense Act of 1926, as amended (5 U. S. C. 821), and section 901 of the Act of June 29, 1936 (46 U. S. C. 1241), and (5) when specifically authorized or approved by the Executive Director of the Board or such other official as he may designate for the purpose, expenses of employees of the Board, including the transportation of their effects (in accordance with the Act of October 10, 1940), to their first post of duty in a foreign country, or when transferred from one official station to another, and return to the United States; payment of living and quarters allowances to personnel stationed outside the United States in accordance with the regulations approved by the President on December 30, 1942; advances of money, upon the furnishing of bond, to employees of the Board traveling in a foreign country, in such sums as the Executive

Director of the Board shall direct; reimbursement of employees of the Board for loss of personal effects in case of marine or aircraft disaster; preparation and transportation of the remains of officers and employees who die abroad or in transit while in the dispatch of their official duties, to their former homes in this country or to a place not more distant for interment, and for the ordinary expenses of such interment; purchase and exchange of lawbooks and books of reference; the rental of news-reporting services; the purchase of, or subscription to, commercial and trade reports, newspapers, and periodicals; maintenance, operation, repair, and hire of motor-propelled or horse-drawn passenger-carrying vehicles; and printing and binding (not exceeding $100,000); $36,150,000, of which amount such sums as may be authorized by the Director of the Bureau of the Budget may be transferred to other departments or agencies of the Government for the performance by them of any of the functions or activities for which this appropriation is is made, but no other agency of the Government shall perform work or render services for the Board of Economic Warfare, whether or not the performance of such work or services involves the transfer of funds or reimbursement of appropriations, unless authority therefor, in accordance with regulations issued by the Director of the Bureau of the Budget shall have been obtained in advance: *Provided,* That

such sums as are included in this appropriation for special projects (classified in the estimates submitted to Congress as or under "Other contractual services") may be expended for travel expenses, printing and binding, and purchase of motor-propelled passenger-carrying vehicles without regard to the limitations specified for such objects under this appropriation but within such amounts as the Director of the Bureau of the Budget may approve therefor and such Director shall report to Congress each such limitation determined by him: *Provided further,* That not to exceed $10,000,000 of this appropriation shall be available to meet emergencies of a confidential character to be expended under the direction of the Executive Director, who shall make a certificate of the amount of such expenditure which he may think it advisable not to specify, and every such certificate shall be deemed a sufficient voucher for the amount therein certified.

Payments for articles and materials requisitioned: For the purpose of making payments to the owners thereof for articles requisitioned under authority of the Acts of October 10, 1940, and October 16, 1941, as amended (50 U. S. C. App. 711 and 721), the unexpended balance as of June 30, 1943, of the fund consisting of (1) the allocation of $200,000 to the Economic Defense Board from the emergency fund for the President by letter of November 26,

1941, and (2) the receipts credited to said appropriation by said Act of October 10, 1940, as amended, and reallocated for the same purpose by said letter of allocation, is hereby continued available to the Board of Economic Warfare for the fiscal year 1944: *Provided,* That receipts of the sales of articles requisitioned by said Board under authority of said Act of October 16, 1941, shall be deposited to the credit of this fund and be immediately available for the purposes thereof.

No part of any funds appropriated or made available herein to the Board of Economic Warfare shall be used directly or indirectly for the procurement of services, supplies, or equipment outside the United States except for the purpose of executing economic programs or policies formally approved in writing by a majority of the Board and such writing has been filed with the Secretary of State prior to any such expenditure.

OFFICE OF CENSORSHIP

Salaries and expenses: For all expenses necessary to enable the Office of Censorship to perform the functions and duties prescribed by the President, including personal services in the District of Columbia and elsewhere; the employment of aliens as examiners or translators; the employment of a Director and a Deputy Director at not exceeding $10,000 and $9,000 per annum respectively; the acceptance

and utilization of voluntary and uncompensated services; not to exceed $20,000 for temporary employment, without regard to civil-service and classification laws; expenses of attendance at meetings of organizations concerned with the work of the Office; traveling expenses (not to exceed $175,500), including not to exceed $10 per diem in lieu of subsistence and other expenses of persons serving as advisers while away from their homes without other compensation from the United States; payment of living and quarters allowances to personnel stationed outside the continental limits of the United States in accordance with the Standardized Regulations Dated December 30, 1942; printing and binding (not to exceed $355,000); hire, maintenance, and repair of automobiles; purchase of guard uniforms, lawbooks, books of reference, newspapers, and periodicals; purchase of gloves, aprons, and other items necessary for protection from chemicals and other laboratory materials and equipment; $27,800,000: *Provided,* That section 3709 of the Revised Statutes shall not be construed to apply to any purchase made by or service rendered for the Office of Censorship outside the continental limits of the United States when the aggregate amount involved in such case does not exceed $500.

PETROLEUM ADMINISTRATION FOR WAR

Salaries and Expenses: For all necessary expenses of the Petroleum Administration for War in performing its func-

tions as prescribed by the President (Fed. Reg., December 4, 1942), including personal services in the District of Columbia; not to exceed $600,000 for personal services without regard to the civil service and classification laws; printing and binding not to exceed $15,000; traveling expenses not to exceed $320,000, including attendance at meetings of organizations concerned with the purposes of this appropriation, and actual transportation and other necessary expenses and not to exceed $10 per diem in lieu of subsistence of persons serving in an advisory capacity to the Administrator while away from their homes without other compensation from the United States; contract stenographic reporting services; books of reference, newspapers, and periodicals; purchase (not to exceed $12,000), maintenance, repair, and operation of passenger-carrying automobiles; $5,473,000: *Provided*, That section 3709, Revised Statutes, shall not apply to any purchase or service rendered under this appropriation when the aggregate amount involved does not exceed $300.

OFFICE OF PRICE ADMINISTRATION

Salaries and expenses: For all necessary expenses of the Office of Price Administration in carrying out the provisions of the Emergency Price Control Act of 1942, as amended by the Act of October 2, 1942 (50 U. S. C. App. 901), and the provisions of the Act of May 31, 1941 (55 Stat. 236, as

amended by the Second War Powers Act, 1942 (50 U. S. C. App. 622), and all other powers, duties, and functions which may be lawfully delegated to the Office of Price Administration, including personal services in the District of Columbia and elsewhere; expenses of in-service training of employees, including salaries and traveling expenses of instructors; not to exceed $55,000 for the employment of aliens; not to exceed $30,000 for the temporary employment of persons or organizations, by contract or otherwise, without regard to section 3709, Revised Statutes, or the civil-service and classification laws; contract stenographic reporting services; witness fees; purchase of lawbooks, books of reference, newspapers, and periodicals; printing and binding (not to exceed $1,830,815, which limitation shall not apply to the printing of forms, instructions, regulations, and coupon books incidental to the rationing of commodities); *purchase of commodities or services and the testing thereof for the purpose of assuring compliance with the law, but such purchases shall not be induced through any illegal method constituting entrapment;* maintenance, repair, and operation of passenger-carrying vehicles; traveling expenses (not to exceed ~~$7,250,000~~ *$8,925,659*), including (1) attendance at meetings of organizations concerned with the work of the Office of Price Administration, (2)

actual transportation and other necessary expenses and not to exceed $10 per diem in lieu of subsistence of persons serving while away from their homes in an advisory capacity without other compensation from the United States, or at $1 per annum, (3) reimbursement, at not to exceed 3 cents per mile, of employees for expenses incurred by them in official travel in privately owned automobile within the limits of their official stations, (4) expenses of appointees from point of induction in continental United States to their first post of duty in the Territories, and (5) expenses to and from their homes or regular places of business in accordance with the Standardized Government Travel Regulations, including travel in privately owned automobile (and including per diem in lieu of subsistence at place of employment), of persons employed intermittently away from their homes or regular places of business as consultants and receiving compensation on a per diem when actually employed basis; ~~$130,000,000~~ *$177,335,000*, of which ~~sum not less than $59,551,042 shall be allocated for direct obligations of local war price and rationing boards; sums under such appropriation of $165,000,000~~ *amount sums* may be transferred to other departments or agencies of the Government for the performance by them of any of the functions or activities for which this appropriation is made, but unless otherwise authorized by law no other agency of the Govern-

ment shall perform work or render services for the Office of Price Administration, whether or not the performance of such work or services involves the transfer of funds or reimbursement of appropriations, unless authority therefor by the Bureau of the Budget shall have been obtained in advance: *Provided,* That sums set apart for special projects (classified in the estimates submitted to Congress as or under "Other contractual services") may be expended for travel expenses, and printing and binding without regard to the limitations herein specified for such objects, but within such amounts as the Director of the Bureau of the Budget may approve therefor and such Director shall report to Congress each such limitation determined by him: *Provided further,* That no part of this appropriation shall be used for the compensation of any officer, agent, clerk, or other employee of the United States who shall divulge or make known in any manner whatever to any person the operations, style of work, or apparatus of any manufacturer or producer visited by him in the discharge of his official duties, or the amount or source of income, profits, losses, expenditures, or any particular thereof, set forth or disclosed in any questionnaire, report, return, or document, required or requested to be filed by order or regulation of the Administrator or to permit any questionnaire, report, return, or document or copy thereof or

any book containing any abstract or particulars thereof to be seen or examined by any person except as provided by law; nor for any person who shall print or publish in any manner whatever, except as hereinafter provided, any questionnaire, report, return, or document or any part thereof or source of income, profits, losses, expenditures, or methods of doing business, appearing in any questionnaire, report, return, or document: *Provided further,* That the foregoing provisions shall not be construed to prevent or prohibit the publication or disclosure of studies, graphs, charts, or other documents of like general character wherein individual statistics or the source thereof is not disclosed or identified directly or indirectly nor to prevent the furnishing in confidence to the War Department, the Navy Department, or the United States Maritime Commission, such data and information as may be requested by them for use in the performance of their official duties: *Provided further,* That no part of this appropriation shall be available for making any subsidy payments: *Provided further,* That no part of this appropriation shall be used to enforce any maximum price or prices on any agricultural commodity or any commodity processed or manufactured in whole or substantial part from any agricultural commodity, including milk and its products and livestock, unless and until (1) the Secretary of Agriculture has determined and published for such agricultural com-

modity the prices specified in section 3 (a) of the Emergency Price Control Act of 1942, as amended by Public Law Numbered 729, approved October 2, 1942; (2) in case of a comparable price for such agricultural commodity, the Secretary of Agriculture has held public hearings and determined and published such comparable price in the manner prescribed by section 3 (b) of said Act as amended; and (3) the Secretary of Agriculture has determined after investigation and proclaimed that the maximum price or prices so established on any such agricultural commodity, including milk and its products and livestock, will reflect to the producer of such agricultural commodity a price in conformity with section 3 (c) of said Act as amended: *Provided further*, That such maximum price or prices shall conform in all respects to the provisions of section 3 of Public Law Numbered 729 approved October 2, 1942: *Provided further*, That any employee of the Office of Price Administration is authorized and empowered, when designated for the purpose by the head of the agency, to administer to or take from any person an oath, affirmation, or affidavit when such instrument is required in connection with the performance of the functions or activities of said Office~~: *Provided further,* That no part of any appropriation contained herein shall be used for payment of the salary or expense of any person who, directly or indirectly, pays~~

any subsidy of any kind or character whatsoever, or who directs or authorizes the payment of a subsidy, or who participates in the preparation of or calculations for the payment of a subsidy, or who directs any other person to pay or prepare or calculate or supply information for the payment of a subsidy, or any person who, directly or indirectly, collaborates with, consults, cooperates with, or directly or indirectly aids any other Federal agency for the payment or the preparation of a subsidy; or of any person who engages or participates as aforesaid in the preparation, formulation, or carrying out of any plan or scheme involving the purchase of any commodity by the Government for the purpose of its resale at a price lower than that paid by the Government: *Provided further,* That no part of this appropriation shall be directly or indirectly used for the payment of the salary or expenses of any person who engages in or directs the formulation of any price policy, maximum price, or price ceiling with respect to any article or commodity unless such person shall have had not less than five continuous years of actual business experience in the particular field of business, industry or commerce, to which the price policy, maximum price or price ceiling in the formulation of which he is engaged or whose formulation he directs, shall apply; but this limitation shall not apply to any act of the Administrator or Acting Administrator as

~~the case may be, in considering, adopting, signing, and promulgating price policies, maximum prices, or price ceilings formulated and prepared in compliance herewith: *Provided further,* That no part of this appropriation shall be used for the promulgation or enforcement of orders requiring grade labelling or standardization of food products, wearing apparel or other processed or manufactured commodities or articles: *Provided further,* That no part of this appropriation shall be available for rollbacks on any food commodity which has not yet reached parity nor on any commodity which is not a necessity.~~

OFFICE OF STRATEGIC SERVICES

Salaries and expenses: For all expenses necessary to enable the Office of Strategic Services to carry out its functions and activities, including salaries of a Director at $10,000 per annum, one assistant director and one deputy director at $9,000 per annum each; utilization of voluntary and uncompensated services; procurement of necessary services, supplies and equipment without regard to section 3709, Revised Statutes; travel expenses, including (1) expenses of attendance at meetings of organizations concerned with the work of the Office of Strategic Services, (2) actual transportation and other necessary expenses and not to exceed $10 per diem in lieu of subsistence of persons serving while away from their homes without other compensation from

the United States in an advisory capacity, and (3) expenses outside the United States without regard to the Standardized Government Travel Regulations and the Subsistence Expense Act of 1926, as amended (5 U. S. C. 821–833), and section 901 of the Act of June 29, 1936 (46 U. S. C. 1241); preparation and transportation of the remains of officers and employees who die abroad or in transit, while in the dispatch of their official duties, to their former homes in this country or to a place not more distant for interment, and for the ordinary expenses of such interment; purchase and exchange of lawbooks and books of reference; rental of news-reporting services; purchase of or subscription to commercial and trade reports, newspapers, and periodicals; the rendering of such gratuitous services and the free distribution of such materials as the Director deems advisable; purchase or rental and operation of photographic, reproduction, duplicating and printing machines, equipment, and devices and radio-receiving and radio-sending equipment and devices; maintenance, operation, repair, and hire of motor-propelled or horse-drawn passenger-carrying vehicles and vessels of all kinds; printing and binding; payment of living and quarters allowances to employees with official headquarters located abroad in accordance with regulations approved by the President on December 30, 1942; exchange of funds without regard to section 3651, Revised Statutes (31 U. S. C. 543);

purchase and free distribution of firearms, guard uniforms, special clothing, and other personal equipment; the use of and payment for compartments or other superior accommodations considered necessary by the Director of Strategic Services or his designated representatives for security reasons or the protection of highly technical and valuable equipment; $35,000,000, of which amount such sums as may be authorized by the Director of the Bureau of the Budget may be transferred to other departments or agencies of the Government, either as advance payment or reimbursement of appropriation, for the performance of any of the functions or activities for which this appropriation is made: *Provided*, That $23,000,000 of this appropriation may be expended without regard to the provisions of law and regulations relating to the expenditure of Government funds or the employment of persons in the Government service, and $21,000,000 of such $23,000,000 may be expended for objects of a confidential nature, such expenditures to be accounted for solely on the certificate of the Director of the Office of Strategic Services and every such certificate shall be deemed a sufficient voucher for the amount therein certified~~: *Provided further*, That this appropriation shall not be available, for the salary of any person who, at the time of his employ-~~

~~ment hereunder, is in the active service of the armed forces of the United States.~~

EXECUTIVE OFFICE OF THE PRESIDENT—OFFICE FOR EMERGENCY MANAGEMENT

DIVISION OF CENTRAL ADMINISTRATIVE SERVICES

Salaries and Expenses: For all necessary expenses of the Division of Central Administrative Services, including traveling expenses (not to exceed $165,000); printing and binding (not to exceed $100,000); $8,817,200: *Provided*, That there may be transferred to this appropriation from appropriations available to the constituent agencies of the Office for Emergency Management and to the Office of Price Administration such amounts as may be necessary for the procurement of supplies, equipment, and services for such agencies and such Administration, and funds so transferred shall be consolidated with and shall be expendable in the same manner as this appropriation: *Provided further*, That the constitutent agencies (except the War Shipping Administration) of the Office for Emergency Management and the Office of Price Administration shall not establish, in the District of Columbia or in the field, fiscal, procurement, space allocation or procurement, duplicating, distribution, communication, or other general services, wherever the Director of the Bureau of the Budget determines that

the Division of Central Administrative Services can render any such service.

Working capital fund: For the establishment of a working capital fund, $750,000, without fiscal year limitation, for the payment of salaries and other expenses necessary to the maintenance and operation of central duplicating and office and laboratory photographic services in the District of Columbia and elsewhere for the constituent agencies of the Office for Emergency Management and the Office of Price Administration; said fund to be reimbursed from applicable funds of the agencies for which services are performed, on the basis of rates which shall include estimated or actual charges for personal services, materials, equipment (including maintenance, repairs, and depreciation) and other expenses: *Provided,* That a separate schedule of expenditures and reimbursements and a statement of the current assets and liabilities of the working capital fund as of the close of the last completed fiscal year shall be included in the annual Budget.

OFFICE OF CIVILIAN DEFENSE

Salaries and expenses: For all necessary expenses of the Office of Civilian Defense, including salary of the Director at not to exceed $10,000 per annum; traveling expenses (not to exceed $550,000); and printing and binding (not to exceed $200,000); $4,000,000.

Civilian Defense: Not to exceed $13,359,600 of the unexpended balance of $100,000,000 contained in the First Deficiency Appropriation Act, 1942, is hereby continued available until June 30, 1944, for the same objects and purposes, including the obligations chargeable to said appropriation, and subject to the same conditions and limitations: Provided, That the total amount available for administrative expenses for the fiscal year 1944 shall not exceed $400,000.

The appropriations herein made for the Office of Civilian Defense shall constitute the total amount to be available for obligation by such agency during the fiscal year 1944 and shall not be supplemented by funds from any source.

OFFICE OF THE COORDINATOR OF INTER-AMERICAN AFFAIRS

Salaries and expenses: For all necessary expenses of the Office of the Coordinator of Inter-American Affairs (hereafter referred to as the Coordinator), including not to exceed $30,000 for the temporary employment of persons or organizations by contract or otherwise without regard to the civil-service and classification laws; employment of aliens; travel expenses, not to exceed $150,000; printing and binding, not to exceed $12,500; entertainment of officials and others of the other American republics; payment to employees with official headquarters outside the continental limits of the United States, in accordance with the Standard-

ized Regulations prescribed by the President on December 30, 1942, of living and quarters allowances; grants of money or property to governmental and public or private nonprofit institutions and facilities in the United States and the other American republics; the free distribution, donation, or loan of publications, phonograph records, radio scripts, radio transcriptions, art works, motion-picture scripts, motion-picture films, educational material, and such material and equipment as the Coordinator may deem necessary and appropriate to carry out his program; such other gratuitous assistance as the Coordinator deems advisable in the fields of the arts and sciences, education and travel, publications, the radio, the press, and the cinema; expenses of transporting employees of the Office of the Coordinator and their effects from their homes to their places of employment in the other American republics, or from their homes in the other American republics to their places of employment, and return, when specifically authorized by the Coordinator; travel expenses of dependents and transportation of personal effects, from their places of employment to their homes in the United States or in the possessions of the United States or in the other American republics, of employees for whom such expenses were paid by the Government on their assignment to posts in foreign countries; causing corporations to be created under the laws of the District

of Columbia, any State of the United States, or any of the other American republics, to assist in carrying out the Coordinator's program and capitalizing such corporations: *Provided,* That corporations heretofore or hereafter created or caused to be created by the Coordinator primarily for operation outside the continental United States shall determine and prescribe the manner in which their obligations shall be incurred and their expenses allowed and paid without regard to the provisions of law regulating the expenditure, accounting for and audit of Government funds, and may, in their discretion, employ and fix the compensation of officers and employees outside the continental limits of the United States without regard to the provisions of law applicable to the employment and compensation of officers and employees of the United States: *Provided further,* That the Coordinator shall transmit to the President immediately upon the close of the fiscal year a complete financial report of the operations of such corporations; ~~$30,685,000~~ *$30,785,000,* and in addition thereto the Coordinator is authorized to enter into contracts during the fiscal years 1944 and 1945 in an amount not exceeding $18,000,000 for obligations necessary for and incident to his program: *Provided further,* That not to exceed $300,000 of this appropriation shall be available to meet emergencies of a confidential character to be expended under the direction of the Coordinator, who shall

make a certificate of the amount of such expenditure which he may think it advisable not to specify and every such certificate shall be deemed a sufficient voucher for the amount therein certified: *Provided further,* That notwithstanding the provisions of section 3679, Revised Statutes (31 U. S. C. 665), the Coordinator is authorized in making contracts for the use of international short-wave radio stations and facilities, to agree on behalf of the United States to indemnify the owners and operators of such radio stations and facilities, from such funds as may be hereafter appropriated for the purpose, against loss or damage on account of injury to persons or property arising from such use of said radio stations and facilities.

OFFICE OF DEFENSE TRANSPORTATION

Salaries and expenses: For all necessary expenses of the Office of Defense Transportation, including traveling expenses (not to exceed $1,250,000, including reimbursement, at not to exceed 3 cents per mile, of employees for official travel performed by them in privately owned automobiles within the limits of their official stations); printing and binding (not to exceed $250,000, including not to exceed $10,000 for printing and binding outside the continental limits of the United States without regard to provisions of law governing printing and binding (44 U. S. C. 111)); $14,650,000.

OFFICE OF ECONOMIC STABILIZATION

Salaries and expenses: For all necessary expenses of the Office of Economic Stabilization established by Executive Order Numbered 9250, dated October 3, 1942, including salary of Economic Stabilization Director at $15,000 per annum; temporary employment (not to exceed $20,020) of persons or organizations by contract or otherwise, without regard to section 3709, Revised Statutes and Classification Act of 1923, as amended; traveling expenses (not to exceed $10,660); and printing and binding (not to exceed $2,000); $100,000.

NATIONAL WAR LABOR BOARD

Salaries and expenses: For all necessary expenses of the National War Labor Board, including salaries at not to exceed $10,000 per annum each for the four public members of the Board; travel expenses (not to exceed ~~$1,350,000~~ *$1,369,613*); printing and binding (not to exceed $37,400); actual transportation and other necessary expenses, and not to exceed $25 per diem in lieu of subsistence, whether or not in a travel status, of other members, alternate members and associate members of the Board while serving as such without other compensation from the United States; ~~$13,841,300~~ *$14,341,300*.

OFFICE OF SCIENTIFIC RESEARCH AND DEVELOPMENT

Salaries and expenses: For all necessary expenses of

the Office of Scientific Research and Development, including the purchase of reports, documents, plans, or specifications; the employment by contract or otherwise, without regard to civil-service or classification laws, at not to exceed $25 per day, of engineers, scientists, civilian analysts, technicians, or other necessary professional personnel; and printing and binding, $135,982,500: *Provided,* That there may be paid from this appropriation to the National Academy of Sciences a sum not exceeding $150,000 for the administrative and overhead expenses incurred by said Academy during the fiscal year 1944 in carrying out research projects for Federal agencies, and such sum shall be in addition to any reimbursement otherwise provided for: *Provided further,* That notwithstanding the provisions of section 3679 of the Revised Statutes (31 U. S. C. 665), the Office of Scientific Research and Development is authorized, in making contracts for the conduct of investigations or experiments, to agree on behalf of the United States to indemnify the contractor from such funds as may be hereafter appropriated for the purpose, against loss or damage to persons or property arising from such work: *Provided further,* That funds available to any agency of the Government for scientific, technical, or medical research, development, testing, construction of test models, experimental production, or the

provision of facilities therefor, shall be available for transfer with the approval of the head of the agency involved, in whole or in part, to the Office of Scientific Research and Development, and funds so transferred shall be expendable in the same manner as this appropriation: *Provided further,* That the Director of the Office of Scientific Research and Development may sell, lease, lend, or otherwise dispose of, under such terms and conditions as he may deem advisable, devices, scientific or technical equipment, models, or other articles of personalty, developed, constructed, produced in or purchased for the performance of its scientific or medical contracts, except articles acquired for administrative purposes, and all receipts from such disposition to nongovernmental agencies shall be covered into the Treasury as miscellaneous receipts.

OFFICE OF WAR INFORMATION

Salaries and expenses: For all necessary expenses of the Office of War Information, including the employment of a Director and Associate Director at not exceeding $12,000 and $10,000 per annum, respectively; not to exceed ~~$50,000~~ *$75,000* for the temporary employment in the United States of persons by contract or otherwise without regard to the civil service and classification laws; employment of aliens; employment of persons outside the continental limits of the United States without regard to the provisions of law ap-

plicable to the employment and compensation of officers and employees of the United States; travel expenses (not to exceed ~~$500,000~~ *$400,000* for travel within the continental limits of the United States), including such expenses outside the continental limits of the United States without regard to the Standardized Government Travel Regulations and the Subsistence Expense Act and section 901 of the Act of June 29, 1936 (49 Stat. 2015); expenses of transporting employees and their effects from their homes to their places of employment in a foreign country and return to the United States; purchase of radio time and purchase or rental of facilities for radio transmission; purchase, rental, construction, improvement, maintenance, and operation of facilities for radio transmission, including real property, outside the continental limits of the United States, without regard to the provisions of section 355, Revised Statutes (40 U. S. C. 255) and other provisions of law affecting the purchase or rental of land and the construction of buildings thereon; advertising in foreign newspapers without regard to section 3828, Revised Statutes (44 U. S. C. 324); printing and binding (not to exceed ~~$2,400,000~~ *$1,400,000*, for such expenses within the continental limits of the United States), including printing and binding outside the continental limits of the United States without regard to section 11 of the Act of March 1, 1919 (44 U. S. C. 111); purchase or rental and

operation of photographic, reproduction, printing, duplicating, communication, and other machines, equipment, and devices; payment to employees with official headquarters outside the continental limits of the United States, in accordance with the Standardized Regulations prescribed by the President on December 30, 1942, of living and quarters allowances; exchange of funds without regard to section 3651, Revised Statutes; purchase of twenty-four motor-propelled passenger-carrying vehicles for use outside the continental limits of the United States, may be acquired without regard to statutory limitations as to price and authority to purchase; acquisition, production, and free distribution of publications, phonograph records, radio transcriptions, motion-picture films, photographs and pictures, educational materials, and such other items as the Director may deem necessary to carry out the program of the Office of War Information, and sale or rental of such items by contract or otherwise to firms or individuals for use outside the continental limits of the United States; such gratuitous expenses of travel and subsistence as the Director deems advisable in the fields of education, travel, radio, press, and cinema; not to exceed ~~$145,000~~ *$175,000* for entertainment of officials of other countries; payment of the United States share of the expenses of the maintenance, in cooperation with any other of the United Nations, of an organization designed to receive and dissemi-

nate information relative to the prosecution of the war; ~~$28,972,504~~ *$35,037,593*: *Provided*, That, exclusive of amounts for unvouchered funds and the contingency fund, not more than ~~$22,500,000~~ *$25,003,590* (including living and quarters allowances) shall be allocated to the Overseas Operations Branch ~~and no funds shall be allocated to the Domestic Operations Branch~~ *and not more than $3,561,499 shall be allocated to the Domestic Operations Branch, as follows: Office of the Director, $125,000; Office of Program Coordination, $225,000; News Bureau, $900,000; Bureau of Special Services, $950,000; Radio Bureau, $811,499; Motion Picture Bureau, $50,000; and for accumulated leave of eliminated employees, for liquidation of branches herewith reduced or discontinued, and for carrying out partly completed contracts made in branches herewith reduced or eliminated, $500,000*: *Provided further*, That notwithstanding the provisions of section 3679, Revised Statutes (31 U. S. C. 665), the Office of War Information is authorized in making contracts for the use of international short-wave radio stations and facilities, to agree on behalf of the United States to indemnify the owners and operators of said radio stations and facilities from such funds as may be hereafter appropriated for the purpose, against loss or damage on account of injury to persons or property arising from such use of said radio stations and facilities: *Provided*

further, That not to exceed $600,000 of this appropriation shall be available to meet emergencies of a confidential character to be expended under the direction of the Director, who shall make a certificate of the amount of such expenditure which he may think it advisable not to specify and every such certificate shall be deemed a sufficient voucher for the amount therein certified: *Provided further,* That $5,000,000 of this appropriation shall not be available for expenditure unless the Director of the Office of War Information, with the approval of the ~~Director of the Bureau of the Budget~~ *President,* shall determine that such funds in addition to the other funds provided herein are necessary for carrying on activities in conjunction with actual or projected military operations.

No part of this or any other appropriation shall be expended by the Office of War Information for the preparation, or publication, of any pamphlet or other literature for distribution within the United States.

The appropriation herein made for the Office of War Information shall constitute the total amount to be available for obligation by such agency during the fiscal year 1944 and shall not be supplemented by funds from any source.

OFFICE OF WAR MOBILIZATION

Salaries and expenses: For all necessary expenses of the Office of War Mobilization, including salary of the Direc-

tor at $15,000 per annum; salaries of two Assistant Directors at $9,000 per annum each; not to exceed $30,000 for the temporary employment of persons or organizations by contract or otherwise without regard to section 3709, Revised Statutes, or the civil-service and classification laws: and printing and binding; $138,000.

WAR PRODUCTION BOARD

Salaries and expenses: For all necessary expenses of the War Production Board, including salary of the Chairman at $15,000 per annum; not to exceed $50,000 for the employment of aliens; not to exceed $10,000 for the employment of expert witnesses and not to exceed $100,000 for the temporary employment of persons (including aliens) or organizations, by contract or otherwise, without regard to the civil-service or classification laws; reimbursement at not to exceed 3 cents per mile, of employees for expenses incurred by them in performance of official travel in privately owned automobiles within the limits of their official stations; not to exceed $8,000,000 for travel expenses, including travel outside the United States without regard to the Standardized Government Travel Regulations; not to exceed $2,025,000 for printing and binding; not to exceed $17,000 for the purchase of motor-propelled passenger-carrying vehicles; not to exceed $11,000,000 for scientific research on materials, material substitutes, and other subjects related to the functions

of the Board, without regard to section ~~3848~~ *3648*, Revised Statutes; and the rental, maintenance, and operation of one airplane; ~~$88,200,000~~ *$89,335,440*: *Provided*, That not more than ~~$136,000~~ *$271,440* of this sum shall be allocated for salaries of the Information Division.

Smaller War Plants Corporation, administrative expenses: Not to exceed $12,006,000 of the funds of the Smaller War Plants Corporation, acquired in accordance with the Act of June 11, 1942 (Public Law 603), shall be available for the administrative expenses of said Corporation necessary to enable it to carry out the functions vested in it by such Act, to carry out the provisions of section 2 of such Act, and such other functions as may be lawfully delegated to it; including not to exceed $1,000,000 for the temporary employment of persons or organizations by contract or otherwise without regard to the civil-service and classification laws for special services, including audits notwithstanding section 5 of the Act of April 6, 1914 (5 U. S. C. 55); printing and binding; reimbursement, at not to exceed 3 cents per mile, of employees for expenses incurred by them in performance of official travel in privately owned automobiles within the limits of their official stations; the hire of motor-propelled passenger-carrying vehicles; and the objects specified in the general provisions applicable to the constituent agencies under the Office for Emergency Management: *Provided*, That, as

determined by the Board of Directors, or such officer as may be designated by the Board of Directors for the purpose, expenditures (including expenditures for services performed on a force account or contract or fee basis) necessary in acquiring, operating, maintaining, improving, or disposing of real or personal property belonging to the Corporation or in which it has an interest (except property acquired for the administrative purposes of the Corporation), including expenses of collections of pledged collateral and expenses of service and administration of its loans, advances, and property under section 6 of said Act, shall not be considered as administrative expenses for the purposes hereof: *Provided further,* That no part of said $12,006,000 shall be obligated or expended unless and until an appropriate appropriation account shall have been established therefor pursuant to an appropriation warrant or a covering warrant, and all such expenses shall be accounted for and audited in accordance with the Budget and Accounting Act.

WAR RELOCATION AUTHORITY

Salaries and expenses: For all necessary expenses of the War Relocation Authority, $48,170,000, including expenses incident to the extension of the program provided for in Executive Order 9102 to persons of Japanese ancestry not evacuated from military areas; salary of the Director at not to exceed $10,000 per annum; not to exceed $25,000

for the employment of persons or organizations, by contract or otherwise, without regard to the civil-service and classification laws; employment of aliens; traveling expenses, not to exceed $400,000; printing and binding, not to exceed $48,000; procurement, without regard to section 3709, Revised Statutes, of supplies and equipment; purchase (not to exceed $42,175) of passenger-carrying automobiles; the leasing to others of land acquired for the program; transfer of household goods and effects as provided by the Act of October 10, 1940, including travel expenses, of employees transferred from other Federal agencies to the Authority at its request; not to exceed $75,000 for payment to States or political subdivisions thereof, or other local public taxing units, of sums in lieu of taxes against real property acquired by the Authority for the purposes hereof; for payments for the performance of governmental services required in connection with the administration of the program; the disposal, by public or private sale, of goods or commodities produced or manufactured in the performance of activities hereunder, the proceeds of which shall be deposited in a special fund and thereafter shall remain available until expended for the purposes hereof: *Provided,* That the provisions of the Act of February 15, 1934 (48 Stat. 351), as amended, relating to disability or death compensation and benefits, shall apply to persons receiving from the United

States compensation in the form of subsistence, cash advances, or other allowances in accordance with regulations prescribed by the Director of the War Relocation Authority for work performed in connection with such program, including work performed in the War Relocation Work Corps: *Provided further,* That this provision shall not apply in any case coming within the purview of the workmen's compensation laws of any State, Territory, or possession, or in which the claimant has received or is entitled to receive similar benefits for injury or death: *And provided further,* That the limitation placed on the amount available for travel expenses for the War Relocation Authority shall not apply to travel of evacuees and their escorts incident to transfers and relocation.

WAR SHIPPING ADMINISTRATION

War Shipping Administration, revolving fund: To increase the War Shipping Administration revolving fund, $2,200,000,000, which amount, together with other funds heretofore or hereafter made available to such revolving fund, shall be available for carrying on all the activities and functions of the War Shipping Administration (not provided for under other appropriations made to said Administration), under Executive order of February 7, 1942 (7 F. R. 837), and heretofore or hereafter lawfully vested in such Administration, including costs incidental to the acquisition, operation,

loading, discharging, and use of vessels transferred for use of any department or agency of the United States, for carrying out the provisions of Executive Order Numbered 9112 of March 26, 1942, and for all administrative expenses (not to exceed $9,650,000 in the fiscal year 1944), including the employment and compensation of persons in the District of Columbia and elsewhere, such employment and compensation to be in accordance with laws applicable to the employment and compensation of persons by the United States Maritime Commission except section 201 (b) of the Merchant Marine Act, 1936 (49 Stat. 1985); expenses of attendance, when specifically authorized by the Administrator, at meetings concerned with the work of the Administration; actual transportation and other necessary expenses and not to exceed $25 per diem in lieu of subsistence of persons serving while away from their permanent homes or regular places of business in an advisory capacity to or employed by the Administration without other compensation from the United States or at $1 per annum; printing and binding; lawbooks, books of reference, periodicals and newspapers; purchase, maintenance, repair, rental in foreign countries, and operation of passenger-carrying automobiles; travel expenses, including transportation of effects under regulations prescribed by the Administrator, of employees from their homes to their first post of duty in a foreign country; rent, including heat, light,

and power, outside the District of Columbia; living and quarters allowances in accordance with the standardized regulations approved by the President December 30, 1942; necessary advance payments in foreign countries; and the employment, on a contract or fee basis, of persons, firms, or corporations for the performance of special services, including legal services, without regard to section 3709 of the Revised Statutes: *Provided*, That when vessels are transferred or assigned permanently by the War Shipping Administrator to other departments or agencies of the United States Government for operation by them, funds for the operation, loading, discharging, repairs, and alterations, or other use of such vessels may be transferred from this fund to the applicable appropriations of the department or agency concerned in such amounts as may be approved by the Director of the Bureau of the Budget.

Maritime training fund: For the training, recruitment, repatriation, rehabilitation, and placement of personnel for the manning of the merchant marine, and the establishment and maintenance of policies respecting maritime labor relations and conditions, and for administrative expenses (not to exceed $2,600,000) including all the administrative items of expenditure for which the appropriation "War Shipping Administration, Revolving Fund" is available, $72,000,000.

of which $5,500,000 shall be available for payment of obligations incurred in the fiscal year 1943.

State Marine Schools: To reimburse the State of California, $50,000; the State of Maine, $50,000; the State of Massachusetts, $50,000; the State of New York, $50,000; and the State of Pennsylvania, $50,000; for expenses incurred in the maintenance and support of marine schools in such States as provided in the Act authorizing the establishment of marine schools, and so forth, approved March 4, 1911, as amended (34 U. S. C. 1121–1123); and for the maintenance and repair of vessels loaned by the United States to the said States for use in connection with such State marine schools, $100,000; in all, $350,000.

GENERAL PROVISIONS

(a) The foregoing appropriations for the constituent agencies under the Office for Emergency Management shall be available, in addition to the objects specified under each head, and without regard to section 3709, Revised Statutes (except as otherwise specified herein), for personal services in the District of Columbia and elsewhere; contract stenographic reporting services; lawbooks, books of reference, newspapers and periodicals; maintenance, operation, and repair of motor-propelled passenger-carrying vehicles; acceptance and utilization of voluntary and uncompensated services; and traveling expenses, including expenses of attend-

ance at meetings of organizations concerned with the work of the agency from whose appropriation such expenses are paid, and *actual* transportation and other necessary expenses, and not to exceed $10 (unless otherwise specified) per diem in lieu of subsistence, of persons serving while away from their permanent homes or regular places of business in an advisory capacity to or employed by any of such agencies without other compensation from the United States, or at $1 per annum, and including (upon authorization or approval of the head of any of such agencies) travel expenses to and from their homes or regular places of business in accordance with the Standardized Government Travel Regulations, including travel in privately owned automobile (and including per diem in lieu of subsistence ~~of~~ *at* place of employment), of persons employed intermittently away from their homes or regular places of business as consultants and receiving compensation on a per diem when actually employed basis.

(b) Whenever sums are set apart from the foregoing appropriations for the constituent agencies under the Office for Emergency Management for special projects (classified in the estimates submitted to Congress as or under "Other contractual services") expenditures may be made therefrom for traveling expenses, printing and binding, and purchase of motor-propelled passenger-carrying vehicles without regard to the limitations specified for such objects under the respec-

tive heads, but within such amounts as the Director of the Bureau of the Budget may approve therefor and such Director shall report to Congress each such limitation determined by him.

(c) There may be transferred from the appropriations for such constituent agencies to other Government agencies sums for the performance of work or services for the transferring agency but unless otherwise authorized by law, no other agency of the Government shall perform work or render services for any of the constituent agencies, whether or not the performance of such work or services involves the transfer of funds or reimbursement of appropriations, unless authority therefor by the Bureau of the Budget shall have been obtained in advance.

(d) The foregoing general provisions (a), (b), and (c) shall have no application to appropriations for the War Shipping Administration.

(e) The head of any constituent agency may delegate to any official in such agency or in the field offices of the Division of Central Administrative Services the authority to make appointments of personnel and he may also delegate to any official in the agency of which he is the head the authority to make other determinations necessary for the conduct of the administrative management within such agency.

(f) Any employee of any of the constituent agencies is authorized, when designated for the purpose by the head of such agency, to administer to or take from any person an oath, affirmation, or affidavit, when such instrument is required in connection with the performance of the functions or activities of such agency.

(g) The head of any of the constituent agencies is authorized, in connection with the operations of such agency, to consider, ascertain, adjust, determine, and certify claims against the United States in accordance with the Act of December 28, 1922 (31 U. S. C. 215), and to designate certifying officers in accordance with the Act of December 29, 1941, or to delegate authority to the Director of the Division of Central Administrative Services to designate employees of such Division as certifying officers to certify vouchers payable against the funds of the constituent agency concerned.

TITLE II—GENERAL PROVISIONS

SEC. 201. No part of any appropriation contained in this Act shall be used to pay the salary or wages of any person who advocates, or who is a member of an organization that advocates, the overthrow of the Government of the United States by force or violence: *Provided,* That for the purposes hereof an affidavit shall be considered prima facie evidence

that the person making the affidavit does not advocate, and is not a member of an organization that advocates, the overthrow of the Government of the United States by force or violence: *Provided further,* That any person who advocates, or who is a member of an organization that advocates, the overthrow of the Government of the United States by force or violence and accepts employment the salary or wages for which are paid from any appropriation contained in this Act shall be guilty of a felony and, upon conviction, shall be fined not more than $1,000 or imprisoned for not more than one year, or both: *Provided further,* That the above penalty clause shall be in addition to, and not in substitution for, any other provisions of existing law.

SEC. 202. The appropriations and authority with respect to appropriations contained herein for the fiscal year 1944 shall be available from and including July 1, 1943, for the purposes respectively provided in such appropriations and authority. All obligations incurred during the period between June 30, 1943, and the date of the enactment of this Act in anticipation of such appropriations and authority are hereby ratified and confirmed if in accordance with the terms thereof.

SEC. 203. No part of any appropriation contained in this Act shall be available to pay the salary of any person at

the rate of $4,500 per annum or more unless such person shall have been appointed by the President by and with the advice and consent of the Senate.

SEC. ~~203~~ *204.* This Act may be cited as the "National War Agencies Appropriation Act, 1944".

Passed the House of Representatives June 18, 1943.

Attest: SOUTH TRIMBLE,

Clerk.

78TH CONGRESS
1ST SESSION

H. R. 2968

[Report No. 367]

AN ACT

Making appropriations for war agencies in the Executive Office of the President for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1944, and for other purposes.

JUNE 22 (legislative day, MAY 24), 1943
Read twice and referred to the Committee on Appropriations

JUNE 30 (legislative day, MAY 24), 1943
Reported with amendments

78TH CONGRESS
1ST SESSION

H. R. 2968

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

JUNE 30, 1943

Ordered to be printed with the amendments of the Senate numbered

AN ACT

Making appropriations for war agencies in the Executive Office of the President for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1944, and for other purposes.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the following sums are appropriated, out of any money in the Treasury not otherwise appropriated, for the support of war agencies in the Executive Office of the President for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1944, and for other purposes, namely:

EXECUTIVE OFFICE OF THE PRESIDENT

BOARD OF ECONOMIC WARFARE

Salaries and expenses: For all expenses necessary to enable the Board of Economic Warfare to carry out its functions and activities, including salaries of an Executive Director at $10,000 per annum and four assistants to the Executive Director at $9,000 per annum each, and other personal services (including aliens) in the District of Columbia and elsewhere; the acceptance and utilization of voluntary and uncompensated services; the temporary employment of persons or organizations by contract or otherwise without regard to the civil-service and classification laws or section 3709 of the Revised Statutes (41 U. S. C. 5); procurement of services, supplies, and equipment (1) outside the United States without regard to section 3709, Revised Statutes, (1) *section 3741, Revised Statutes (41 U. S. C. 22)*, and 3648, Revised Statutes (31 U. S. C. 529), including the rental of office space and contracts for utility services for periods of two years in any foreign country where required by local custom or practice, and (2) within the United States without regard to section 3709, Revised Statutes, when the amount involved in any one case does not exceed $300; travel expenses (not exceeding $300,000 for travel within the continental limits of the United States), including (1) expenses of attendance at meetings of organizations con-

cerned with the work of the Board, (2) actual transportation and other necessary expenses, and not to exceed $10 per diem in lieu of subsistence of persons serving while away from their homes without other compensation from the United States, in an advisory capacity to the Board, (3) payment to the Chairman and the Executive Director of the Board of actual and necessary transportation, subsistence, and other expenses incidental to the performance of their duties, and (4) expenses outside the United States without regard to the Standardized Government Travel Regulations and the Subsistence Expense Act of 1926, as amended (5 U. S. C. 821), and section 901 of the Act of June 29, 1936 (46 U. S. C. 1241), and (5) when specifically authorized or approved by the Executive Director of the Board or such other official as he may designate for the purpose, expenses of employees of the Board, including the transportation of their effects (in accordance with the Act of October 10, 1940), to their first post of duty in a foreign country, or when transferred from one official station to another, and return to the United States; payment of living and quarters allowances to personnel stationed outside the United States in accordance with the regulations approved by the President on December 30, 1942; advances of money, upon the furnishing of bond, to employees of the Board traveling in a foreign country, in such sums as the Executive Director of the Board shall direct; reimbursement of em-

ployees of the Board for loss of personal effects in case of marine or aircraft disaster; preparation and transportation of the remains of officers and employees who die abroad or in transit while in the dispatch of their official duties, to their former homes in this country or to a place not more distant for interment, and for the ordinary expenses of such interment; purchase and exchange of lawbooks and books of reference; the rental of news-reporting services; the purchase of, or subscription to, commercial and trade reports, newspapers, and periodicals; maintenance, operation, repair, and hire of motor-propelled or horse-drawn passenger-carrying vehicles; and printing and binding (not exceeding $100,000); $36,150,000, of which amount such sums as may be authorized by the Director of the Bureau of the Budget may be transferred to other departments or agencies of the Government for the performance by them of any of the functions or activities for which this appropriation is is made, but no other agency of the Government shall perform work or render services for the Board of Economic Warfare, whether or not the performance of such work or services involves the transfer of funds or reimbursement of appropriations, unless authority therefor, in accordance with regulations issued by the Director of the Bureau of the Budget shall have been obtained in advance: *Provided,* That such sums as are included in this appropriation for special

projects (classified in the estimates submitted to Congress as or under "Other contractual services") may be expended for travel expenses, printing and binding, and purchase of motor-propelled passenger-carrying vehicles without regard to the limitations specified for such objects under this appropriation but within such amounts as the Director of the Bureau of the Budget may approve therefor and such Director shall report to Congress each such limitation determined by him: *Provided further,* That not to exceed $10,000,000 of this appropriation shall be available to meet emergencies of a confidential character to be expended under the direction of the Executive Director, who shall make a certificate of the amount of such expenditure which he may think it advisable not to specify, and every such certificate shall be deemed a sufficient voucher for the amount therein certified.

Payments for articles and materials requisitioned: For the purpose of making payments to the owners thereof for articles requisitioned under authority of the Acts of October 10, 1940, and October 16, 1941, as amended (50 U. S. C. App. 711 and 721), the unexpended balance as of June 30, 1943, of the fund consisting of (1) the allocation of $200,000 to the Economic Defense Board from the emergency fund for the President by letter of November 26, 1941, and (2) the receipts credited to said appropriation

by said Act of October 10, 1940, as amended, and reallocated for the same purpose by said letter of allocation, is hereby continued available to the Board of Economic Warfare for the fiscal year 1944: *Provided,* That receipts of the sales of articles requisitioned by said Board under authority of said Act of October 16, 1941, shall be deposited to the credit of this fund and be immediately available for the purposes thereof.

(2) *No part of any funds appropriated or made available herein to the Board of Economic Warfare shall be used after August 15, 1943, directly or indirectly for the procurement of services, supplies, or equipment outside the United States except for the purpose of executing economic programs or policies formally approved in writing by a majority of the Board and such writing has been filed with the Secretary of State prior to any such expenditure.*

OFFICE OF CENSORSHIP

Salaries and expenses: For all expenses necessary to enable the Office of Censorship to perform the functions and duties prescribed by the President, including personal services in the District of Columbia and elsewhere; the employment of aliens as examiners or translators; the employment of a Director and a Deputy Director at not exceeding $10,000 and $9,000 per annum respectively; the acceptance and utilization of voluntary and uncompensated services; not

to exceed $20,000 for temporary employment, without regard to civil-service and classification laws; expenses of attendance at meetings of organizations concerned with the work of the Office; traveling expenses (not to exceed $175,500), including not to exceed $10 per diem in lieu of subsistence and other expenses of persons serving as advisers while away from their homes without other compensation from the United States; payment of living and quarters allowances to personnel stationed outside the continental limits of the United States in accordance with the Standardized Regulations Dated December 30, 1942; printing and binding (not to exceed $355,000); hire, maintenance, and repair of automobiles; purchase of guard uniforms, lawbooks, books of reference, newspapers, and periodicals; purchase of gloves, aprons, and other items necessary for protection from chemicals and other laboratory materials and equipment; $27,800,000: *Provided*, That section 3709 of the Revised Statutes shall not be construed to apply to any purchase made by or service rendered for the Office of Censorship outside the continental limits of the United States when the aggregate amount involved in such case does not exceed $500.

PETROLEUM ADMINISTRATION FOR WAR

Salaries and Expenses: For all necessary expenses of the Petroleum Administration for War in performing its functions as prescribed by the President (Fed. Reg., Decem-

ber 4, 1942), including personal services in the District of Columbia; not to exceed $600,000 for personal services without regard to the civil service and classification laws; printing and binding not to exceed $15,000; traveling expenses not to exceed $320,000, including attendance at meetings of organizations concerned with the purposes of this appropriation, and actual transportation and other necessary expenses and not to exceed $10 per diem in lieu of subsistence of persons serving in an advisory capacity to the Administrator while away from their homes without other compensation from the United States; contract stenographic reporting services; books of reference, newspapers, and periodicals; purchase (not to exceed $12,000), maintenance, repair, and operation of passenger-carrying automobiles; $5,473,000: *Provided*, That section 3709, Revised Statutes, shall not apply to any purchase or service rendered under this appropriation when the aggregate amount involved does not exceed $300.

OFFICE OF PRICE ADMINISTRATION

Salaries and expenses: For all necessary expenses of the Office of Price Administration in carrying out the provisions of the Emergency Price Control Act of 1942, as amended by the Act of October 2, 1942 (50 U. S. C. App. 901), and the provisions of the Act of May 31, 1941 (55 Stat. 236, as amended by the Second War Powers Act, 1942 (50 U. S. C.

App. 622), and all other powers, duties, and functions which may be lawfully delegated to the Office of Price Administration, including personal services in the District of Columbia and elsewhere; expenses of in-service training of employees, including salaries and traveling expenses of instructors; not to exceed $55,000 for the employment of aliens; not to exceed $30,000 for the temporary employment of persons or organizations, by contract or otherwise, without regard to section 3709, Revised Statutes, or the civil-service and classification laws; contract stenographic reporting services; witness fees; purchase of lawbooks, books of reference, newspapers, and periodicals; printing and binding (not to exceed $1,830,815, which limitation shall not apply to the printing of forms, instructions, regulations, and coupon books incidental to the rationing of commodities); (3) *purchase of commodities or services and the testing thereof for the purpose of assuring compliance with the law, but such purchases shall not be induced through any illegal method constituting entrapment;* maintenance, repair, and operation of passenger-carrying vehicles: traveling expenses (not to exceed (4) ~~$7,250,000~~ *$8,925,659*), including (1) attendance at meetings of organizations concerned with the work of the Office of Price Administration, (2) actual transportation and other necessary expenses and

not to exceed $10 per diem in lieu of subsistence of persons serving while away from their homes in an advisory capacity without other compensation from the United States, or at $1 per annum, (3) reimbursement, at not to exceed 3 cents per mile, of employees for expenses incurred by them in official travel in privately owned automobile within the limits of their official stations, (4) expenses of appointees from point of induction in continental United States to their first post of duty in the Territories, and (5) expenses to and from their homes or regular places of business in accordance with the Standardized Government Travel Regulations, including travel in privately owned automobile (and including per diem in lieu of subsistence at place of employment), of persons employed intermittently away from their homes or regular places of business as consultants and receiving compensation on a per diem when actually employed basis; (5) ~~$130,000,000~~ *$177,335,000*, of which (6) ~~sum not less than $59,551,042 shall be allocated for direct obligations of local war price and rationing boards; sums under such appropriation of $165,000,000~~ *amount sums* may be transferred to other departments or agencies of the Government for the performance by them of any of the functions or activities for which this appropriation is made, but unless otherwise authorized by law no other agency of the Government shall perform work or render services for the Office

of Price Administration, whether or not the performance of such work or services involves the transfer of funds or reimbursement of appropriations, unless authority therefor by the Bureau of the Budget shall have been obtained in advance: *Provided*, That sums set apart for special projects (classified in the estimates submitted to Congress as or under "Other contractual services") may be expended for travel expenses, and printing and binding without regard to the limitations herein specified for such objects, but within such amounts as the Director of the Bureau of the Budget may approve therefor and such Director shall report to Congress each such limitation determined by him: *Provided further*, That no part of this appropriation shall be used for the compensation of any officer, agent, clerk, or other employee of the United States who shall divulge or make known in any manner whatever to any person the operations, style of work, or apparatus of any manufacturer or producer visited by him in the discharge of his official duties, or the amount or source of income, profits, losses, expenditures, or any particular thereof, set forth or disclosed in any questionnaire, report, return, or document, required or requested to be filed by order or regulation of the Administrator or to permit any questionnaire, report, return, or document or copy thereof or any book containing any abstract or particulars thereof to

be seen or examined by any person except as provided by law; nor for any person who shall print or publish in any manner whatever, except as hereinafter provided, any questionnaire, report, return, or document or any part thereof or source of income, profits, losses, expenditures, or methods of doing business, appearing in any questionnaire, report, return, or document: *Provided further*, That the foregoing provisions shall not be construed to prevent or prohibit the publication or disclosure of studies, graphs, charts, or other documents of like general character wherein individual statistics or the source thereof is not disclosed or identified directly or indirectly nor to prevent the furnishing in confidence to the War Department, the Navy Department, or the United States Maritime Commission, such data and information as may be requested by them for use in the performance of their official duties: *Provided further*, That no part of this appropriation shall be available for making any subsidy payments: *Provided further*, That no part of this appropriation shall be used to enforce any maximum price or prices on any agricultural commodity or any commodity processed or manufactured in whole or substantial part from any agricultural commodity, including milk and its products and livestock, unless and until (1) the Secretary of Agriculture has determined and published for such agricultural commodity the prices specified in section 3 (a) of the Emergency

Price Control Act of 1942, as amended by Public Law Numbered 729, approved October 2, 1942; (2) in case of a comparable price for such agricultural commodity, the Secretary of Agriculture has held public hearings and determined and published such comparable price in the manner prescribed by section 3 (b) of said Act as amended; and (3) the Secretary of Agriculture has determined after investigation and proclaimed that the maximum price or prices so established on any such agricultural commodity, including milk and its products and livestock, will reflect to the producer of such agricultural commodity a price in conformity with section 3 (c) of said Act as amended: *Provided further,* That such maximum price or prices shall conform in all respects to the provisions of section 3 of Public Law Numbered 729 approved October 2, 1942: *Provided further,* That any employee of the Office of Price Administration is authorized and empowered, when designated for the purpose by the head of the agency, to administer to or take from any person an oath, affirmation, or affidavit when such instrument is required in connection with the performance of the functions or activities of said Office ~~(7): *Provided further,* That no part of any appropriation contained herein shall be used for payment of the salary or expense of any person who, directly or indirectly, pays any subsidy of any kind or character whatsoever, or who~~

directs or authorizes the payment of a subsidy, or who participates in the preparation of or calculations for the payment of a subsidy, or who directs any other person to pay or prepare or calculate or supply information for the payment of a subsidy, or any person who, directly or indirectly, collaborates with, consults, cooperates with, or directly or indirectly aids any other Federal agency for the payment or the preparation of a subsidy; or of any person who engages or participates as aforesaid in the preparation, formulation, or carrying out of any plan or scheme involving the purchase of any commodity by the Government for the purpose of its resale at a price lower than that paid by the Government (8): *Provided further*, That no part of this appropriation shall be directly or indirectly used for the payment of the salary or expenses of any person who engages in or directs the formulation of any price policy, maximum price, or price ceiling with respect to any article or commodity unless such person shall have had not less than five continuous years of actual business experience in the particular field of business, industry or commerce, to which the price policy, maximum price or price ceiling in the formulation of which he is engaged or whose formulation he directs, shall apply; but this limitation shall not apply to any act of the Administrator or Acting Administrator as the case may be, in considering, adopting, signing, and pre-

~~mulgating price policies, maximum prices, or price ceilings formulated and prepared in compliance herewith~~: *Provided further*, That no part of this appropriation shall be used for the promulgation or enforcement of orders requiring grade labelling or standardization of food products, wearing apparel or other processed or manufactured commodities or articles (9): ~~*Provided further*, That no part of this appropriation shall be available for rollbacks on any food commodity which has not yet reached parity nor on any commodity which is not a necessity~~.

OFFICE OF STRATEGIC SERVICES

Salaries and expenses: For all expenses necessary to enable the Office of Strategic Services to carry out its functions and activities, including salaries of a Director at $10,000 per annum, one assistant director and one deputy director at $9,000 per annum each: utilization of voluntary and uncompensated services; procurement of necessary services, supplies and equipment without regard to section 3709, Revised Statutes: travel expenses, including (1) expenses of attendance at meetings of organizations concerned with the work of the Office of Strategic Services, (2) actual transportation and other necessary expenses and not to exceed $10 per diem in lieu of subsistence of persons serving while away from their homes without other compensation from the United States in an advisory capacity, and (3) expenses

outside the United States without regard to the Standardized Government Travel Regulations and the Subsistence Expense Act of 1926, as amended (5 U. S. C. 821–833). and section 901 of the Act of June 29, 1936 (46 U. S. C. 1241); preparation and transportation of the remains of officers and employees who die abroad or in transit, while in the dispatch of their official duties, to their former homes in this country or to a place not more distant for interment, and for the ordinary expenses of such interment; purchase and exchange of lawbooks and books of reference; rental of news-reporting services; purchase of or subscription to commercial and trade reports, newspapers, and periodicals; the rendering of such gratuitous services and the free distribution of such materials as the Director deems advisable; purchase or rental and operation of photographic, reproduction, duplicating and printing machines, equipment, and devices and radio-receiving and radio-sending equipment and devices; maintenance, operation, repair, and hire of motor-propelled or horse-drawn passenger-carrying vehicles and vessels of all kinds; printing and binding; payment of living and quarters allowances to employees with official headquarters located abroad in accordance with regulations approved by the President on December 30, 1942; exchange of funds without regard to section 3651, Revised Statutes (31 U. S. C. 543); purchase and free distribution of firearms, guard uniforms,

special clothing, and other personal equipment; the use of and payment for compartments or other superior accommodations considered necessary by the Director of Strategic Services or his designated representatives for security reasons or the protection of highly technical and valuable equipment; $35,000,000, of which amount such sums as may be authorized by the Director of the Bureau of the Budget may be transferred to other departments or agencies of the Government, either as advance payment or reimbursement of appropriation, for the performance of any of the functions or activities for which this appropriation is made: *Provided*, That $23,000,000 of this appropriation may be expended without regard to the provisions of law and regulations relating to the expenditure of Government funds or the employment of persons in the Government service, and $21,000,000 of such $23,000,000 may be expended for objects of a confidential nature, such expenditures to be accounted for solely on the certificate of the Director of the Office of Strategic Services and every such certificate shall be deemed a sufficient voucher for the amount therein certified (10)~~: *Provided further*. That this appropriation shall not be available, for the salary of any person who, at the time of his employment hereunder, is in the active service of the armed forces of the United States~~.

EXECUTIVE OFFICE OF THE PRESIDENT—
OFFICE FOR EMERGENCY MANAGEMENT

DIVISION OF CENTRAL ADMINISTRATIVE SERVICES

Salaries and Expenses: For all necessary expenses of the Division of Central Administrative Services, including traveling expenses (not to exceed $165,000); printing and binding (not to exceed $100,000); $8,817,200: *Provided,* That there may be transferred to this appropriation from appropriations available to the constituent agencies of the Office for Emergency Management and to the Office of Price Administration such amounts as may be necessary for the procurement of supplies, equipment, and services for such agencies and such Administration, and funds so transferred shall be consolidated with and shall be expendable in the same manner as this appropriation: *Provided further,* That the constitutent agencies (except the War Shipping Administration) of the Office for Emergency Management and the Office of Price Administration shall not establish, in the District of Columbia or in the field, fiscal, procurement, space allocation or procurement, duplicating, distribution, communication, or other general services, wherever the Director of the Bureau of the Budget determines that the Division of Central Administrative Services can render any such service.

Working capital fund: For the establishment of a working capital fund, $750,000, without fiscal year limitation, for the payment of salaries and other expenses necessary to the maintenance and operation of central duplicating and office and laboratory photographic services in the District of Columbia and elsewhere for the constituent agencies of the Office for Emergency Management and the Office of Price Administration; said fund to be reimbursed from applicable funds of the agencies for which services are performed, on the basis of rates which shall include estimated or actual charges for personal services, materials, equipment (including maintenance, repairs, and depreciation) and other expenses: *Provided*, That a separate schedule of expenditures and reimbursements and a statement of the current assets and liabilities of the working capital fund as of the close of the last completed fiscal year shall be included in the annual Budget.

OFFICE OF CIVILIAN DEFENSE

Salaries and expenses: For all necessary expenses of the Office of Civilian Defense, including salary of the Director at not to exceed $10,000 per annum; traveling expenses (not to exceed $550,000); and printing and binding (not to exceed $200,000); $4,000,000.

(11) *Civilian Defense: Not to exceed $13,359,600 of the unexpended balance of $100,000,000 contained in the First*

Deficiency Appropriation Act, 1942, is hereby continued available until June 30, 1944, for the same objects and purposes, including the obligations chargeable to said appropriation, and subject to the same conditions and limitations: Provided, That the total amount available for administrative expenses for the fiscal year 1944 shall not exceed $400,000.

The appropriations herein made for the Office of Civilian Defense shall constitute the total amount to be available for obligation by such agency during the fiscal year 1944 and shall not be supplemented by funds from any Federal source.

OFFICE OF THE COORDINATOR OF INTER-AMERICAN AFFAIRS

Salaries and expenses: For all necessary expenses of the Office of the Coordinator of Inter-American Affairs (hereafter referred to as the Coordinator), including not to exceed $30,000 for the temporary employment of persons or organizations by contract or otherwise without regard to the civil-service and classification laws; employment of aliens; travel expenses, not to exceed $150,000; printing and binding, not to exceed $12,500; entertainment of officials and others of the other American republics; payment to employees with official headquarters outside the continental limits of the United States, in accordance with the Standardized Regulations prescribed by the President on December 30, 1942, of living and quarters allowances; grants of money

or property to governmental and public or private nonprofit institutions and facilities in the United States and the other American republics; the free distribution, donation, or loan of publications, phonograph records, radio scripts, radio transcriptions, art works, motion-picture scripts, motion-picture films, educational material, and such material and equipment as the Coordinator may deem necessary and appropriate to carry out his program; such other gratuitons assistance as the Coordinator deems advisable in the fields of the arts and sciences, education and travel, publications, the radio, the press, and the cinema; expenses of transporting employees of the Office of the Coordinator and their effects from their homes to their places of employment in the other American republics, or from their homes in the other American republics to their places of employment, and return, when specifically authorized by the Coordinator; travel expenses of dependents and transportation of personal effects, from their places of employment to their homes in the United States or in the possessions of the United States or in the other American republics, of employees for whom such expenses were paid by the Government on their assignment to posts in foreign countries; causing corporations to be created under the laws of the District of Columbia, any State of the United States, or any of the other American republics, to assist in carrying

out the Coordinator's program and capitalizing such corporations: *Provided*, That corporations heretofore or hereafter created or caused to be created by the Coordinator primarily for operation outside the continental United States shall determine and prescribe the manner in which their obligations shall be incurred and their expenses allowed and paid without regard to the provisions of law regulating the expenditure, accounting for and audit of Government funds, and may, in their discretion, employ and fix the compensation of officers and employees outside the continental limits of the United States without regard to the provisions of law applicable to the employment and compensation of officers and employees of the United States: *Provided further*, That the Coordinator shall transmit to the President immediately upon the close of the fiscal year a complete financial report of the operations of such corporations; (12) ~~$30,685,000~~ *$30,785,000*, and in addition thereto the Coordinator is authorized to enter into contracts during the fiscal years 1944 and 1945 in an amount not exceeding $18,000,000 for obligations necessary for and incident to his program: *Provided further*, That not to exceed $300,000 of this appropriation shall be available to meet emergencies of a confidential character to be expended under the direction of the Coordinator, who shall make a certificate of the amount of such expenditure which he may think it advisable not to specify and every such

certificate shall be deemed a sufficient voucher for the amount therein certified: *Provided further,* That notwithstanding the provisions of section 3679, Revised Statutes (31 U. S. C. 665), the Coordinator is authorized in making contracts for the use of international short-wave radio stations and facilities, to agree on behalf of the United States to indemnify the owners and operators of such radio stations and facilities, from such funds as may be hereafter appropriated for the purpose, against loss or damage on account of injury to persons or property arising from such use of said radio stations and facilities.

OFFICE OF DEFENSE TRANSPORTATION

Salaries and expenses: For all necessary expenses of the Office of Defense Transportation, including traveling expenses (not to exceed $1,250,000, including reimbursement, at not to exceed 3 cents per mile, of employees for official travel performed by them in privately owned automobiles within the limits of their official stations); printing and binding (not to exceed $250,000, including not to exceed $10,000 for printing and binding outside the continental limits of the United States without regard to provisions of law governing printing and binding (44 U. S. C. 111)); $14,650,000.

OFFICE OF ECONOMIC STABILIZATION

Salaries and expenses: For all necessary expenses of the Office of Economic Stabilization established by Executive

Order Numbered 9250, dated October 3, 1942, including salary of Economic Stabilization Director at $15,000 per annum; temporary employment (not to exceed $20,020) of persons or organizations by contract or otherwise, without regard to section 3709, Revised Statutes and Classification Act of 1923, as amended; traveling expenses (not to exceed $10,660); and printing and binding (not to exceed $2,000); $100,000.

NATIONAL WAR LABOR BOARD

Salaries and expenses: For all necessary expenses of the National War Labor Board, including salaries at not to exceed $10,000 per annum each for the four public members of the Board; travel expenses (not to exceed (13) ~~$1,350,000~~ *$1,369,613*); printing and binding (not to exceed $37,400); actual transportation and other necessary expenses, and not to exceed $25 per diem in lieu of subsistence, whether or not in a travel status, of other members, alternate members and associate members of the Board while serving as such without other compensation from the United States; (14) ~~$13,841,300~~ *$14,341,300.*

OFFICE OF SCIENTIFIC RESEARCH AND DEVELOPMENT

Salaries and expenses: For all necessary expenses of the Office of Scientific Research and Development, including the purchase of reports, documents, plans, or specifications; the employment by contract or otherwise, without regard

to civil-service or classification laws, at not to exceed $25 per day, of engineers, scientists, civilian analysts, technicians, or other necessary professional personnel; and printing and binding, $135,982,500: *Provided,* That there may be paid from this appropriation to the National Academy of Sciences a sum not exceeding $150,000 for the administrative and overhead expenses incurred by said Academy during the fiscal year 1944 in carrying out research projects for Federal agencies, and such sum shall be in addition to any reimbursement otherwise provided for: *Provided further,* That notwithstanding the provisions of section 3679 of the Revised Statutes (31 U. S. C. 665), the Office of Scientific Research and Development is authorized, in making contracts for the conduct of investigations or experiments, to agree on behalf of the United States to indemnify the contractor from such funds as may be hereafter appropriated for the purpose, against loss or damage to persons or property arising from such work: *Provided further,* That funds available to any agency of the Government for scientific, technical, or medical research, development, testing, construction of test models, experimental production, or the provision of facilities therefor, shall be available for transfer with the approval of the head of the agency involved, in whole or in part, to the Office of Scientific Research and Development, and funds so transferred shall be expendable

in the same manner as this appropriation: *Provided further,* That the Director of the Office of Scientific Research and Development may sell, lease, lend, or otherwise dispose of, under such terms and conditions as he may deem advisable, devices, scientific or technical equipment, models, or other articles of personalty, developed, constructed, produced in or purchased for the performance of its scientific or medical contracts, except articles acquired for administrative purposes, and all receipts from such disposition to nongovernmental agencies shall be covered into the Treasury as miscellaneous receipts.

OFFICE OF WAR INFORMATION

Salaries and expenses: For all necessary expenses of the Office of War Information, including the employment of a Director and Associate Director at not exceeding $12,000 and $10,000 per annum, respectively; not to exceed (15) ~~$50,000~~ *$75,000* for the temporary employment in the United States of persons by contract or otherwise without regard to the civil service and classification laws; employment of aliens; employment of persons outside the continental limits of the United States without regard to the provisions of law applicable to the employment and compensation of officers and employees of the United States; travel expenses (not to exceed (16) ~~$500,000~~ *$400,000* for travel within the continental limits of the United States), including such expenses outside

the continental limits of the United States without regard to the Standardized Government Travel Regulations and the Subsistence Expense Act and section 901 of the Act of June 29, 1936 (49 Stat. 2015); expenses of transporting employees and their effects from their homes to their places of employment in a foreign country and return to the United States; purchase of radio time and purchase or rental of facilities for radio transmission; purchase, rental, construction, improvement, maintenance, and operation of facilities for radio transmission, including real property, outside the continental limits of the United States, without regard to the provisions of section 355, Revised Statutes (40 U. S. C. 255) and other provisions of law affecting the purchase or rental of land and the construction of buildings thereon; advertising in foreign newspapers without regard to section 3828, Revised Statutes (44 U. S. C. 324); printing and binding (not to exceed (17) ~~$2,400,000~~ *$1,400,000*, for such expenses within the continental limits of the United States), including printing and binding outside the continental limits of the United States without regard to section 11 of the Act of March 1, 1919 (44 U. S. C. 111); purchase or rental and operation of photographic, reproduction, printing, duplicating, communication, and other machines, equipment, and devices; payment to employees with official headquarters outside the continental limits of the United States, in ac-

cordance with the Standardized Regulations prescribed by the President on December 30, 1942, of living and quarters allowances; exchange of funds without regard to section 3651, Revised Statutes; purchase of twenty-four motor-propelled passenger-carrying vehicles for use outside the continental limits of the United States, may be acquired without regard to statutory limitations as to price and authority to purchase; acquisition, production, and free distribution of publications, phonograph records, radio transcriptions, motion-picture films, photographs and pictures, educational materials, and such other items as the Director may deem necessary to carry out the program of the Office of War Information, and sale or rental of such items by contract or otherwise to firms or individuals for use outside the continental limits of the United States; such gratuitous expenses of travel and subsistence as the Director deems advisable in the fields of education, travel, radio, press, and cinema; not to exceed (18)~~$145,000~~ *$175,000* for entertainment of officials of other countries; payment of the United States share of the expenses of the maintenance, in cooperation with any other of the United Nations, of an organization designed to receive and disseminate information relative to the prosecution of the war; (19)~~$28,972,504~~ *$35,037,593*: *Provided*, That, exclusive of amounts for unvouchered funds and the contingency fund, not more than (20)~~$22,500,000~~ *$25,003,590* (including liv-

ing and quarters allowances) shall be allocated to the Overseas Operations Branch (21)~~and no funds shall be allocated to the Domestic Operations Branch~~ *and not more than $3,561,499 shall be allocated to the Domestic Operations Branch, as follows: Office of the Director, $125,000; Office of Program Coordination, $225,000; News Bureau, $900,000; Bureau of Special Services, $950,000; Radio Bureau, $811,499; Motion Picture Bureau, $50,000; and for accumulated leave of eliminated employees, for liquidation of branches herewith reduced or discontinued, and for carrying out partly completed contracts made in branches herewith reduced or eliminated, $500,000*: *Provided further,* That notwithstanding the provisions of section 3679, Revised Statutes (31 U. S. C. 665), the Office of War Information is authorized in making contracts for the use of international short-wave radio stations and facilities, to agree on behalf of the United States to indemnify the owners and operators of said radio stations and facilities from such funds as may be hereafter appropriated for the purpose, against loss or damage on account of injury to persons or property arising from such use of said radio stations and facilities: *Provided further,* That not to exceed $600,000 of this appropriation shall be available to meet emergencies of a confidential character to be expended under the direction of the Director, who shall make a certificate of the amount of such expenditure

which he may think it advisable not to specify and every such certificate shall be deemed a sufficient voucher for the amount therein certified: *Provided further,* That $5,000,000 of this appropriation shall not be available for expenditure unless the Director of the Office of War Information, with the approval of the (22)~~Director of the Bureau of the Budget~~ *President,* shall determine that such funds in addition to the other funds provided herein are necessary for carrying on activities in conjunction with actual or projected military operations.

(23)*No part of this or any other appropriation shall be expended by the Office of War Information for the preparation, or publication of any pamphlet or other literature for distribution within the United States.*

(24)*The appropriation herein made for the Office of War Information shall constitute the total amount to be available for obligation by such agency during the fiscal year 1944 and shall not be supplemented by funds from any source.*

(25)*OFFICE OF WAR MOBILIZATION*

Salaries and expenses: For all necessary expenses of the Office of War Mobilization, including salary of the Director at $15,000 per annum; salaries of two Assistant Directors at $9,000 per annum each; not to exceed $30,000 for the temporary employment of persons or organizations by contract or otherwise without regard to section 3709,

Revised Statutes, or the civil-service and classification laws; and printing and binding; $138,000.

WAR PRODUCTION BOARD

Salaries and expenses: For all necessary expenses of the War Production Board, including salary of the Chairman at $15,000 per annum; not to exceed $50,000 for the employment of aliens; not to exceed $10,000 for the employment of expert witnesses and not to exceed $100,000 for the temporary employment of persons (including aliens) or organizations, by contract or otherwise, without regard to the civil-service or classification laws; reimbursement at not to exceed 3 cents per mile, of employees for expenses incurred by them in performance of official travel in privately owned automobiles within the limits of their official stations; not to exceed $8,000,000 for travel expenses, including travel outside the United States without regard to the Standardized Government Travel Regulations: not to exceed $2,025,000 for printing and binding; not to exceed $17,000 for the purchase of motor-propelled passenger-carrying vehicles; not to exceed $11,000,000 for scientific research on materials, material substitutes, and other subjects related to the functions of the Board, without regard to section (26)~~3848~~ *3648*, Revised Statutes; and the rental, maintenance, and operation of one airplane; (27)~~$88,200,000~~ *$89,335,440*: *Provided*, That not more than (28)~~$136,000~~ *$271,440* of this sum shall be allocated for salaries of the Information Division.

Smaller War Plants Corporation, administrative expenses: Not to exceed $12,006,000 of the funds of the Smaller War Plants Corporation, acquired in accordance with the Act of June 11, 1942 (Public Law 603), shall be available for the administrative expenses of said Corporation necessary to enable it to carry out the functions vested in it by such Act, to carry out the provisions of section 2 of such Act, and such other functions as may be lawfully delegated to it; including not to exceed $1,000,000 for the temporary employment of persons or organizations by contract or otherwise without regard to the civil-service and classification laws for special services, including audits notwithstanding section 5 of the Act of April 6, 1914 (5 U. S. C. 55); printing and binding; reimbursement, at not to exceed 3 cents per mile, of employees for expenses incurred by them in performance of official travel in privately owned automobiles within the limits of their official stations; the hire of motor-propelled passenger-carrying vehicles; and the objects specified in the general provisions applicable to the constituent agencies under the Office for Emergency Management: *Provided*, That, as determined by the Board of Directors, or such officer as may be designated by the Board of Directors for the purpose, expenditures (including expenditures for services performed on a force account or contract or fee basis) necessary in acquiring, operating, maintaining, improving, or disposing

of real or personal property belonging to the Corporation or in which it has an interest (except property acquired for the administrative purposes of the Corporation), including expenses of collections of pledged collateral and expenses of service and administration of its loans, advances, and property under section 6 of said Act, shall not be considered as administrative expenses for the purposes hereof: *Provided further,* That no part of said $12,006,000 shall be obligated or expended unless and until an appropriate appropriation account shall have been established therefor pursuant to an appropriation warrant or a covering warrant, and all such expenses shall be accounted for and audited in accordance with the Budget and Accounting Act.

WAR RELOCATION AUTHORITY

Salaries and expenses: For all necessary expenses of the War Relocation Authority, (29)~~$18,170,000~~ *$43,170,000*, including expenses incident to the extension of the program provided for in Executive Order 9102 to persons of Japanese ancestry not evacuated from military areas; salary of the Director at not to exceed $10,000 per annum; not to exceed $25,000 for the employment of persons or organizations, by contract or otherwise, without regard to the civil-service and classification laws; employment of aliens; traveling expenses, not to exceed $400,000; printing and binding, not to exceed $48,000;

procurement, without regard to section 3709, Revised Statutes, of supplies and equipment; purchase (not to exceed $42,175) of passenger-carrying automobiles; the leasing to others of land acquired for the program; transfer of household goods and effects as provided by the Act of October 10, 1940, including travel expenses, of employees transferred from other Federal agencies to the Authority at its request; not to exceed $75,000 for payment to States or political subdivisions thereof, or other local public taxing units, of sums in lieu of taxes against real property acquired by the Authority for the purposes hereof; for payments for the performance of governmental services required in connection with the administration of the program; the disposal, by public or private sale, of goods or commodities produced or manufactured in the performance of activities hereunder, the proceeds of which shall be deposited in a special fund and thereafter shall remain available until expended for the purposes hereof: *Provided*, That the provisions of the Act of February 15, 1934 (48 Stat. 351), as amended, relating to disability or death compensation and benefits, shall apply to persons receiving from the United States compensation in the form of subsistence, cash advances, or other allowances in accordance with regulations prescribed by the Director of the War Relocation Authority for work performed in connection with such program, in-

cluding work performed in the War Relocation Work Corps: *Provided further,* That this provision shall not apply in any case coming within the purview of the workmen's compensation laws of any State, Territory, or possession, or in which the claimant has received or is entitled to receive similar benefits for injury or death: *And provided further,* That the limitation placed on the amount available for travel expenses for the War Relocation Authority shall not apply to travel of evacuees and their escorts incident to transfers and relocation.

WAR SHIPPING ADMINISTRATION

War Shipping Administration, revolving fund: To increase the War Shipping Administration revolving fund, $2,200,000,000, which amount, together with other funds heretofore or hereafter made available to such revolving fund, shall be available for carrying on all the activities and functions of the War Shipping Administration (not provided for under other appropriations made to said Administration), under Executive order of February 7, 1942 (7 F. R. 837), and heretofore or hereafter lawfully vested in such Administration, including costs incidental to the acquisition, operation, loading, discharging, and use of vessels transferred for use of any department or agency of the United States, for carrying out the provisions of Executive Order Numbered 9112 of March 26, 1942, and for all administrative expenses

(not to exceed $9,650,000 in the fiscal year 1944), including the employment and compensation of persons in the District of Columbia and elsewhere, such employment and compensation to be in accordance with laws applicable to the employment and compensation of persons by the United States Maritime Commission except section 201 (b) of the Merchant Marine Act, 1936 (49 Stat. 1985); expenses of attendance, when specifically authorized by the Administrator, at meetings concerned with the work of the Administration; actual transportation and other necessary expenses and not to exceed $25 per diem in lieu of subsistence of persons serving while away from their permanent homes or regular places of business in an advisory capacity to or employed by the Administration without other compensation from the United States or at $1 per annum; printing and binding; lawbooks, books of reference, periodicals and newspapers; purchase, maintenance, repair, rental in foreign countries, and operation of passenger-carrying automobiles; travel expenses, including transportation of effects under regulations prescribed by the Administrator, of employees from their homes to their first post of duty in a foreign country; rent, including heat, light, and power, outside the District of Columbia; living and quarters allowances in accordance with the standardized regulations approved by the President December 30, 1942; necessary advance payments in foreign countries; and

the employment, on a contract or fee basis, of persons, firms, or corporations for the performance of special services, including legal services, without regard to section 3709 of the Revised Statutes: *Provided,* That when vessels are transferred or assigned permanently by the War Shipping Administrator to other departments or agencies of the United States Government for operation by them, funds for the operation, loading, discharging, repairs, and alterations, or other use of such vessels may be transferred from this fund to the applicable appropriations of the department or agency concerned in such amounts as may be approved by the Director of the Bureau of the Budget.

Maritime training fund: For the training, recruitment, repatriation, rehabilitation, and placement of personnel for the manning of the merchant marine, and the establishment and maintenance of policies respecting maritime labor relations and conditions, and for administrative expenses (not to exceed $2,600,000) including all the administrative items of expenditure for which the appropriation "War Shipping Administration, Revolving Fund" is available, $72,000,000, of which $5,500,000 shall be available for payment of obligations incurred in the fiscal year 1943.

State Marine Schools: To reimburse the State of California, $50,000; the State of Maine, $50,000; the State of Massachusetts, $50,000; the State of New York, $50,000;

and the State of Pennsylvania, $50,000; for expenses incurred in the maintenance and support of marine schools in such States as provided in the Act authorizing the establishment of marine schools, and so forth, approved March 4, 1911, as amended (34 U. S. C. 1121–1123); and for the maintenance and repair of vessels loaned by the United States to the said States for use in connection with such State marine schools, $100,000; in all, $350,000.

GENERAL PROVISIONS

(a) The foregoing appropriations for the constituent agencies under the Office for Emergency Management shall be available, in addition to the objects specified under each head, and without regard to section 3709, Revised Statutes (except as otherwise specified herein), for personal services in the District of Columbia and elsewhere; contract stenographic reporting services; lawbooks, books of reference, newspapers and periodicals; maintenance, operation, and repair of motor-propelled passenger-carrying vehicles; acceptance and utilization of voluntary and uncompensated services; and traveling expenses, including expenses of attendance at meetings of organizations concerned with the work of the agency from whose appropriation such expenses are paid, and (30) *actual* transportation and other necessary expenses, and not to exceed $10 (unless otherwise specified) per diem in lieu of subsistence, of persons serving while away from

their permanent homes or regular places of business in an advisory capacity to or employed by any of such agencies without other compensation from the United States, or at $1 per annum, and including (upon authorization or approval of the head of any of such agencies) travel expenses to and from their homes or regular places of business in accordance with the Standardized Government Travel Regulations, including travel in privately owned automobile (and including per diem in lieu of subsistence (31) ~~of~~ *at* place of employment), of persons employed intermittently away from their homes or regular places of business as consultants and receiving compensation on a per diem when actually employed basis.

(b) Whenever sums are set apart from the foregoing appropriations for the constituent agencies under the Office for Emergency Management for special projects (classified in the estimates submitted to Congress as or under "Other contractual services") expenditures may be made therefrom for traveling expenses, printing and binding, and purchase of motor-propelled passenger-carrying vehicles without regard to the limitations specified for such objects under the respective heads, but within such amounts as the Director of the Bureau of the Budget may approve therefor and such Director shall report to Congress each such limitation determined by him.

(c) There may be transferred from the appropriations for such constituent agencies to other Government agencies sums for the performance of work or services for the transferring agency but unless otherwise authorized by law, no other agency of the Government shall perform work or render services for any of the constituent agencies, whether or not the performance of such work or services involves the transfer of funds or reimbursement of appropriations, unless authority therefor by the Bureau of the Budget shall have been obtained in advance.

(d) The foregoing general provisions (a), (b), and (c) shall have no application to appropriations for the War Shipping Administration.

(e) The head of any constituent agency may delegate to any official in such agency or in the field offices of the Division of Central Administrative Services the authority to make appointments of personnel and he may also delegate to any official in the agency of which he is the head the authority to make other determinations necessary for the conduct of the administrative management within such agency.

(f) Any employee of any of the constituent agencies is authorized, when designated for the purpose by the head of such agency, to administer to or take from any person an oath, affirmation, or affidavit, when such instrument is

required in connection with the performance of the functions or activities of such agency.

(g) The head of any of the constituent agencies is authorized, in connection with the operations of such agency, to consider, ascertain, adjust, determine, and certify claims against the United States in accordance with the Act of December 28, 1922 (31 U. S. C. 215), and to designate certifying officers in accordance with the Act of December 29, 1941, or to delegate authority to the Director of the Division of Central Administrative Services to designate employees of such Division as certifying officers to certify vouchers payable against the funds of the constituent agency concerned.

(32) *SEC. 102. On the effective date of the Vocational Rehabilitation Act Amendments of 1943, (1) the amounts appropriated in the first, second and fourth paragraphs under the heading "Vocational Rehabilitation" in the Federal Security Agency Appropriation Act, 1944, shall be consolidated into one fund and shall be available for carrying out the provisions of the Vocational Rehabilitation Act Amendments of 1943; except that not to exceed $25,000 shall be available for administrative expenses in providing rehabilitation for disabled residents of the District of Columbia, including printing and binding, travel and subsistence; and (2) the amount appropriated in the fifth paragraph under the heading "Vocational Rehabilitation" in the Federal Secu-*

rity Agency Appropriation Act, 1944, shall be available for administrative expenses in carrying out the provisions of the Vocational Rehabilitation Act Amendments of 1943, and for carrying out the provisions of the Act entitled "An Act to authorize the operation of stands in Federal buildings by blind persons, to enlarge the economic opportunities of the blind, and for other purposes", approved June 20, 1936 (49 Stat. 1559, 1560).

TITLE II—GENERAL PROVISIONS

SEC. 201. No part of any appropriation contained in this Act shall be used to pay the salary or wages of any person who advocates, or who is a member of an organization that advocates, the overthrow of the Government of the United States by force or violence: *Provided,* That for the purposes hereof an affidavit shall be considered prima facie evidence that the person making the affidavit does not advocate, and is not a member of an organization that advocates, the overthrow of the Government of the United States by force or violence: *Provided further,* That any person who advocates, or who is a member of an organization that advocates, the overthrow of the Government of the United States by force or violence and accepts employment the salary or wages for which are paid from any appropriation contained in this Act shall be guilty of a felony and, upon conviction, shall be fined not more than $1,000 or imprisoned for not more than

one year, or both: *Provided further,* That the above penalty clause shall be in addition to, and not in substitution for, any other provisions of existing law.

SEC. 202. The appropriations and authority with respect to appropriations contained herein for the fiscal year 1944 shall be available from and including July 1, 1943, for the purposes respectively provided in such appropriations and authority. All obligations incurred during the period between June 30, 1943, and the date of the enactment of this Act in anticipation of such appropriations and authority are hereby ratified and confirmed if in accordance with the terms thereof.

(33) *SEC. 203. No part of any appropriation contained in this Act shall be available to pay the salary of any person at the rate of $4,500 per annum or more unless such person shall have been appointed by the President by and with the advice and consent of the Senate.*

SEC. (34) ~~203~~ *204.* This Act may be cited as the "National War Agencies Appropriation Act, 1944".

Passed the House of Representatives June 18, 1943.

Attest: SOUTH TRIMBLE,

Clerk.

Passed the Senate with amendments June 30 (legislative day, May 24), 1943.

Attest: EDWIN A. HALSEY,

Secretary.

78TH CONGRESS
1ST SESSION

H. R. 2968

AN ACT

Making appropriations for war agencies in the Executive Office of the President for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1944, and for other purposes.

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

JUNE 30, 1943

Ordered to be printed with the amendments of the Senate numbered

House of Representatives

THURSDAY, JULY 1, 1943

The House met at 11 o'clock a. m.

The Chaplain, Rev. James Shera Montgomery, D. D., offered the following prayer:

O Lord, our God, Thou art very great. Thou art clothed with honor and majesty. Thou coverest Thyself with light as with a garment. Thou stretchest out the heavens like a curtain. Thou layest the beams of Thy chambers in the waters. Thou makest the clouds Thy chariots and walkest upon the wings of the wind. O Lord, how manifold are Thy works; in wisdom Thou hast made them all; the earth is full of Thy riches.

Heavenly Father, every day's dawn awakens the echo of Thy merciful providence—a miracle of Thy great love, so gloriously and impartially given. We pray that we may lay hold of this truth and hide it away in our hearts. Direct us to hallow all our days with a reverent recognition of Thee as our Creator, and may we love to call Thee "our Father." We beseech Thee ever to inspire us with the faith that springs like the eagle soaring to meet the sun and praying exultingly unto Thee: "O Lord, Thy will be done." Give us the spirit that enables us to walk our ways in contentment and peace. Make sorrow a stranger to all our firesides and let Thy love radiate in all our homes, and unto Thee shall be the praise both now and ever. In our Redeemer's name. Amen.

THE JOURNAL

The Journal of the proceedings of yesterday was read and approved.

MESSAGE FROM THE SENATE

A message from the Senate, by Mr. Frazier, its legislative clerk, announced that the Senate had passed without amendment a concurrent resolution of the House of the following title:

H. Con. Res. 33. Concurrent resolution relating to the enrollment of H. R. 2869.

The message also announced that the Senate had passed a bill of the following title, in which the concurrence of the House is requested:

S. 1130. An act to provide for the care of children of mothers employed in war areas in the United States, and for other purposes.

The message also announced that the Senate had passed, with amendments in which the concurrence of the House is requested a bill of the House of the following title:

H. R. 2968. An act making appropriations for war agencies in the Executive Office of the President for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1944, and for other purposes.

The message also announced that the Senate insists upon its amendments to the foregoing bill, requests a conference with the House on the disagreeing vote of the two Houses thereon, and appoints Mr. McKELLAR, Mr. GLASS, Mr. HAYDEN, Mr. TYDINGS, Mr. RUSSELL, Mr. NYE, Mr. LODGE, and Mr. HOLMAN to be be the conferees on the part of the Senate.

The message also announced that the Senate further insists upon its amendments numbered 5, 60, and 61 to the bill (H. R. 2714 entitled "An act making appropriations to supply urgent deficiencies in certain appropriations for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1943, and for prior fiscal years, and for other purposes," disagreed to by the House of Representatives, and agrees to a further conference with the House on the disagreeing votes of the two Houses thereon, and appoints Mr. McKELLAR, Mr. GLASS, Mr. HAYDEN, Mr. TYDINGS, Mr. RUSSELL, Mr. NYE, Mr. LODGE to be conferees on the part of the Senate.

The message also announced that the Senate agrees to the reports of the committees of conference on the disagreeing votes of the two Houses on the amendments of the Senate to bills of the House of the following titles:

H. R. 2869. An act to continue Commodity Credit Corporation an an agency of the United States, increase its borrowing power, revise the basis of the annual appraisal of its assets, and for other purposes, and

H. R. 2996. An act making appropriations for the Military Establishment for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1944, and for other purposes.

THE MEAT SHORTAGE

The SPEAKER. The Chair recognizes the gentleman from California [Mr. ELLIOTT].

Mr. ELLIOTT. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to address the House for 1 minute.

The SPEAKER. Without objection, it is so ordered.

There was no objection.

Mr. ELLIOTT. Mr. Speaker, the continued bungling of the O. P. A. regarding the meat situation in the United States is growing worse hourly. I bring this to your attention again this morning for the simple reason that in some areas the people are not receiving meat even though they have points entitling them to buy it. Cattle are being taken from the fattening pens and placed back on the ranges. This certainly seems to be a shame when we have more meat animals today in the United States than at any time in the history of our Nation. We are killing one of the best businesses the country has ever had all because some people down here in O. P. A. who know nothing whatsoever about it set up rules and regulations that strangle it.

The SPEAKER. The time of the gentleman from California has expired.

EXTENSION OF REMARKS

Mr. COURTNEY. Mr. Speaker, I desire to submit two unanimous consent requests: First, to extend my own remarks in the RECORD and to include therein a letter from Hon. Gordon H. Turner, an official of the National Youth Administration in Nashville, together with a report by Dr. S. L. Smith, Chairman of the Tennessee National Youth Administration Advisory Committee for the fiscal year just closing.

The SPEAKER. Without objection, it is so ordered.

There was no objection.

[The matter referred to appears in the Appendix.]

Mr. COURTNEY. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to extend my own remarks in the RECORD and by request to include a short summary of peace proposals submitted to me by a constituent.

The SPEAKER. Without objection, it is so ordered.

There was no objection.

[The matter referred to appears in the Appendix.]

Mr. McKENZIE. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to extend my own remarks in the RECORD and to include therein a resolution.

The SPEAKER. Without objection, it is so ordered.

There was no objection.

[The matter referred to appears in the Appendix.]

Mr. BURGIN. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to extend my own remarks in the RECORD and to include therein a radio address made by Edward R. Murrow over the Columbia Broadcasting System from Philadelphia on June 20, 1943.

The SPEAKER. Without objection, it is so ordered.

There was no objection.

[The matter referred to appears in the Appendix.]

THE MEAT SHORTAGE IN NEW YORK

Mr. CELLER. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to address the House for 1 minute.

The SPEAKER. Without objection, it is so ordered.

There was no objection.

Mr. CELLER. Mr. Speaker, I have called attention frequently to the shortage of meat in New York City and the situation this morning I will say is getting worse. People stand in line for hours to get a lamb chop. Steaks are out of the question. Roast beef is beyond the pay range of anybody in New York unless he has ample economic se-

curity; yet the New York Times this morning again repeats the statement that there is a vast surplus of cattle, and a Mr. Montague, general counsel for the United States Southwestern Cattle Growers, says that there is a surplus of 15,000,000 head of cattle in the West. What are you going to do to help get this beef to New York? We have been struggling with this question for some time.

There must be some solution found even if it means the seizing of some of these cattle. The War Food Administration seized corn in western elevators, the time may have arrived for drastic action by way of seizure of cattle to get meat to industrial areas. The War Powers Acts give ample authority. The price paid maybe will be the standard price set by the Department of Agriculture or the War Food Administration. The growers and farmers should have no losses, but that meat should be gotten to the East.

The SPEAKER. The time of the gentleman from New York has expired.

PAY-AS-YOU-GO TAXATION

Mr. CARLSON of Kansas. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to address the House for 1 minute.

The SPEAKER. Without objection, it is so ordered.

There was no objection.

Mr. CARLSON of Kansas. Mr. Speaker, although the House may little note it should long remember July 1, 1943. Today marks the inauguration of a great change in the affairs of the American people. It is the day that marks the beginning of a pay-as-you-earn tax collection system. I believe it is safe to state that this day marks the beginning of the end of retroactive personal income taxation. It is the day on which the employers of the United States begin to withhold at the source taxes on the income of about 40,000,000 persons.

While the Congress did not approve of my original proposal to move the tax clock ahead 1 year without any doubling up of taxes, it did make the greatest change and improvement in our personal income tax law since its enactment in 1913.

I only want to take advantage of the occasion to say a few words which might fall under the heading of "unfinished business" as far as pay-as-you-go taxation is concerned. I am prompted to do this because I know that the final terms of that legislation came to rest rather heavily and somewhat unfairly on some taxpayers and employers. I therefore want to assure all those who may feel they have been unjustly dealt with that pay-as-you-go legislation is not regarded by some as complete, perfect, or finished. As it stands it is merely the best that could be done under difficult circumstances. Therefore, so far as I can do so I shall make every effort to prepare and enact legislation that will remove any inequities which may be demonstrated. Whenever new revenue legislation is again taken up in which changes of that kind properly may be included I shall do all I can to that end.

THE MEAT SITUATION IN NEW YORK CITY

Mr. HOFFMAN. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to address the House for 1 minute and to revise and extend my own remarks.

The SPEAKER. Without objection, it is so ordered.

There was no objection.

[Mr. HOFFMAN addressed the House. His remarks will appear hereafter in the Appendix.]

NATIONAL WAR AGENCIES

Mr. CANNON of Missouri. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to take from the Speaker's table the bill H. R. 2968, the national war agencies bill, with Senate amendments thereto, disagree to the Senate amendments and agree to the conference asked by the Senate.

The Clerk read the title of the bill.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Missouri [Mr. CANNON]?

There was no objection, and the Speaker appointed the following conferees on the part of the House: Messrs. CANNON of Missouri, WOODRUM of Virginia, LUDLOW, SNYDER, O'NEAL, RABAUT, JOHNSON of Oklahoma, TABER, WIGGLESWORTH, LAMBERTSON, and DITTER.

EXTENSION OF REMARKS

Mr. SPRINGER. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to extend my own remarks in the RECORD and to include therein an editorial appearing in the Washington News of June 29.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Indiana [Mr. SPRINGER]?

There was no objection.

[The matter referred to appears in the Appendix.]

Mr. SCHWABE. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to extend my own remarks in the RECORD and to include the report of a meeting of farmers living in Howard County, Mo.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Missouri [Mr. SCHWABE]?

There was no objection.

[The matter referred to appears in the Appendix.]

Mr. CARSON of Ohio. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to extend my own remarks in the RECORD and to include therein a resolution from the farmers of Wayne County, Ohio.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Ohio [Mr. CARSON]?

There was no objection.

[The matter referred to appears in the Appendix.]

(Mr. O'NEAL asked and was given permission to extend his own remarks in the RECORD.)

PERMISSION TO ADDRESS THE HOUSE

Mr. PHILBIN. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to address the House for 1 minute and to revise and extend my own remarks in the RECORD.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Massachusetts [Mr. PHILBIN]?

There was no objection.

AMENDMENT TO CIVIL SERVICE ACT CONCERNING THOSE INDUCTED OR ENLISTED IN THE ARMED FORCES

Mr. PHILBIN. Mr. Speaker, I am introducing today a bill which I regard to be of very considerable importance to those who have left their civilian occupations and who are now enlisted in the armed forces of the United States.

This bill provides protection for all those who, while they are enjoying civil service eligibility, are inducted or enlisted in the armed forces, by suspending permanent appointments to civil-service positions for the duration and a short period thereafter. While the bill does not in any way infringe upon appointments under war-service regulations, it gives the service man or woman the opportunity to avail themselves of a previously acquired civil service status at the end of the war.

The bill also provides that no period of time served subsequent to May 1, 1940, shall be counted in determining the period of eligibility for appointment under the civil-service laws if such person's name appeared on an eligible register or on a reemployment or replacement list of the Civil Service Commission at the time he entered active military or naval service or if he attained eligibility during such service.

Since this bill affords a substantial measure of protection to those in the armed forces of our country, I am sure it will be given very careful consideration by the committee and ultimately by the House.

CORRECTION OF RECORD

Mr. RANKIN. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to correct the RECORD. On page A3570 of the Appendix of the RECORD of yesterday, I said:

> The people I represent were paying on an average of 9 cents a kilowatt-hour for all the power used in their homes.

That means 10 years ago.

> Last year that power cost them on an average 1 cent a kilowatt-hour.

What I intended to say was:

> Last year the residential consumers of my home town paid 1 cent a kilowatt-hour for their electricity.

Electricity cost the people of the entire district a little more than 1 cent, something like one-seventh or probably one-eighth of what they paid 10 years ago when Wendell Willkie and that bunch of highbinders were robbing us through the Commonwealth & Southern.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Mississippi [Mr. RANKIN]?

There was no objection.

PERMISSION TO ADDRESS THE HOUSE

Mr. RANKIN. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to address the House for 1 minute and to revise and extend my own remarks in the RECORD.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Mississippi [Mr. RANKIN]?

There was no objection.

[Mr. RANKIN addressed the House. His remarks appear in the Appendix of today's RECORD.]

July 3

78TH CONGRESS } HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES { REPORT
1st Session } { No. 662

WAR AGENCIES IN THE EXECUTIVE OFFICE OF THE PRESIDENT

JULY 3, 1943.—Ordered to be printed

Mr. CANNON of Missouri, from the committee of conference, submitted the following

CONFERENCE REPORT

[To accompany H. R. 2968]

The committee of conference on the disagreeing votes of the two Houses on the amendments of the Senate to the bill (H. R. 2968) making appropriations for war agencies in the Executive Office of the President for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1944, and for other purposes, having met, after full and free conference, have agreed to recommend and do recommend to their respective Houses as follows:

That the Senate recede from its amendments numbered 1, 3, 4, and 29.

That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendments of the Senate numbered 7, 9, 10, 13, 15, 16, 17, 18, 22, 26, 30, and 31; and agree to the same.

Amendment numbered 5:

That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 5, and agree to the same with an amendment, as follows:

In lieu of the sum proposed insert *$155,000,000*; and the Senate agree to the same.

Amendment numbered 6:

That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 6, and agree to the same with an amendment, as follows:

Omit the matter inserted by said amendment, and restore the matter stricken out by said amendment, amended to read as follows: *sum not less than $56,000,000 shall be allocated for direct obligations of local war price and rationing boards; sums under such appropriation of $155,000,000*; and the Senate agree to the same.

Amendment numbered 8:

That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 8; and agree to the same with an amendment, as follows:

Restore the matter stricken out by said amendment, amended to read as follows: *: Provided further, That no part of this appropriation shall be directly or indirectly used for the payment of the salary or expenses of any person who directs the formulation of any price policy, maximum price, or price ceiling with respect to any article or commodity unless, in the judgment of the Administrator, such person shall be qualified by experience in business, industry or commerce; but this limitation shall not apply to the Administrator or Acting Administrator as the case may be, in considering, adopting, signing, and promulgating price policies, maximum prices, or price ceilings formulated and prepared in compliance herewith*; and the Senate agree to the same.

Amendment numbered 12:

That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 12, and agree to the same with an amendment, as follows:

In lieu of the sum proposed insert *$30,735,000*; and the Senate agree to the same.

Amendment numbered 14:

That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 14, and agree to the same with an amendment, as follows:

In lieu of the sum proposed insert *$14,091,300*; and the Senate agree to the same.

Amendment numbered 19:

That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 19, and agree to the same with an amendment, as follows:

In lieu of the sum proposed insert *$33,222,504*; and the Senate agree to the same.

Amendment numbered 20:

That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 20, and agree to the same with an amendment, as follows:

In lieu of the sum proposed insert *$24,000,000*; and the Senate agree to the same.

Amendment numbered 21:

That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 21, and agree to the same with an amendment, as follows:

In lieu of the matter stricken out and inserted by said amendment, insert the following: *and not more than $2,750,000 shall be allocated to the Domestic Operations Branch for the following functions only: Office of the Director, including book and magazine coordination sections; Office of Program Coordination; News Bureau; Bureau of Special Services; Radio Bureau; Motion Picture Bureau, not exceeding $50,000; and for accumulated leave of eliminated employees, for liquidation of*

organization units herewith reduced or discontinued, and for carrying out partly completed contracts made in organization units herewith reduced or eliminated, not exceeding $500,000; and the Senate agree to the same.

Amendment numbered 23:

That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 23, and agree to the same with an amendment, as follows:

In line 4 of said amendment before the word "within" insert the words *to the public*; and the Senate agree to the same.

Amendment numbered 27:

That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 27, and agree to the same with an amendment, as follows:

In lieu of the sum proposed insert *$89,267,720*; and the Senate agree to the same.

Amendment numbered 28:

That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 28, and agree to the same with an amendment, as follows:

In lieu of the sum proposed insert *$203,720*; and the Senate agree to the same.

The committee of conference report in disagreement amendments number 2, 11, 24, 25, 32, 33, and 34.

CLARENCE CANNON,
C. A. WOODRUM,
LOUIS LUDLOW,
J. BUELL SNYDER,
EMMET O'NEAL,
LOUIS C. RABAUT,
JOHN TABER,
R. B. WIGGLESWORTH,
W. P. LAMBERTSON,
J. W. DITTER,
Managers on the part of the House.

KENNETH MCKELLAR,
CARL HAYDEN,
M. E. TYDINGS,
GERALD P. NYE,
H. C. LODGE, JR.,
RUFUS C. HOLMAN,
Managers on the part of the Senate.

STATEMENT OF THE MANAGERS ON THE PART OF THE HOUSE

The managers on the part of the House at the conference on the disagreeing votes of the two Houses on the amendments of the Senate to the bill (H. R. 2968) making appropriations for war agencies in the Executive Office of the President for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1944, and for other purposes, submit the following statement in explanation of the effect of the action agreed upon and recommended in the accompanying conference report as to each of such amendments, namely:

No. 1: The Senate amendment provides that section 3741 of the Revised Statutes need not be applicable to operations of the Board of Economic Warfare outside continental United States. The Senate recedes.

Nos. 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, and 9, relating to the Office of Price Administration: Appropriates $155,000,000, instead of $130,000,000 as proposed by the House and $177,335,000 as proposed by the Senate; provides that not less than $56,000,000, instead of $59,551,042 as proposed by the House, shall be set apart exclusively for direct obligations of local war price and rationing boards; strikes out the authority, inserted by the Senate, for the purchase of commodities or services for the purpose of securing compliance with the law; makes available for travelling expenses, not to exceed $7,250,000 as proposed by the House, instead of $8,925,659 as proposed by the Senate; accepts the Senate amendment striking out the House limitation with respect to use of the appropriation, directly or indirectly, for preparing or carrying out any subsidy programs; accepts the Senate amendment striking out the House provision prohibiting use of the appropriation for roll-backs on any food commodity which has not yet reached parity nor on any commodity which is not a necessity; the House bill contains a limitation on use of the Office of Price Administration appropriation prohibiting payment of salary to any person who engages in or directs the formulation of price policy, price ceiling, or maximum price with respect to any article or commodity unless such person has had not less than 5 years of continuous actual business experience in the particular line of business to which the price relates; the Senate struck out this limitation; the conference agreement restores the prohibition modified so as to provide that the appropriation shall not be used for the salary of any person who directs the formulation of a price policy, maximum price, or price ceiling with respect to any article or commodity unless, in the judgment of the Administrator, such person shall be qualified by experience in business, industry, or commerce.

No. 10: The House bill contained a limitation on the funds for the Office of Strategic Services prohibiting their use for the salary of any person who at the time of employment thereunder is in the active armed forces of the United States. The Senate struck out this provision and the House accepts the Senate amendment.

No. 12: Appropriates $30,735,000 for the Office of Coordinator of Inter-American Affairs, instead of $30,785,000 as proposed by the Senate and $30,685,000 as proposed by the House.

Nos. 13 and 14, relating to the National War Labor Board: Appropriates $14,091,300, instead of $13,841,300 as proposed by the House and $14,341,900 as proposed by the Senate; and allows $1,369,613 for travel as proposed by the Senate instead of $1,350,000 as proposed by the House.

Nos. 15, 16, 17, 18, 19, 20, 21, 22, and 23, relating to the Office of War Information: Appropriates $33,222,504, instead of $35,037,593 as proposed by the Senate and $28,972,504 as proposed by the House; allocates $24,000,000 to the Overseas Operations Branch, instead of $25,003,590 as proposed by the Senate and $22,500,000 as proposed by the House; allocates $2,750,000 for the Domestic Operations Branch, instead of $3,561,499 as proposed by the Senate and nothing as proposed by the House; retains the bureau earmarking for the Domestic Operations Branch proposed by the Senate modified so as to include the Book and Magazine Coordination Sections but to omit the amount earmarking proposed by the Senate except not to exceed $50,000 for the Motion Picture Bureau and not to exceed $500,000 for liquidation expenses; permits the use of not more than $75,000 as proposed by the Senate, instead of $50,000 as proposed by the House, for temporary employment in the United States without regard to civil service and classification law; limits travel within the United States to not to exceed $400,000 as proposed by the Senate instead of $500,000 as proposed by the House; limits printing and binding expenses within the continental United States to $1,400,000 as proposed by the Senate, instead of $2,400,000 as proposed by the House; makes not to exceed $175,000 available for entertainment expenses as proposed by the Senate instead of $145,000 as proposed by the House; and inserts the paragraph proposed by the Senate prohibiting use of the funds of the Office of War Information for preparation or publication of any pamphlet or other literature for distribution within the United States modified so as to relate the prohibition to "public distribution".

Nos. 26, 27, and 28, relating to the War Production Board: Appropriates $89,267,720, instead of $88,200,000 as proposed by the House and $89,335,440 as proposed by the Senate; makes $203,720 available for salaries for the Information Division, instead of $136,000 as proposed by the House and $271,440 as proposed by the Senate; and makes a technical correction in the citation of a statute.

No. 29: Appropriates $48,170,000 as proposed by the House instead of $43,170,000 as proposed by the Senate for the War Relocation Authority.

Nos. 30 and 31: Makes technical corrections in the general provisions applicable to the constituent units of the Office for Emergency Management.

AMENDMENTS REPORTED IN DISAGREEMENT

No. 2: Relating to the use of the funds of the Board of Economic Warfare. The managers on the part of the House will move to accept the Senate amendment with an amendment.

No. 11: Relating to the Office of Civilian Defense. The Senate amendment continues available in 1944 not to exceed $13,359,600 of the unexpended balance of funds heretofore appropriated for procurement of protective equipment for civilian defense and allows $400,000 for administrative expenses. The House managers will move to accept the Senate amendment providing $10,500,000 of such balance and $700,000 for administrative expense.

No. 24: Relating to the Office of War Information. The Senate amendment prohibits supplementation from any other source of the funds carried in the bill. The House managers will move to recede and concur.

No. 25: Appropriating $138,000 for salaries and expenses of the Office of War Mobilization. The House managers will move to recede and concur.

No. 32: The Senate amendment makes the funds in the Federal Security Appropriation Act, 1944, available to carry out the provisions of the Vocational Rehabilitation Act amendments of 1943. The House managers will move to recede and concur.

Nos. 33 and 34: The Senate amendment prohibits use of any of the funds in the bill for the payment of any persons in any of the war agencies included in the bill receiving a salary of $4,500 or more unless such persons have been appointed by the President by and with the advice and consent of the Senate. The House managers will move further to insist on disagreement to the Senate amendments.

CLARENCE CANNON,
C. A. WOODRUM,
LOUIS LUDLOW,
J. BUELL SNYDER,
EMMET O'NEAL.
LOUIS C. RABAUT,
JOHN TABER,
R. B. WIGGLESWORTH,
W. P. LAMBERTSON,
J. W. DITTER,
Managers on the part of the House.

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Therefore, multiplying the number of nonjudicial trials is as absurd as trying to make three—or a dozen—wrongs constitute a right.

In the second place, the Congress has no more constitutional power to invade the province of the Executive authority by requiring the Chief Executive to submit the appointments of certain named employees in the executive branch of our Government to the Senate for confirmation, vel non—the right to appoint whom was vested by act of Congress in subordinate officials of the executive branch—than it has to remove them from office by more direct legislative action.

So, neither postponing the date of execution nor the grant of the possibility of another nonjudicial trial, adds any color or semblance of constitutionality to this latest proposal. Nor is the invasion of the province of the Executive power cured by attempting to force the Chief Executive to submit these names for the advice and consent of the Senate.

May I again call your attention to some of the decisions of the Supreme Court of the United States that support these contentions? Here they are: *Cummings* v. *Missouri* (71 U. S. (4 Wall. 277); *Ex parte Garland* (71 U. S. (4 Wall.) 333); *Myers* v. *U. S.* (272 U. S. 52); *U. S.* v. *Perkins* (116 U. S. 483); *Humphrey's Executor* v. *U. S.* (295 U. S. 602); *Morgan* v. *T. V. A.* (115 Fed. (2d) 990), in which certiorari was denied in 61 Supreme Court Report 806.

Mr. CANNON of Missouri. Mr. Speaker, I yield 7 minutes to the gentleman from Virginia [Mr. WOODRUM].

Mr. WOODRUM of Virginia. Mr. Speaker, I hope very much that the House will adopt this conference report. I think it has been shown here that every member of this conference committee has supported and is supporting the Kerr committee. Every member of this conference feels just as keenly about the merits and the importance of the Kerr amendment as any Member of this House can feel. But, after all, it is a condition and not a theory that we are confronted with. I would like for just a minute, if you will bear with me, to review the history of this thing. Let me say, if I may be pardoned for being a little personal, that the first amendment ever written into any Federal law, seeking to keep Communists off the pay roll or take them off, was an amendment of which I was the author, and was put into the W. P. A. bill which our investigating committee reported to this House. That is how I feel about it; how strongly I feel about it.

Mr. HOBBS. Mr. Speaker, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. WOODRUM of Virginia. I have not much time.

Mr. HOBBS. That was the abolition of an entire project or class; was it not?

Mr. WOODRUM of Virginia. That was an amendment that provided that nobody could draw pay unless he signed a statement saying that he was not a Communist. It was a sweeping amendment, and it did clean off a lot of people from the rolls.

Let us go back a moment and see where we are. When we first came in at the beginning of this session and started to have amendments put on appropriation bills taking off the Federal pay roll certain individuals because charges had been preferred against them by the gentleman from Texas [Mr. DIES], what did the membership of the House say about it? You remember what we said? We said, "That is all right. If they are unfit to serve, let us take them off, but we want some evidence of that. These men are entitled to a day in court. Let us have an orderly procedure, bring us an orderly record, and then we will vote on it." I think that was a tenable position, and we set up the Kerr committee, composed of splendid gentlemen, men of fine attainment who have worked honestly and sincerely and brought in a report on which practically all of us agree.

We voted them off the pay roll. Now, let us try to be fair and let us examine our own position a little. We could not take this action just by a simple resolution of the House of Representatives. It must be concurred in by the Senate of the United States. I do not think we can express so much amazement that a United States Senator said just what you and I said. What did we do? We carried this bill to the Senate. We said "Senator, here are three men. We have looked into it and they are unfit for service. Will you please sign on the dotted line and turn them out?" "Well," the Senator said, "gentlemen, that is very interesting. Who are they?" "Here are their names. We have looked into it. Do not worry about it. They are unfit for service. The Kerr committee looked into it." The Senator said, "Well, maybe they did, but I do not know anything about it and before I put my name on the dotted line to take a man off the pay roll because he is unfit for public service I want to know what I am doing."

Now, if we want to be fair, that is not an entirely reasonable position. The first time the Senate voted on that, 60 to 0, that is the way it stood. They did not have a line of evidence, not the scratch of a pen in any shape or form except that the House had taken this action, and the Senate was called upon to concur.

Now, what happened? We were able to get that evidence into the hands of a few Senators, and they examined it, and almost without exception they concurred in the action of the House. I do not have the remotest fear that as to these three men mentioned in this report, when the Senate has the facts—and it should be our purpose to give them the facts between now and November 15—they will be just as much interested in taking unfit people off the Federal pay roll as you and I and the House of Representatives.

We certainly have no right to assume that we have a corner on all the patriotism or the zeal for cleaning up the public service at this end of the Capitol. We did put quite a problem on the doorstep of the gentlemen of the Senate when we asked them to accept our action without any examination whatsoever. Now, if the House adopts this conference report, then two things must happen if these men stay on the public pay roll. The President has to send their names to Congress. I cannot possibly think he would do that, but sometimes things have happened that I did not think could happen. But if it did happen, I am confident that when this House and the Kerr committee and those of us who are interested lay the facts, as we have them in the records, on the desks of the Senators involved, the confirmation of these gentlemen will never come about. If that comes about, then we will have carried into execution the judgment of the Kerr committee.

Now, what is the other alternative? Vote down this conference report. If you do, where are you? These gentlemen stay on the pay roll.

Mr. MORRISON of North Carolina. Will the gentleman yield?

Mr. WOODRUM of Virginia. I yield.

Mr. MORRISON of North Carolina. Does the Kerr committee report suggest what should be done with these men?

Mr. WOODRUM of Virginia. Yes, sir; take them off the pay roll.

Mr. MORRISON of North Carolina. The report itself recommends that?

Mr. WOODRUM of Virginia. Take them off the payroll. That is what we all want to see done. That is what ought to be done. If it is not done here, I think every Member of this House ought to stand fast until it is done. I believe it will be done.

Now, if we turn down the conference report, those gentlemen stay on the pay roll. The conferees will have to go back. The deficiency subcommittee will have to reintroduce a bill for all of these department deficiencies and bring it in without the Kerr amendment and get it passed in a week or 10 days, and then all the work of the Kerr committee is gone. You have to start all over again.

Mr. MARCANTONIO. Will the gentleman yield?

Mr. WOODRUM of Virginia. I yield.

Mr. MARCANTONIO. I wish to make my position clear. I am opposed to removing these men from the pay roll, and I believe the date when they go off the pay roll makes no difference. Therefore, I shall oppose this so-called compromise.

Mr. WOODRUM of Virginia. I understand the gentleman's position.

Mr. WHITE. Will the gentleman yield?

Mr. WOODRUM of Virginia. I yield.

Mr. WHITE. I think in the interest of good government this is the most wholesome thing the Congress can do.

The SPEAKER. The time of the gentleman from Virginia has expired.

Mr. CANNON of Missouri. Mr. Speaker, I move the previous question on the conference report.

Mr. HENDRICKS. Mr. Speaker, I offer a privileged motion.

Mr. CANNON of Missouri. I do not yield for that purpose, Mr. Speaker. I move the previous question.

Mr. HENDRICKS. A privileged motion, Mr. Speaker.

The SPEAKER. A motion to recommit is not in order, because the Senate

has already acted upon the conference report.

Without objection, the previous question is ordered.

There was no objection.

The SPEAKER. The question is on agreeing to the conference report.

Mr. HENDRICKS. Mr. Speaker, I ask for the yeas and nays.

The SPEAKER. Twenty-eight Members have arisen; not a sufficient number.

Mr. HENDRICKS. Mr. Speaker, I object to the vote on the ground there is no quorum present.

The SPEAKER. The Chair will count. [After counting.] Two hundred eighty-four Members are present, a quorum.

The conference report was agreed to.

A motion to reconsider was laid on the table.

The SPEAKER. The Clerk will report the amendment in disagreement.

The Clerk read as follows:

Amendment No. 61: On page 49, line 10, strike out "305" and insert "304."

Mr. CANNON of Missouri. Mr. Speaker, I move the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate No. 61, and agree to the same with an amendment.

The SPEAKER. The Clerk will report the motion.

The Clerk read as follows:

Mr. CANNON of Missouri moves that the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 61, and agree to the same with an amendment, as follows: In lieu of the number proposed, insert 306, and after section 304 of the bill, insert a new section as follows:

"SEC. 305. The appropriations and authority with respect to appropriations in this act in whole or in part for the fiscal year 1944 shall be available from and including July 1, 1943, for the purposes respectively provided in such appropriations and authority. All obligations incurred during the period between June 30, 1943, and the date of the enactment of this act in anticipation of such appropriations and authority are hereby ratified and confirmed if in accordance with the terms hereof."

Mr. CANNON of Missouri. Mr. Speaker, this amendment is made necessary by the fact that we were unable to pass the bill in time to make the 1944 funds in the bill available on the 1st day of the fiscal year. This amendment merely makes the 1944 money retroactive to the 1st day of the fiscal year.

The SPEAKER. The question is on the motion of the gentleman from Missouri.

The motion was agreed to.

A motion to reconsider was laid on the table.

APPROPRIATIONS FOR WAR AGENCIES IN THE EXECUTIVE OFFICE OF THE PRESIDENT, 1944

Mr. CANNON of Missouri submitted the following conference report and statement on the bill (H. R. 2968) making appropriations for war agencies in the Executive Office of the President for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1944, and for other purposes:

CONFERENCE REPORT

The committee of conference on the disagreeing votes of the two Houses on the amendments of the Senate to the bill (H. R. 2968) "making appropriations for war agencies in the Executive Office of the President for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1944, and for other purposes," having met, after full and free conference, have agreed to recommend and do recommend to their respective Houses as follows:

That the Senate recede from its amendments numbered 1, 3, 4, and 29.

That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendments of the Senate numbered 7, 9, 10, 13, 15, 16, 17, 18, 22, 26, 30, and 31; and agree to the same.

Amendment numbered 5: That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 5, and agree to the same with an amendment, as follows: In lieu of the sum proposed insert "$155,000,000"; and the Senate agree to the same.

Amendment numbered 6: That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 6, and agree to the same with an amendment, as follows: Omit the matter inserted by said amendment, and restore the matter stricken out by said amendment, amended to read as follows: "sum not less than $56,000,000 shall be allocated for direct obligations of local war price and rationing boards; sums under such appropriation of $155,000,000"; and the Senate agree to the same.

Amendment numbered 8: That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 8, and agree to the same with an amendment, as follows: Restore the matter stricken out by said amendment, amended to read as follows: ": *Provided further*, That no part of this appropriation shall be directly or indirectly used for the payment of the salary or expenses of any person who directs the formulation of any price policy, maximum price, or price ceiling with respect to any article or commodity unless, in the judgment of the Administrator, such persons shall be qualified by experience in business, industry or commerce; but this limitation shall not apply to the Administrator or Acting Administrator as the case may be, in considering, adopting, signing, and promulgating price policies, maximum prices, or price ceilings formulated and prepared in compliance herewith"; and the Senate agree to the same.

Amendment numbered 12: That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 12, and agree to the same with an amendment, as follows: In lieu of the sum proposed insert "$30,735,000"; and the Senate agree to the same.

Amendment numbered 14: That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 14, and agree to the same with an amendment, as follows: In lieu of the sum proposed insert "$14,091,300"; and the Senate agree to the same.

Amendment numbered 19: That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 19, and agree to the same with an amendment, as follows: In lieu of the sum proposed insert "$33,222,504"; and the Senate agree to the same.

Amendment numbered 20: That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 20, and agree to the same with an amendment, as follows: In lieu of the sum proposed insert "$24,000,000"; and the Senate agree to the same.

Amendment numbered 21: That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 21, and agree to the same with an amendment, as follows: In lieu of the matter stricken out and inserted by said amendment, insert the following: "and not more than $2,750,000 shall be allocated to the Domestic Operations Branch for the following functions only: Office of the Director, including book and magazine coordination sections; Office of Program Coordination; News Bureau; Bureau of Special Services; Radio Bureau; Motion Picture Bureau, not exceeding $50,000; and for accumulated leave of eliminated employees, for liquidation of organization units herewith reduced or discontinued, and for carrying out partly completed contracts made in organization units herewith reduced or eliminated, not exceeding "$500,000"; and the Senate agree to the same.

Amendment numbered 23: That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 23, and agree to the same with an amendment, as follows: In line 4 of said amendment before the word "within" insert the words "to the public"; and the Senate agree to the same.

Amendment numbered 27: That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 27, and agree to the same with an amendment, as follows: In lieu of the sum proposed insert "$89,267,720"; and the Senate agree to the same.

Amendment numbered 28: That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 28, and agree to the same with an amendment, as follows: In lieu of the sum proposed insert "$203,720"; and the Senate agree to the same.

The committee of conference report in disagreement amendments numbered 2, 11, 24, 25, 32, 33, and 34.

CLARENCE CANNON,
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J. BUELL SNYDER,
EMMET O'NEAL,
LOUIS C. RABAUT,
JOHN TABER,
R. B. WIGGLESWORTH,
W. P. LAMBERTSON,
J. W. DITTER,
Managers on the part of the House.

KENNETH MCKELLAR,
CARL HAYDEN,
M. E. TYDINGS,
GERALD P. NYE,
H. C. LODGE, JR.,
RUFUS C. HOLMAN,
Managers on the part of the Senate.

STATEMENT

The managers on the part of the House at the conference on the disagreeing votes of the two Houses on the amendments of the Senate to the bill (H. R. 2968) making appropriations for war agencies in the Executive Office of the President for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1944, and for other purposes, submit the following statement in explanation of the effect of the action agreed upon and recommended in the accompanying conference report as to each of such amendments, namely:

No. 1: The Senate amendment provides that section 3741 of the Revised Statutes need not be applicable to operations of the Board of Economic Warfare outside continental United States. The Senate recedes.

Nos. 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, and 9, relating to the Office of Price Administration: Appropriates $155,000,000, instead of $130,000,000 as proposed by the House and $177,335,000 as proposed by the Senate; provides that not less than $56,000,000, instead of $59,551,042 as proposed by the House, shall be set apart exclusively for direct obligations of local war-price and rationing boards, strikes out the authority, inserted by the Senate, for the purchase of commodities or services for the purpose of securing compliance with the law; makes available for traveling expenses, not to exceed $7,250,000 as proposed by the House, instead of $8,925,659 as proposed by the Senate; accepts the Senate amendment striking out the House limitation with respect to use of the appropriation, directly or indirectly, for preparing or carrying out any subsidy program; accepts the Senate amendment striking out the House provision prohibiting use of the appropriation for rollbacks on any food commodity which has not

yet reached parity nor on any commodity which is not a necessity; the House bill contains a limitation on use of the Office of Price Administration appropriation prohibiting payment of salary to any person who engages in or directs the formulation of price policy, price ceiling, or maximum price with respect to any article or commodity unless such person has had not less than 5 years of continuous actual business experience in the particular line of business to which the price relates; the Senate struck out this limitation; the conference agreement restores the prohibition modified so as to provide that the appropriation shall not be used for the salary of any person who directs the formulation of a price policy, maximum price, or price ceiling with respect to any article or commodity unless, in the judgment of the Administrator, such person shall be qualified by experience in business, industry, or commerce.

No. 10: The House bill contained a limitation on the funds for the Office of Strategic Services prohibiting their use for the salary of any person who at the time of employment thereunder is in the active armed forces of the United States. The Senate struck out this provision and the House accepts the Senate amendment.

No. 12: Appropriates $30,735,000 for the Office of Coordinator of Inter-American Affairs, instead of $30,785,000 as proposed by the Senate and $30,685,000 as proposed by the House.

Nos. 13 and 14, relating to the National War Labor Board: Appropriates $14,091,300, instead of $13,841,300 as proposed by the House and $14,341,900 as proposed by the Senate; and allows $1,369,613 for travel as proposed by the Senate instead of $1,350,000 as proposed by the House.

Nos. 15, 16, 17, 18, 19, 20, 21, 22, and 23, relating to the Office of War Information: Appropriates $33,222,504, instead of $35,037,593 as proposed by the Senate and $28,972,504 as proposed by the House; allocates $24,000,000 to the Overseas Operations Branch, instead of $25,003,590 as proposed by the Senate and $22,500,000 as proposed by the House; allocates $2,750,000 for the Domestic Operations Branch, instead of $3,561,499 as proposed by the Senate and nothing as proposed by the House; retains the bureau earmarking for the Domestic Operations Branch proposed by the Senate modified so as to include the Book and Magazine Coordination Sections but to omit the amount earmarked proposed by the Senate except not to exceed $50,000 for the Motion Picture Bureau and not to exceed $500,000 for liquidation expenses; permits the use of not more than $75,000 as proposed by the Senate, instead of $50,000 as proposed by the House, for temporary empolyment in the United States without regard to civil service and classification law; limits travel within the United States to not to exceed $400,000 as proposed by the Senate instead of $500,000 as proposed by the House; limits printing and binding expenses within the continental United States to $1,400,000 as proposed by the Senate, instead of $2,400,000 as proposed by the House; makes not to exceed $175,000 available for entertainment expenses as proposed by the Senate instead of $145,000 as proposed by the House; and inserts the paragraph proposed by the Senate prohibiting use of the funds of the Office of War Information for prepartion or publication of any pamphlet or other literature for distribution within the United States modified so as to relate the prohibition to "public distribution."

Nos. 26, 27, and 28, relating to the War Production Board: Appropriates $89,267,720, instead of $88,200,000 as proposed by the House and $89,335,440 as proposed by the Senate; makes $203,720 available for salaries for the Information Division, instead of $136,000 as proposed by the House and $271,440 as proposed by the Senate; and makes a technical correction in the citation of a statute.

No. 29: Appropriates $48,170,000 as proposed by the House instead of $43,170,000 as proposed by the Senate for the War Relocation Authority.

Nos. 30 and 31: Makes technical corrections in the general provisions applicable to the constituent units of the Office for Emergency Management.

AMENDMENTS REPORTED IN DISAGREEMENT

No. 2: Relating to the use of the funds of the Board of Economic Warfare. The managers on the part of the House will move to accept the Senate amendment with an amendment.

No. 11: Relating to the Office of Civilian Defense. The Senate amendment continues available in 1944 not to exceed $13,359,600 of the unexpended balance of funds heretofore appropriated for procurement of protective equipment for civilian defense and allows $400,000 for administrative expenses. The House managers will move to accept the Senate amendment providing $10,500,000 of such balance and $700,000 for administrative expense.

No. 24: Relating to the Office of War Information. The Senate amendment prohibits supplementation from any other source of the funds carried in the bill. The House managers will move to recede and concur.

No. 25: Appropriating $138,000 for salaries and expenses of the Office of War Mobilization. The House managers will move to recede and concur.

No. 32: The Senate amendment makes the funds in the Federal Security Appropriation Act, 1944, available to carry out the provisions of the Vocational Rehabilitation Act amendments of 1943. The House managers will move to recede and concur.

Nos. 33 and 34: The Senate amendment prohibits use of any of the funds in the bill for the payment of any persons in any of the war agencies included in the bill receiving a salary of $4,500 or more unless such persons have been appointed by the President by and with the advice and consent of the Senate. The House managers will move further to insist on disagreement to the Senate amendments.

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W. P. LAMBERTSON,
J. W. DITTER,
Managers on the part of the House.

Mr. CANNON of Missouri. Mr. Speaker, I call up the conference report on the bill (H. R. 2968) making appropriations for war agencies in the executive office of the President for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1944, and for other purposes, and ask unanimous consent that the statement of the managers on the part of the House may be read in lieu of the full report.

The Clerk read the title of the bill.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Missouri [Mr. CANNON]?

There was no objection.

The Clerk read the statement of the managers on the part of the House

Mr. CANNON of Missouri. Mr. Speaker, I ask to be recognized for such time as I may consume.

The SPEAKER. The gentleman from Missouri is recognized.

Mr. CANNON of Missouri. Mr. Speaker, the significant feature of the conference report is the unanimity with which it is approved and with which it is supported by all members of the conference committees, both of the House and of the Senate.

In securing agreement of something like a score of men on a bill covering the widest possible range of war activities, it is reasonable to suppose there would be a wide divergence of opinion on many of the items included in such a report. It is particularly notable, therefore, that without a single exception all managers, both those on the part of the House and those on the part of the Senate, are in complete agreement on every item presented in the report. All have subscribed to the report and all have announced their intention to support it, and every item in it, on the floor here this afternoon.

This is a very difficult bill and a bill of exceptional importance. It bears the same direct relation to the successful prosecution of the war as that borne by bills providing for armament. It has required more exhaustive and exhausting attention than any bill considered by the Committee on Appropriations within my memory. We opened hearing on the estimates immediately on our return to Washington following the brief Easter recess, and devoted 5 solid weeks to hearings, Saturdays and holidays.

The clerk of the committee, Mr. Sheild, who has so efficiently served the committee and the Congress for considerably in excess of a third of a century, is authority for the statement that it is the most difficult bill reported out by the committee during his long legislative experience. And the fact that all members of the conference committee, all of them veterans of long experience in the House, after extensive and intensive study of the estimates and the evidence have agreed on this report is sufficient to suggest that other Members of the House who may have had less opportunity to study the bill should consider it with some care and circumspection before taking exception to the carefully considered conclusions finally adopted by unanimous approval of the conferees.

The bill is extensive in its application as well as in the appropriations recommended. It provides for 18 war agencies, all of which have been so thoroughly studied and debated in the passage of the bill that I shall not impose on the time of the House to again discuss them, but shall digress long enough to mention 3 which have been the subject of especial interest and criticism.

The Office of Price Administration, for which the House provided $130,000,000 and the Senate $177,000,000, is recommended in the conference report for an appropriation of $155,000,000. The provisions denying funds for subsidies and roll-backs are omitted due to the vote in the House yesterday sustaining a veto of similar provisions in the Commodity Credit bill. The requirement that certain employees have 5 years' experience was modified to require, within the judgment of the Administrator, such

employees be qualified by experience in business, industry, or commerce.

The appropriation for the Office of War Information, fixed by the House at $29,000,000, with no provision for the Domestic Operations Branch, and by the Senate at $35,000,000 with $3,500,000 for domestic operations, is compromised in the conference report at $33,000,000, with an allocation of $2,750,000 for domestic operations. The specific allocations provided by the Senate are omitted in the appropriation recommended in the conference report, and the item is earmarked as to activities rather than amounts.

Mr. NORRELL. Mr. Speaker, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. CANNON of Missouri. I yield to the gentleman from Arkansas.

Mr. NORRELL. I am interested in knowing whether or not your committee recommends the continuation of the publication by the Division of Public Inquiries of the Office of War Information of a bulletin which, I believe, is known here as the Government War Manual. It has been published throughout the country, and I believe they have been charging a dollar for it. Is provision made for it?

Mr. CANNON of Missouri. We provided in the report, as the gentleman will note when it is available, a prohibition against their preparing any pamphlet or literature for public distribution in the United States.

Mr. NORRELL. This cannot be published then?

Mr. CANNON of Missouri. This bill prohibits public distribution. I believe it can be distributed for Government use.

Mr. STARNES of Alabama. Mr. Speaker, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. CANNON of Missouri. I yield to the gentleman from Alabama.

Mr. STARNES of Alabama. Further answering the gentleman from Arkansas, I may say that this manual has never been printed for public distribution; it is only for distribution to Members of Congress. The other copies are for sale and are not therefore for public distribution.

Mr. CANNON of Missouri. Under the provision in this bill, I doubt that it can be distributed either for sale or gratuitously to the public. We have an express prohibition against the public distribution of pamphlets or literature in the United States.

Mr. NORRELL. Then this manual cannot in the future be published and distributed to Members of Congress or other Government employees?

Mr. CANNON of Missouri. Not for public distribution.

Mr. STARNES of Alabama. Mr. Speaker, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. CANNON of Missouri. I yield to the gentleman from Alabama.

Mr. STARNES of Alabama. Only for their own use and benefit and information.

Mr. CANNON of Missouri. We did not deny them the right to distribute publications within the Department itself and to agencies which they serve. To have done that would have prevented them from circulating orders and information essential to the discharge of their duties; but we do prohibit distribution to the public.

Mr. NORRELL. As far as this manual is concerned then it would be possible if they saw fit to continue the publication of it.

Mr. CANNON of Missouri. I doubt if it will be available to the public.

Mr. NORRELL. But will be for the exclusive use of Members of Congress and Government employees?

Mr. STARNES of Alabama. And for sale.

Mr. CANNON of Missouri. It will be available for all Government agencies.

Mr. STARNES of Alabama. Will it not be available to the public for sale?

Mr. CANNON of Missouri. I doubt if that can be done.

Mr. Speaker, in the domestic branch of the Office of War Information we accepted the Senate amendment to the extent that we recommend an appropriation of $2,750,000 for domestic operations, but eliminate the provision of the Senate earmarking specific amounts for specific purposes. The conference report proposes to earmark services and activities, but not amounts of money for each, with the exception of the motion picture bureau, for which we specified $50,000.

For the War Relocation Authority the report restored the $5,000,000 reduction of the Senate and retained the figure provided by the House. It appears that the reduction by the Senate of the amount provided for the War Relocation Authority was made on the theory that we are treating the evacuees a little bit too leniently and providing for them a little too luxuriously. As a matter of fact we are providing for them only as required to under the Geneva Agreement.

It is also evident that the cut was made on the theory that by reducing the appropriation they would prevent further release of evacuees from the relocation centers. That, as will be readily understood, was a misapprehension, for unless sufficient money is provided to keep these people in the centers they must be released.

Mr. MURDOCK. Mr. Speaker, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. CANNON of Missouri. I yield to the gentleman from Arizona.

Mr. MURDOCK. Did I understand the gentleman to say that the bill as it now stands contemplates keeping those Japanese as they have been kept thus far and not releasing them?

Mr. CANNON of Missouri. The bill provides sufficient money to take care of those who are to be held in the relocation centers.

Mr. MURDOCK. I thank the gentleman for that assurance because my people have great apprehension regarding the number of Japs being released from the relocation camps.

Mr. CANNON of Missouri. Mr. Speaker, I yield 5 minutes to the gentleman from New York [Mr. TABER].

Mr. TABER. Mr. Speaker, this conference report covers the appropriations for all of the so-called war agencies.

The major items in difference were the Office of Price Administration and the Office of War Information. A compromise has been worked out and I propose to discuss this compromise. I do not propose to discuss anything that was not in dispute.

The amount of money allowed for the Office of Price Administration in this bill is $155,000,000. I am going to be perfectly frank. This is more than the House allowed, but it is $22,000,000 less than the Senate allowed. It is $10,000,000 less than the House Appropriations Committee allowed. On the other hand, it comes to exactly the figure I thought they needed after I had spent a long time listening to the hearings and analyzing them very carefully.

I do not want to be responsible for turning this agency loose to go to work unless it has money enough to do a decent job. It has money enough, in my opinion, with that figure to do a decent job. They will need it if they do the job and do it right. They are going to require a very large additional sum of money to operate the local offices and provide the help there with pay as they should be provided with pay. On the other hand, they can save a very large sum of money by getting rid of those long hairs in the Department who have messed up the price and rationing situation so terribly for the last 12 months.

They have not been cleaned out and they must be cleaned out if that office is to operate successfully, whether they operate by means of price control or by means of subsidy. They will have to clean out a large number of the district and regional offices and close most of them. It is expected that they will because those officers have been a menace to the administration of the law.

Mr. STEFAN. Will the gentleman yield?

Mr. TABER. I will after I have finished, because I only have a few moments left.

Mr. STEFAN. I want to talk about the regional offices.

Mr. TABER. Mr. Speaker, we have not included the amendment with reference to subsidy. This is the picture with reference to subsidies: That was in the bill providing for an extension of the Commodity Credit Corporation. The House refused to override the veto. Under the circumstances, this bill would go to the White House, it would be vetoed, the bill would not be passed over the veto, and we would be in just the same shape that we are in so far as the Commodity Credit Corporation matter is concerned.

At present here is the situation on prices and subsidies. The thing has been provided for in the commodity Credit Corporation extension resolution that was passed by the House without a record vote yesterday. I believe that it is dangerous, I believe that it is highly inflationary, and I believe that any program of price control is going to result in terrific inflation and terrific distress just so long as it is carried on by the same bungling type of administration that the long hairs have provided in the O. P. A.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The time of the gentleman has expired.

Mr. CANNON of Missouri. Mr. Speaker, I yield the gentleman 5 additional minutes.

Mr. TABER. Mr. Speaker, I do not believe that we can get a successful administration or that we can prevent inflation so long as the long hairs are in a position to decide anything.

The amendment offered by the gentleman from Minnesota [Mr. ANDRESEN], which is in the bill, with revision, in amendment No. 8, and the Clerk has read it, and we have it here available for information, will result in putting people in charge of the formulation of policies on price control and rationing who are experienced business people and who will know enough to handle it and get rid of the long hairs in key positions.

With reference to O. W. I., the provision for the Foreign Service is in the hands of an outfit that at the present time has too much help for its own good and for proper administration. It has very many people in there who should be eliminated from the roll because they are not proper. We have compromised on that at $24,000,000 which, in my opinion, is too high.

With reference to the Domestic Branch as against an estimate of $8,000,000, a House committee recommendation of $5,500,000, and the House action of nothing, we have compromised on $2,750,000.

Mr. LUDLOW. Will the gentleman yield?

Mr. TABER. I yield to the gentleman from Indiana.

Mr. LUDLOW. The O. W. I. has for the fiscal year 1943, $8,850,000?

Mr. TABER. That is true. The $2,750,000, in my opinion, is too much. On the other hand, we have got to get to a compromise on things if we are going to get legislation. We have eliminated entirely all propaganda in the United States. There are some sections in the O. W. I. that, in my opinion, could be eliminated or cut down very materially. It will be up to Mr. Hoyt, the new Director of the Domestic Branch, to coordinate this situation and clean it up. I believe that our compromise has had to be made not on the basis of need but on the basis of providing some jobs for some of those fellows who are in there. I hope that Mr. Hoyt, the new Director, will take that into consideration when it comes to cleaning that situation up and that he will eliminate those who are absolutely worthless and get rid of them. That is what he has to do if he is going to make a success of it, there is no other way. I have yielded on this $2,750,000 largely as a result of the importunings of the gentleman from Indiana, who has been a great compromiser, but I still think it is up to Mr. Hoyt to save at least a million and a half out of that $2,750,000 if he cleans the thing up and gets rid of the unnecessary help, as I believe he should.

Mr. GAVIN. Mr. Speaker, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. TABER. I yield to the gentleman from Pennsylvania.

Mr. GAVIN. The gentleman constantly referred to the word "compromise."

Mr TABER. Yes.

Mr. GAVIN. I would suggest that the gentleman change that word to "capitulation."

Mr. TABER. It is not a capitulation.

Mr. GAVIN. Most of this is.

Mr. TABER. There are some things this agency needs to do. It needs to go over all of the releases of Government departments and cut out nine-tenths of their crazy publications. It needs to eliminate as far as it can by supervision the unnecessary sending out of articles. For instance, right this day 1 Member showed me 12 duplicate articles sent out by one bureau addressed to the same man at the same address, from the same unit. That kind of business must stop, and this agency is the one that is supposed to stop it. They also should cut out nine-tenths of the governmental propaganda that is going on. It is absolutely worthless and a menace to the Government.

In addition to cutting out their own publications, it is the duty of O. W. I. to prevent the publication of propaganda and other useless and wasteful publications. This they are not doing. I believe that if they would use their money intelligently and cut out that kind of material they would make a good record. The other things they need to do are to give out the news that needs to be given out with reference to the war, to get rid of these conflicting statements, and see that the news is given to the people promptly and accurately so that they will know what is going on.

Mr. CANNON of Missouri. Mr. Speaker, I yield 4 minutes to the gentleman from North Carolina, Governor MORRISON.

Mr. MORRISON of North Carolina. Mr. Speaker, one of the grandest things I ever expect to witness was this House by practically a unanimous vote appropriating $29,000,000,000 to the Navy Department and a little later $71,000,000,000 to the War Department to furnish the resources with which our combat forces can carry our Government to victory.

It is almost incomprehensible that the very same personnel composing this House could descend on other occasions to the smallest wrangles, partisan in character, and sometimes sectional in character, over very little things.

During the last war—I remember it so well, and went through its sufferings, not as a soldier, for I was an old man then—the great President, Mr. Wilson, Mr. Hoover, afterward President, and Barney Baruch pretty well conducted our economic fight, and were criticized and abused throughout it. Now they are lauded every day in the press of the country which is criticizing current affairs. As a man of my party, I thought the last war was gloriously conducted by the able triumvirate I mentioned, but it does not approach the wisdom and success with which we are now conducting our difficulties through this trouble. We have much better managed inflation; we have much better managed prices; we have much better managed supplies and the rationing of food. I think that, instead of our little quarrels, if we would search ourselves, we would find that a great deal of it was partisan, a great deal of it growing out of a man's idea that he can conduct anything better than somebody else is doing it. There are more people about Washington attending to everybody else's business than I ever saw in my life. The legislative branch of the Government wants to attend to the business of the executive or administrative branch of the Government, it seems to me, and all the men in authority have either long hair or curiously made heads, in the opinion of some of us, while there is a tendency on the part of some of the executives to think Congress is something it ought not to be. As a matter of fact, we are doing very well. Let us search ourselves and divest ourselves of every vestige of partisanship and class consciousness and get under the flag and go through our difficulties in unity, as near as we can, recognizing that the responsibility of the lawmaking power is to legislate and that of the administrative branch is to execute and administer. When it is over, I imagine we are going to find that some of these so-called bureaucrats are as good as we are and that they have rendered a great service to the American people.

Mr. CANNON of Missouri. Mr. Speaker, I yield such time as he may desire to the gentleman from Indiana [Mr. HALLECK].

(Mr. HALLECK asked and was given permission to revise and extend his remarks in the RECORD.)

Mr. HALLECK. Mr. Speaker, in connection with the effort to terminate the domestic activities of O. W. I., it is consistent to make it a matter of record that this bipartisan move has no connection with the resignation of Gardner Cowles, Jr., of Iowa, as director of the domestic bureau. Mr. Cowles agreed to stay until June 1943, and no longer, when he was drafted by the President personally 1 year ago. His resignation and the selection of Palmer Hoyt, of Oregon, as his successor were announced before the O. W. I. appropriation came out of committee.

During his year here Mr. Cowles was one of the forces for sanity in O. W. I. Members will recall that he was opposed to the radical pamphleteers in O. W. I. They fought him back, but it is of lasting credit to Mr. Cowles that he succeeded in divorcing a dozen or more of them from the O. W. I. pay roll. Perhaps a check-up would reveal that they were immediately hired by some other New Deal agency, for that seems to be the procedure when any reforms in personnel in any given bureau are accomplished. Our war effort would be speeded up if men like Gardner Cowles, Jr., were held here and given more authority to do a job.

Mr. CANNON of Missouri. Mr. Speaker, I yield 2 minutes to the gentleman from Oregon [Mr. ELLSWORTH].

Mr. ELLSWORTH. Mr. Speaker, as a former newspaper man well acquainted with the handling of news matter prior to the formation of O. W. I. and afterward, I wish to show briefly why the newspaper industry and the people of this country need a good, strong, well-managed domestic branch of the Office of War Information.

Newspapers received their news of the war from four different sources, the Army, the Navy, the Office of War Information, and such news as we pick up with our own reporters. The Office of Censorship through the censorship code governs the news we develop in our own communities. The O. W. I. coordinates and delivers the news from 102 different Government agencies which, prior to O. W. I., were sending out gobs and reams of useless and utterly worthless releases. We found in many instances, before the O. W. I. was formed, sharply varying stories on identical subjects being issued the same day. I recall distinctly printing in the newspaper I published before I came here, on the front page one day a story quoting the President as saying there was no need to worry about rubber, and in the column next to it, under the same size head, we quoted Leon Henderson as saying there not rubber enough to run 3 weeks. What were the people to believe?

Mr. Speaker, I believe the domestic branch of the Office of War Information is badly needed and should be strongly supported.

Mr. CANNON of Missouri. Mr. Speaker, I yield 2 minutes to the gentleman from Pennsylvania [Mr. MURPHY].

Mr. MURPHY. Mr. Speaker, I welcome this opportunity as I did on a previous question to say that despite my great admiration for some of the gentlemen who attacked O. W. I., and despite my respect and admiration for the distinguished gentleman from New York [Mr. TABER], I am convinced that the amount of the appropriation in this instance for the domestic functions of O. W. I. is inadequate, and I call the attention of those throughout the country in the Civilian Defense set-up to the fact that once this cut is made in the appropriation, the many things that they have used time after time so helpfully, will be denied them, because of the action of this House. I shall vote for the conference report, but I regret the cut in the appropriation.

Mr. CANNON of Missouri. Mr. Speaker, I yield 1 minute to the gentleman from New York [Mr. KLEIN].

Mr. KLEIN. Mr. Speaker, I rise at this time to state that I, too, regret very much that the appropriation for the O. W. I. and the O. P. A. have been cut so drastically. Coming from the district I do, composed mainly of consumers, and speaking particularly of the O. P. A., we feel that the O. P. A. is doing a fine job to control prices and keep the cost of living down. I am afraid that this cut may make their job much more difficult, perhaps impossible.

At this time I would like to make mention of one amendment that I am glad to see modified, which would have provided that policy-making officials of the O. P. A. must have at least 5 years' experience in the particular business or industry in which they are making rules as employees of the O. P. A. I agree that there may have been too many long-haired theorists and professors in the O. P. A., but I think it would be too much to ask that a man who has had particular experience in a given field should have had at least 5 years' experience in that field. I think the amendment as now written is much better, leaving it to the Administrator to decide whether the policy-making official has had some experience in business. That may possibly do away with a lot of the theory that has crept in in the writing of the regulations which has had the effect of forcing many small businesses out of existence. It seems to have been the policy of some of the people in the O. P. A. to deliberately go out of their way to put people out of business. I hope that will be corrected. However, I hope they will not go to the other extreme and take in a large number of representatives of big business who will attempt to put into effect the policies of their firms or industries. They should have people from all fields and all types of business, whose purpose it will be to carry out the President's "hold the line" order and also to see that the small businessman may be kept in business.

Mr. CANNON of Missouri. Mr. Speaker, I yield 5 minutes to the gentleman from Wisconsin [Mr. KEEFE].

Mr. KEEFE. Mr. Speaker, there is a newspaper published in the city of New York known as the New York Post. I very seldom read it, but when I do have occasion to look at it I find it is one newspaper in New York that 365 days out of the year is damning the Congress of the United States. It is one newspaper that from the earliest day has advocated every bit of legislation and every act that has precipitated the war, and that has urged full compliance with all of the New Deal orders, and so on, and have damned and criticized anybody who dared to find any fault with the New Deal. Yet I find this to be the fact.

In accordance with and confirmed by a telephone conversation which I had with Harry N. Bitner, Chief of the Printing and Publishing Section of the W. P. A., these facts came to me yesterday: That on May 17, 1943, W. B. Chandler, then Chief of the Publishing and Printing Section of the W. P. A., directed a letter to W. John Logan, Chief of the Compliance Section of the W. P. B., advising him of the violation of the New York Post of W. P. B. regulation in respect to the excessive use of newsprint during the first quarter of 1943. On May 21, 1943, Harry N. Bitner, who succeeded Mr. Chandler as Chief of the Publishing and Printing Section of W. P. B., wrote to the Chief of the Compliance Section making inquiry as to the disposition of the complaint filed on May 17. Inquiry was made again on June 21, of M. S. Vernon, Deputy Director of the Compliance Section of the W. P. B. for information as to the disposition of the complaint filed. On June 20 Mr. Bitner was advised by a letter from the Chief of the Compliance Section that the investigation of this matter had not yet been completed, that information had been requested from the director of the regional office of the Compliance Section in New York, and no further information was available.

Mr. Speaker, we are now in the third quarter of the year. During the first quarter of this year the Chief of the Publishing and Printing Section of the W. P. B. directed a complaint to the Compliance Section of that organization advising it of a violation of the law and the orders of the W. P. B. by this New Deal New York Post newspaper, the newspaper that has been damning Congress and everybody else who dared to oppose anything that the New Deal advocated, and yet we find that newspaper is perhaps the only newspaper in the country that has violated the orders of the W. P. B. in the excessive use of newsprint. Now, I asked the Compliance Section of the W. P. B. since this complaint was filed with it on May 17, 1943, and since repeated demands have been made upon it by the Printing and Publishing Section of the W. P. B. for information, what are you going to do about this complaint? Are you going to ignore it, simply because the New York Post is 100-percent New Deal newspaper? Does the constant adherence to the philosophy of the New Deal immunize a newspaper from prosecution for violation of the plain orders of the W. P. B.? I hope these questions will come to the attention of the gentlemen down in the Compliance Section, and that they will tell the Congress and the people what has held up their prosecution.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The time of the gentleman from Wisconsin has expired.

Mr. CANNON of Missouri. Mr. Speaker, I yield 5 minutes to the gentleman from Minnesota [Mr. AUGUST H. ANDRESEN].

(By unanimous consent, Mr. AUGUST H. ANDRESEN was granted permission to revise and extend his remarks.)

Mr. AUGUST H. ANDRESEN. Mr. Speaker, due to the intensive lobbying campaign staged by the O. P. A. during the past 48 hours against the so-called grade-labeling amendment which was adopted by both Houses as a rider to the O. P. A. appropriation bill, I deem it advisable, as the author of the amendment, to make a statement clarifying the purpose and objective of it. The O. P. A. is trying to raise a smoke screen and to cause confusion for legitimate industries in the country. The sole objective of the amendment is to stop the O. P. A. from issuing regulations which compel changes in business practices or methods of distribution for commodities and articles of merchandise.

Section 2 (h) of the price-control law of January 30, 1942, provides:

> The powers granted in this section shall not be used or made to operate to compel changes in the business practices, cost practices or methods, or means or aids to distribution, established in any industry, except to prevent circumvention or evasion of any regulation, order, price schedule, or requirement under this act.

The amendment which was offered by me to the O. P. A. appropriation is H. R. 2968, reads as follows:

> *Provided further,* That no part of this appropriation shall be used for the promulgation or enforcement of orders requiring grade labeling or standardization of food products, wearing apparel, or other processed or manufactured commodities or articles.

Referring first to the provision of the price-control law of January 30, 1942, which prohibits the O. P. A. from compelling changes in business practices and methods of distribution, we all know that this agency has consistently sought by regulation and order to violate the spirit of the law and to compel industries to depart from the customary methods of distribution of food and other articles. The policy makers in the O. P. A. are determined, as a reform measure, to standardize and grade label all foods and manufactured articles necessary for civilian use. O. P. A. regulations in this respect also attempt to do way with trade names and brands and to limit the choice of articles or food for civilian demand.

My amendment will permit legitimate business in the United States to continue their operations as in the past—using customary business practices and methods of distribution when it comes to grade labeling, brands, and trade marks, and prohibits the O. P. A. from promulgating or enforcing new regulations in this respect unnless the industry affected by the new regulation is in agreement.

The lumber industry will continue to use the customary grades established by the industry and its trade, and there is nothing to the claim of the O. P. A. that all historic grades used in the past will be thrown out. Canners of fruits and vegetables will continue to operate under their historic brands and trade names, and manufacturers of hosiery, wearing apparel, and other foods and products, will be permitted to continue as in the past, without being standardized by a reform policy of the O. P. A.

The Office of Price Administration will confine its pricing policy to legitimate and customary grades, brands, and trade-marks of food and articles, and it will be prohibited in its attempt to standardize articles of food for human use and consumption. I trust that this explanation of the amendment will clear up the confusion caused by the O. P. A., and that this agency will hereafter follow the law as intended by Congress.

Mr. ANGELL. Mr. Speaker, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. AUGUST H. ANDRESEN. I yield.

Mr. ANGELL. Will the gentleman explain whether or not the amendment, part of which he has just read and of which he is the author, is broad enough to cover log price ceilings and grades in the lumber industry? I have received a great many telegrams from lumbermen in my district complaining that they have been advised by the legal department of O. P. A. that it does, and they will have to do away with all these grades in lumber, which will demoralize the whole industry. One of the telegrams to which I refer reads as follows:

PORTLAND, OREG., *July 2, 1943.*
Congressman HOMER ANGELL,
Washington, D. C.:

House-Senate conference report on War Agencies Appropriations Act has inserted in pending bill covering Office of Price Administration following clause: *"Provided further,* That no part of this appropriation shall be used for the promulgation or enforcement of orders requiring grade labeling or standardization of food products, wearing apparel, or other processed or manufactured commodities, or articles." We have been advised Office of Price Administration legal department has interpreted phrase, "or other processed or manufactured commodities or articles," as including logs, lumber, and plywood. Elimination of Office of Price Administration log grade enforcement would mean virtual repeal of log price ceiling. Inflationary log prices, coupled with chaotic condition in lumber industry would result. This, in turn, would drastically increase plywood production cost and necessitate immediate upward revision of plywood prices. Furthermore, if Office of Price Administration enforcement of plywood sales on basis of long-established grades is eliminated, confusion and possible upgrading will occur. We believe intent of conference committee was to limit their report to foods and wearing apparel and certainly was not intended to include the lumber and logging industries. We strongly urge you to immediately call on House conference committee members or take up on floor of Senate if necessary, suggesting that above clause be amended to specifically state that plywood, logs, and lumber are not to be defined as "other processed or manufactured commodities or articles." The conference report will be submitted to both House and Senate for adoption today, Saturday; hence, imperative action be taken to prevent inadvertent enactment of law which would seriously embarrass lumber industry.

THE M. & M. WOODWORKING CO.

Mr. AUGUST H. ANDRESEN. I am glad the gentleman brought that up. My amendment, which has been adopted by both Houses, and which is not involved in this conference report, has nothing to do with pricing. All it seeks to do is to compel the O. P. A. to live up to the price-control law which was passed in January 1942, and it permits the lumber industry to maintain the grades that existed prior to the establishment of the O. P. A., upon which grades the O. P. A. will have to establish a price ceiling.

Mr. ANGELL. As I understand it, this amendment is not in disagreement at this time and under the parliamentary procedure it is not possible to offer an amendment?

Mr. AUGUST H. ANDRESEN. It is not possible to offer an amendment because it has been concurred in by both Houses of the Congress.

Mr. NORMAN. Will the gentleman yield?

Mr. AUGUST H. ANDRESEN. I yield.

Mr. NORMAN. The gentleman thinks it would still be possible to have different ceiling prices for different qualities or grades or species of lumber just as we now have?

Mr. AUGUST H. ANDRESEN. And just as you had prior to the O. P. A. My amendment simply prohibits the O. P. A. from going on with its reform program, contrary to the intent of Congress.

Mr. ELLSWORTH. Will the gentleman yield?

Mr. AUGUST H. ANDRESEN. I yield.

Mr. ELLSWORTH. Is it not true that the present methods and grades used in the lumber industry have been there a long time and that they are the usual trade practices, and therefore not affected by this amendment, as claimed by the O. P. A.?

Mr. AUGUST H. ANDRESEN. There can be no question about what the gentleman has said.

Mr. TABER. Will the gentleman yield?

Mr. AUGUST H. ANDRESEN. I yield.

Mr. TABER. The War Production Board has jurisdiction over this standardization matter rather than the O. P. A. All they have to do is to fix the prices after the standards.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The time of the gentleman from Minnesota has expired.

Mr. CANNON of Missouri. Mr. Speaker, I yield such time as he may desire to the gentleman from Indiana [Mr. LUDLOW].

(By unanimous consent, Mr. LUDLOW was granted permission to revise and extend his remarks.)

Mr. LUDLOW. Mr. Speaker, in whatever may be the final disposition of this conference report I strongly counsel against any further cut in the appropriation for the Office of War Information. In my opinion that office already has been cut altogether too deeply. The gentleman from New York [Mr. TABER] a few minutes ago stated to the House that the conferees are asking you to appropriate $2,750,000 to carry on the domestic branch of the Office of War Information during the fiscal year 1944.

I call attention to the fact that while the gentleman has correctly stated the over-all appropriation recommended for that branch, $500,000 of that amount is for liquidation purposes, which reduces the appropriation for operating purposes to the irreducible minimum of $2,250,000. How in the world it will be possible to carry on the essential functions of the domestic branch of the Office of War Information on that amount I do not know. I hope a kind Providence will point out to Elmer Davis how it can be done.

Let us trace the history of the Office of War Information and see how drastically its appropriation has been cut. In the fiscal year 1943 just closed the domestic branch of the Office of War Information had $8,800,000 as its operating fund. For the fiscal year 1944 upon which we are entering the Bureau of the Budget allowed the Office of War Information $8,500,000 for its domestic operating branch. Our Subcommittee on Deficiencies recommended $5,500,000, which was a drastic cut. The House struck out the appropriation for the domestic branch entirely. The Senate reinserted an appropriation of $3,561,000 and in conference we obtained an agreement of $2,750,000, of which, as stated above, $500,000 is to pay liquidating bills on services of the domestic branch that are being closed out under the diminished appropriation. The actual amount allowed the domestic branch for operation in the fiscal year 1944 is $6,550,000 less than that branch had during the fiscal year 1943 just ended.

I am one of those who think that Elmer Davis is not getting a square deal. With splendid zeal he has applied all of the faculties of his brilliant mind in an indefatigable effort to do a good job. If ever a man went to superlative lengths in trying to serve his country conscientiously and well, that man is Elmer Davis. The very nature of his position makes it a maelstrom

of conflicting forces and I doubt whether there is a man alive who could do a better job of harnessing the heterogeneous elements and making them work together than Elmer Davis has done. He has a fine vision and has done a great amount of good in many directions, notably in extending United Nations propaganda into Axis countries and he is capable of doing a great deal more toward winning the war if he is given half a chance. Just now criticism of him is at flood tide, much of it politically inspired, but I know something about the earnestness that motivates him and I predict that if he is given the support he ought to have, or anything like it, he will make a record of useful service in these crucial times that he and his family and friends may look upon with pride in the years to come.

Amid the trials and tribulations that surround Mr. Davis he reminds me of the patriarch Job, who also was on the hot spot most of the time. I think it is safe to say that Elmer has more troubles than Job ever had boils--painful, festering troubles. Like Job, he is gifted with patience that is as resilient as a No. 1 grade of rubber, and after every rebuff he bounces back smiling. The Biblical Encyclopedia, page 217, in discussing the Book of Job says:

> All that we know of the author is that he was a literary genius with a rich and original mind.

That reminds me of Elmer Davis. Discussing the purpose of the Book of Job, the same authority says:

> The book is a saga with a historical foundation based on a figure of long ago. The popular story or prose part teaches that despite our wariness Satan overcomes us, but God will reward us in the end.

This leads to some hope that Elmer Davis will come out all right in the end. Satan is landing on him with some stiff uppercuts now, but his time may be coming.

I plead with you, ladies and gentlemen of the House, to be fair to Elmer Davis. He is handling a big job efficiently and in a big way, and he needs our consolation to take his mind off of the boils.

Mr. CANNON of Missouri. Mr. Speaker, I yield 1 minute to the gentleman from Idaho [Mr. DWORSHAK].

Mr. DWORSHAK. Mr. Speaker, I want the RECORD to show that I am opposed to the compromises, so-called, but in reality complete capitulation on these various amendments involving O. P. A. In the first place, this conference report provides for the acceptance of Senate amendment No. 7 relative to the House antisubsidy provision. Only yesterday by a majority of 74 the House indicated that it is opposed to the use of Federal subsidies for rolling back food prices. On various other occasions the House has taken similar action.

Another reason I am opposed to this increase of $25,000,000 above the amount recommended by the House for the administration of O. P. A. is because during the current year the O. P. A. has had approximately 50,000 employees, and under this proposal brought in by the conference committee the O. P. A. will probably be permitted to expand its personnel an additional 10,000. I am opposed to those concessions which are in conflict with the desire of the House to curb expansion of bureaucratic activities which are a direct threat to the war effort on the home front.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The time of the gentleman has expired.

Mr. HARNESS of Indiana. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to extend my remarks in the Appendix of the RECORD, and include an address that I made yesterday.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Without objection, it is so ordered.

There was no objection.

[The matter referred to appears in the Appendix.]

Mr. CANNON of Missouri. Mr. Speaker, I yield to the gentleman from Arizona [Mr. MURDOCK] 2 minutes.

Mr. MURDOCK. Mr. Speaker, I shall vote for this conference report. Before coming to the main point of my remarks I want to say that I particularly favor the better treatment given herein to O. W. I. and O. P. A. The gentleman from New York [Mr. TABER] said something about curbing the powers of the long hairs, whatever he meant by that. Can it be that the gentleman thinks that unless an administrator of one of these vital war agencies is picked from the Republican Party or from big business, he is utterly incompetent? Those in charge of O. P. A. have an almost superhuman task to carry on regardless of their party affiliations or their business experience and connection. O. P. A. needs help more in the local districts. I find that it is being poorly administered in some places because they do not have the help which they need out in the localities where it must be administered. I am sorry that more was not furnished for out there.

However, I rose chiefly to commend the committee and especially the chairman of that committee for his assurance given me a moment ago in regard to the sufficiency of funds to keep properly the Japanese who are interned in concentration camps and in relocation camps.

In my State there are two large relocation camps. We did not ask that they be located in Arizona but we do ask that they be properly managed. There have been a great many complaints that those Japs have been given better care than they should have been given. I trust that in this bill enough money has been appropriated to take care of those people in a proper manner according to international law and treaty conventions. That is all we ask to be done for them and all which ought to be done.

On the other hand, a great many of my people are complaining that there are too many dangerous Japanese being turned loose. Congress must furnish enough funds to keep all these people who need to be kept for the safety of our country. That is why I asked the chairman a moment ago if there were sufficient funds in this appropriation to take care of all Japanese who ought to be in relocation camps. Candidly, I do not want them in Arizona.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The time of the gentleman has expired.

(By unanimous consent Mr. MURDOCK was granted permission to revise and extend his remarks.)

Mr. CANNON of Missouri. Mr. Speaker, I yield 5 minutes to the gentleman from Alabama [Mr. STARNES].

Mr. STARNES of Alabama. Mr. Speaker, I rise at this time to express my position on the pending conference report. I am not satisfied with the capitulation of the House conferees on two items for the O. P. A., nor their capitulation on the O. W. I. program.

I realize, however, there come times when there must be a certain amount of compromise in order to get any legislation through, particularly at certain stages of its consideration and at the end of a session.

The Senate restored a portion of the funds asked for the domestic operations branch of the O. W. I. The House conferees succeeded in obtaining a reduction from the amount which the Senate approved. During the past fiscal year the domestic operation branch of the O. W. I. used a little more than $8,500,000 for its operation. It did seek to censor the press; it did indulge in propaganda activities on the domestic front. Of the sum of $2,700,000 which is provided for O. W. I. for the fiscal year 1944, a half million dollars is for liquidation purposes. Three branches have been entirely eliminated; the most objectionable features of the domestic branch of the O. W. I. have been completely eliminated.

It has been my privilege to discuss with the newly appointed Director of the Domestic Operations Branch of the O. W. I., Mr. E. P. Hoyt of Oregon, what his policy is to be. This gentleman's character and ability have been ably defended by the Senators from Oregon and also by the Representatives from that great State.

Mr. Hoyt has been one of the bitterest critics of the censorship efforts in the Domestic Branch of the O. W. I. His statements concerning this effort have been brought to the attention of the public through the press of the Nation.

As a reputable Republican newspaperman of long experience and a newspaperman who has successful practical experience in the newspaper field, he has assured the leadership of the House, both Democratic and Republican; the conferees for the House; and he has assured me personally that he is opposed to press censorship of domestic policies or domestic issues and there will be no attempt at censorship under his administration. He furthermore stated he was opposed to tinging or coloring domestic news and that there would be none under his administration. He is a decent, honorable man, and I take him at his word. I hope that Mr. Elmer Davis, a brilliant man in the radio and the newspaper field, and a member of the American Labor Party of New York City, will permit Mr. E. P. Hoyt, a reputable, outstanding Republican newspaperman and an outstanding American from the State of Oregon, operate the Domestic Operation Branch of the O. W. I. so that it will not attempt to censor the press nor

attempt to propagandize the people of this country along class and socialistic lines, such as was done during the past 12 months.

I yield now to the gentleman from Oregon.

Mr. ANGELL. Mr. Speaker, I want to say that I agree with every word the gentleman from Alabama has said with reference to Mr. Hoyt, who has become the head of the Domestic Branch of the O. W. I.

Mr. Hoyt, as the gentleman from Alabama has stated, is the publisher of the Portland Oregonian in my district, a man of outstanding qualifications, with long experience in the newspaper profession, and I am certain from my own acquaintance of long standing with him that he will perform his duties as he indicated to the gentleman from Alabama. I am sure his only desire is to advance the war effort and make available to the public all the news free from propaganda and unadulterated with political considerations.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The time of the gentleman from Alabama has expired.

Mr. CANNON of Missouri. Mr. Speaker, I yield 5 minutes to the gentleman from Illinois [Mr. DIRKSEN].

Mr. DIRKSEN. Mr. Speaker, I would like to submit a parliamentary inquiry.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The gentleman will state it.

Mr. DIRKSEN. Mr. Speaker, when the previous question is ordered on the adoption of a conference report, would it be in order to offer a preferential motion to recommit the bill for further disagreement to specific amendments?

Mr. CANNON of Missouri. Mr. Speaker, I only yielded time to the gentleman for the purpose of debate.

Mr. DIRKSEN. May I say to the gentleman that I am merely making a parliamentary inquiry. I made no motion.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. In answer to the gentleman's inquiry, the Chair states that it would be in order.

Mr. DIRKSEN. Mr. Speaker, every Member of Congress must pursue his legislative responsibility in his own way. I recognize that in a bicameral legislative system there come times when it is necessary to compromise. I believe, however, that sometimes the gentle art of compromise becomes a little too facile. The great issues which have marked the history of the Republic have been met in most cases by determination and courage not to compromise.

I regret exceedingly that I must depart from the position taken by the very able gentlemen who compromised the different committee items with respect to this bill.

An amendment was submitted on the floor of this House and was adopted by a substantial vote, which reduced the appropriation for the Office of Price Administration by $20,000,000. There has been a compromise on that and $20,000,000 has been restored. I believe that is an indefensible action, in my own judgment at least, and so I cannot go along with the suggestions from the conference committee. The people demand retrenchment. I am persuaded that greater efficiency in O. P. A. will enable them to perform their responsibilities with $130,000,000.

The second amendment on which the conferees yielded, or yielded substantially, was that provision which would require 5 years of business experience on the part of the executive price directors and the officials under him who actually formulate price policies. As is now being provided, that becomes a discretionary power lodged in the Administrator and in my considered judgment, although restrictive, has limited the possibilities of bringing more business experience into the Office of Price Administration. I was rather amazed at the paucity of the testimony before the Senate Committee on those two items. The House approved this proposal by a vote of 188 to 144. The testimony is incontrovertible that scores of price executives came direct from academic halls to O. P. A. No effort has been made to controvert that statement. It is now proposed to recede on this position and permit the condition to continue. It remains no longer a bureaucracy but a neocracy, which according to definition is Government by untried or inexperienced hands. Too many business enterprises have already suspended operations and too many are in danger of suspending business in the near future to blink this condition and I must keep the record straight on this point. But the conferees have yielded.

The third amendment on which there was compromise was that which related to subsidies and roll-backs. You will recall that we interdicted the use of any funds for anyone who was engaged in the preparation or calculation of subsidies. The Senate I think probably took the position that the House ought to recede on that item in view of the action taken on the bill to extend the life of the Commodity Credit Corporation. That, however, had been enacted by both Houses and was vetoed, although a very distinct majority of the Members of this House voted to override the veto. There will therefore be no further opportunity before the recess to record ourselves on that issue unless it should come in the form of a Senate amendment to the Commodity Credit Corporation bill now being considered by the other body.

There are three items in the conference report with which I am not satisfied and so, in accord with the ruling just made by the Speaker that a privileged motion will be in order to recommit the conference report with instructions to the conferees, such a motion will be made when the previous question is ordered on the conference report. I speak only for myself. I cannot go along with this action.

If the language of these amendments is deemed to be faulty, then an effort should be made to concur with other language which sets forth the clear intent of this body and is at the same time calculated to meet Senate favor. There is no evidence of such action before us.

If it be argued that the Senate will accept no other position, then it should be made quite clear that the House is a patient body, devoted to its convictions and willing to take the time necessary to translate such convictions into law.

I was not a little astonished at the meagerness of the testimony on all of these items before the Senate committee as indicated in the hearings. Virtually on the statement of the Administrator alone was the House position reversed.

In the light of these circumstances I deem it a clear duty to submit the privileged motion to instruct further disagreement on the part of those who represent the House in this conference.

Mr. CANNON of Missouri. Mr. Speaker, I yield 5 minutes to the gentleman from Virginia [Mr. WOODRUM].

Mr. WOODRUM of Virginia. Mr. Speaker, this bill which we are considering now should have been the law several days ago. The fact that it is not the law, however, is no fault of the House of Representatives. There is no need, however, to follow that observation any further. The fact remains that there are a great many important activities in this bill; agencies and departments vitally necessary in the conduct of the war which are out of funds, and there is every reason for the greatest expedition in the consideration of this bill.

A great many amendments were inserted in the bill by the Senate. The House conferees had a number of meetings. They worked hard to uphold the position of the House, and the result we bring you is the best we could get. It is a compromise of the differences between the two bodies, a compromise of the judgments between the Members of the two bodies, and that is what most important legislation is in the last analysis. We have our opinion, the other body has its opinion; we try to get together on them.

With reference to the matter about which the gentleman from Illinois spoke, to recommit the conference report with instructions to the conferees: This will simply tie it up so tight you could not drive a wedge into it. It may be, of course, that you do not care anything about the recess; maybe we should beat our breasts and wave the flag and say: "Let's stay in Washington." I do not feel that way about it. In my judgment the best thing that can be done for the good of this country is to let the men who have been working here days and weeks and months and years get away from this Capital a little and rejuvenate themselves, go back and talk to their constituents a little. I think that is a fine contribution to the war effort, because I see men on the floor of this House—not all of them perhaps, but a great many of them—who are having to work far too hard. It is time we get away from here; we ought to have some concern for getting away from here, and we ought to do it in the interest of the country's business.

Mr. TABER. Mr. Speaker, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. WOODRUM of Virginia. I yield.

Mr. TABER. I want to say this with reference to the subsidy amendment: That I am opposed to subsidies, but after the vote on yesterday I see no way of preventing subsidies for the time being until the Committee on Banking and Cur-

rency can bring in other legislation with reference to that subject.

Mr. WOODRUM of Virginia. That is right.

Mr. TABER. And for that reason my vote today against the motion which the gentleman from Illinois will make will not be because I am in favor of subsidies but because I believe that this is a stop-gap and that we must go along with it until such action as I have indicated can be taken.

Mr. WOODRUM of Virginia. The gentleman is eminently correct. To write that provision in this bill would mean that the bill would come back here without agreement from the other body or if both bodies agreed, it would come back under a veto.

As to O. P. A., the bill as it came from the committee recommended $165,000,000 for O. P. A., under a unanimous report of the House committee, but the House in its judgment cut that to $130,000,000. The Senate raised it to $177,000,000. We compromised the amount at $155,000,000. With the $155,000,000 we shall not be able to give any additional help to the local boards; we shall not be able to carry on the organization even at its present strength, because the $155,000,000 will be $5,000,000 less than the annual amount it takes to carry their organization at their present level. So what you are doing is stream-lining O. P. A. to a basis $5,000,000 under its present level. Personally, I think they can do it; I believe Prentiss Brown will do it, but we must bear in mind the further fact that the committee was notified and the country was notified there were seven additional rationing programs that seemed to be inevitable in the future.

If we are going to have this medium to try to control prices, and to ration commodities that are on the rationing list, then the worst thing that the Congress can do is to refuse to implement it by the necessary personnel to carry it out. I believe the conferees have done the best they could here and in the interest of expediting this legislation and in the interest of getting the money to these agencies that need it, I hope the House will support the conferees who are unanimous, everyone of us, in supporting it, and adopt the conference report.

Mr. CANNON of Missouri. Mr. Speaker, I move the previous question.

The previous question was ordered.

Mr. DIRKSEN. Mr. Speaker, I offer a privileged motion.

The Clerk read as follows:

Mr. DIRKSEN moves to recommit the conference report with instructions to the House conferees to insist on House disagreement to Senate amendments Nos. 5, 7, and 8.

The SPEAKER. Is the gentleman opposed to the conference report?

Mr. DIRKSEN. Mr. Speaker, I am; yes.

Mr. CANNON of Missouri. Mr. Speaker, I move the previous question on the motion.

The previous question was ordered.

The question was taken; and on a division (demanded by Mr. DIRKSEN) there were—ayes 42, noes 94.

Mr. DWORSHAK. Mr. Speaker, I object to the vote on the ground a quorum is not present.

The SPEAKER. The Chair will count.

Mr. DWORSHAK. Mr. Speaker, I withdraw that.

Mr. HOFFMAN. Mr. Speaker, I object to the vote, then, on the ground a quorum is not present and I make the point of order that a quorum is not present.

The SPEAKER. Obviously no quorum is present.

The Doorkeeper will close the doors, the Sergeant at Arms will notify the absent Members, and the Clerk will call the roll.

The question was taken; and there were—yeas 99, nays 239, not voting 93, as follows:

[Roll No. 132]

YEAS—99

Andersen, H. Carl	Gilchrist	Mundt
Anderson, Calif.	Graham	Murray, Wis.
Andresen, August H.	Grant, Ind.	Norman
Arends	Griffiths	Norrell
Barrett	Gross	Pace
Bennett, Mich.	Gwynne	Pittenger
Bennett, Mo.	Hagen	Ploeser
Bishop	Hale	Reed, Ill.
Boren	Harness, Ind.	Reed, N. Y.
Brehm	Heidinger	Rees, Kans.
Brown, Ohio	Hoeven	Rizley
Buffett	Hoffman	Rockwell
Busbey	Hope	Rodgers, Pa.
Cannon, Fla.	Horan	Schwabe
Carlson, Kans.	Howell	Short
Carson, Ohio	Jennings	Simpson, Ill.
Chiperfield	Jensen	Smith, Ohio
Church	Johnson, Anton J.	Smith, Wis.
Clevenger	Johnson, Ind.	Springer
Cole, Mo.	Jonkman	Stefan
Cox	Keefe	Stewart
Cravens	Kinzer	Sumner, Ill.
Crawford	Knutson	Talbot
Cunningham	Landis	Talle
Curtis	Lewis	Tibbott
Day	McCowen	Vursell
Dirksen	McGehee	Weichel, Ohio
Dworshak	McGregor	West
Ellis	McWilliams	Wheat
Elston, Ohio	Maas	Willey
Gathings	Martin, Iowa	Wilson
Gavin	Miller, Mo.	Winter
	Miller, Nebr.	Wolcott
		Woodruff, Mich.

NAYS—239

Abernethy	Cooley	Gillette
Allen, Ill.	Cooper	Goodwin
Allen, La.	Courtney	Gordon
Anderson, N. Mex.	Creal	Gore
Andrews	Crosser	Gorski
Angell	Cullen	Gossett
Arnold	D'Alesandro	Granger
Auchincloss	Davis	Grant, Ala.
Bates, Mass.	Delaney	Gregory
Beall	Dewey	Halleck
Beckworth	Dies	Hancock
Bell	Dilweg	Hare
Blackney	Dingell	Harless, Ariz.
Bland	Disney	Harris, Ark.
Bloom	Ditter	Harris, Va.
Bolton	Domengeaux	Hartley
Bonner	Dondero	Hays
Bradley, Pa.	Doughton	Hendricks
Brooks	Douglas	Herter
Brown, Ga.	Durham	Hess
Bryson	Eberharter	Hill
Bulwinkle	Elliott	Hinshaw
Burch, Va.	Ellison, Md.	Hobbs
Burchill, N. Y.	Ellsworth	Hoch
Burdick	Engel	Holmes, Mass.
Burgin	Feighan	Holmes, Wash.
Camp	Fellows	Hull
Canfield	Fenton	Jackson
Cannon, Mo.	Fernandez	Jarman
Carter	Fisher	Jeffrey
Case	Flannagan	Jenkins
Celler	Fogarty	Johnson, Luther A.
Chapman	Folger	Johnson, Lyndon B.
Chenoweth	Forand	Johnson, Okla.
Clark	Fulbright	Jones
Clason	Gale	Judd
Coffee	Gamble	Kearney
Colmer	Gavagan	Kee
Compton	Gearhart	Kefauver
	Gibson	Kelley
		Keogh
		Kerr
		Kilday
		Kirwan
		Klein
		Kunkel
		LaFollette
		Lambertson
		Lane
		Lanham
		Larcade
		Lea
		LeCompte
		LeFevre
		Lemke
		Luce
		Ludlow
		Lynch
		McCord
		McGranery
		McLean
		McMillan
		Madden
		Mahon
		Manasco
		Mansfield, Mont.
		Marcantonio
		Martin, Mass.
		May
		Merrow
		Michener
		Miller, Conn.
		Mills
		Monkiewicz
		Monroney
		Morrison, La.
		Morrison, N. C.
		Mott
		Mruk
		Murdock
		Murphy
		Murray, Tenn.
		Myers
		Newsome
		O'Brien, Mich.
		O'Connor
		O'Konski
		O'Neal
		Outland
		Patman
		Patton
		Peterson, Fla.
		Peterson, Ga.
		Pfeifer
		Poulson
		Powers
		Price
		Priest
		Rabaut
		Ramey
		Ramspeck
		Randolph
		Rankin
		Reece, Tenn.
		Richards
		Rivers
		Robertson
		Robinson, Utah
		Rogers, Calif.
		Rogers, Mass.
		Rohrbough
		Rolph
		Rowan
		Rowe
		Sabath
		Sadowski
		Sauthoff
		Scanlon
		Schuetz
		Scott
		Sheridan
		Simpson, Pa.
		Slaughter
		Smith, Maine
		Smith, Va.
		Smith, W. Va.
		Somers, N. Y.
		Sparkman
		Spence
		Stanley
		Starnes, Ala.
		Steagall
		Stearns, N. H.
		Stockman
		Sullivan
		Taber
		Tarver
		Taylor
		Thomas, Tex.
		Thomason
		Towe
		Troutman
		Voorhis, Calif.
		Vorys, Ohio
		Walter
		Wasielewski
		Weaver
		Weiss
		Wene
		White
		Whitten
		Whittington
		Wickersham
		Wigglesworth
		Winstead
		Wolfenden, Pa.
		Wolverton, N. J.
		Woodrum, Va.
		Wright
		Zimmerman

NOT VOTING—93

Baldwin, Md.	Hall, Edwin Arthur	O'Hara
Baldwin, N. Y.	Hall, Leonard W.	O'Leary
Barden	Hart	O'Toole
Barry	Hébert	Philbin
Bates, Ky.	Heffernan	Philips
Bender	Holifield	Plumley
Boykin	Izac	Poage
Bradley, Mich.	Johnson, Calvin D.	Pracht
Buckley	Johnson, J. Leroy	Robsion, Ky.
Butler	Johnson, Ward	Russell
Byrne	Kean	Sasscer
Capozzoli	Kennedy	Satterfield
Cochran	Kilburn	Schiffler
Cole, N. Y.	King	Shafer
Costello	Kleberg	Sheppard
Culkin	Lesinski	Sikes
Curley	McCormack	Snyder
Dawson	McKenzie	Stevenson
Dickstein	McMurray	Sumners, Tex.
Drewry	Magnuson	Sundstrom
Eaton	Maloney	Thomas, N. J.
Elmer	Mansfield, Tex.	Tolan
Fay	Mason	Treadway
Fish	Merritt	Van Zandt
Fitzpatrick	Miller, Pa.	Vincent, Ky.
Ford	Nichols	Vinson, Ga.
Fulmer	Norton	Wadsworth
Furlong	O'Brien, Ill.	Ward
Gallagher	O'Brien, N. Y.	Welch
Gerlach		Whelchel, Ga.
Gifford		Worley
Gillie		
Green		

So the motion was rejected.

The Clerk announced the following pairs:

Mr. Gillie for, with Mr. Treadway against.

Mr. Elmer for, with Mr. Gifford against.

Mr. Shafer for, with Mr. Baldwin of New York against.

Mr. Phillips for, with Mr. Vinson of Georgia against.

General pairs:

Mr. Holifield with Mr. Ward Johnson.

Mr. Fitzpatrick with Mr. Eaton.

Mr. McCormack with Mr. Miller of Pennsylvania.

Mr. Buckley with Mr. Fish.

Mr. Drewry with Mr. Cole of New York.

Mr. Byrne with Mr. Thomas of New Jersey.

Mrs. Norton with Mr. Kilburn.

Mr. Fay with Mr. Schiffler.

Mr. Curley with Mr. Gallagher.

Mr. Dickstein with Mr. Edwin Arthur Hall.

Mr. Ford with Mr. Pracht.

Mr. Heffernan with Mr. Kean.
Mr. McMurray with Mr. Calvin D. Johnson.
Mr. Kennedy with Mr. Welch.
Mr. Hart with Mr. Mason.
Mr. Merritt with Mr. Leonard W. Hall.
Mr. Lesinski with Mr. Gerlach.
Mr. O'Brien of Illinois with Mr. Robsion of Kentucky.
Mr. Hébert with Mr. O'Hara.
Mr. Izac with Mr. Stevenson.
Mr. Mansfield of Texas with Mr. Sundstrom.
Mr. Philbin with Mr. Bradley of Michigan.
Mr. Russell with Mr. Culkin.
Mr. Ward with Mr. Plumley.
Mr. Satterfield with Mr. Butler.
Mr. Capozzoli with Mr. Van Zandt.
Mr. Cochran with Mr. Wadsworth.
Mr. Barry with Mr. J. Leroy Johnson.
Mr. Tolan with Mr. O'Brien of New York.
Mr. King with Mr. Bender.

The result of the vote was announced as above recorded.

The SPEAKER. The question is on the conference report.

The conference report was agreed to.

The SPEAKER. The Clerk will report the first amendment in disagreement.

The Clerk read as follows:

Amendment No. 2: On page 6, line 9, insert the following:

"No part of any funds appropriated or made available herein to the Board of Economic Warfare shall be used after August 15, 1943, directly or indirectly for the procurement of services, supplies, or equipment outside the United States except for the purpose of exccuting economic programs or policies formally approved in writing by a majority of the Board and such writing has been filed with the Secretary of State prior to any such expenditure."

Mr. CANNON of Missouri. Mr. Speaker, I move that the House recede and concur in the Senate amendment with an amendment.

The Clerk read as follows:

Mr. CANNON of Missouri moves that the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate No. 2 and agree to the same with an amendment, as follows: In line 5 of the matter inserted by said amendment after the word "executing" insert the word "general."

The motion was agreed to.

The SPEAKER. The Clerk will report the next amendment in disagreement.

The Clerk read as follows:

Amendment No. 11: On page 19, line 24, insert the following: "Civilian Defense: Not to exceed $13,359,600 of the unexpended balance of $100,000,000 contained in the First Deficiency Appropriation Act, 1942, is hereby continued available until June 30, 1944, for the same objects and purposes, including the obligations chargeable to said appropriation, and subject to the same conditions and limitations: *Provided*, That the total amount available for administrative expenses for the fiscal year 1944 shall not exceed $400,000.

"The appropriations herein made for the Office of Civilian Defense shall constitute the total amount to be available for obligation by such agency during the fiscal year 1944 and shall not be supplemented by funds from any Federal source."

Mr. CANNON of Missouri. Mr. Speaker, I move that the House recede and concur in the Senate amendment with an amendment.

The Clerk read as follows:

Mr. CANNON of Missouri moves that the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 11 and agree to the same with an amendment as follows: In line 1 of said amendment, strike out the figure "$13,359,600" and insert "$10,500,000," and in line 8 of said amendment strike out the figure "$400,000" and insert "$700,000."

The motion was agreed to.

The SPEAKER. The Clerk will report the next amendment in disagreement.

The Clerk read as follows:

Amendment No. 24: On page 30, line 15, insert the following: "The appropriation herein made for the Office of War Information shall constitute the total amount to be available for obligation by such agency during the fiscal year 1944 and shall not be supplemented by funds from any source."

Mr. CANNON of Missouri. Mr. Speaker, I move that the House recede and concur in the Senate amendment.

The motion was agreed to.

The SPEAKER. The Clerk will report the next amendment in disagreement.

The Clerk read as follows:

Amendment No. 25: On page 30, line 19, insert the following:

"OFFICE OF WAR MOBILIZATION

"Salaries and expenses: For all necessary expenses of the Office of War Mobilization, including salary of the Director at $15,000 per annum; salaries of two Assistant Directors at $9,000 per annum each; not to exceed $30,000 for the temporary employment of persons or organizations by contract or otherwise without regard to section 3709, Revised Statutes, or the civil-service and clasisfication laws; and printing and binding, $138,000."

Mr. CANNON of Missouri. Mr. Speaker, I move that the House recede and concur in the Senate amendment.

The motion was agreed to.

The SPEAKER. The Clerk will report the next amendment in disagreement.

The Clerk read as follows:

Amendment No. 32: On page 41, line 14, insert the following:

"SEC. 102. On the effective date of the Vocational Rehabilitation Act Amendments of 1943, (1) the amounts appropriated in the first, second, and fourth paragraphs under the heading "Vocational rehabilitation" in the Federal Security Agency Appropriation Act, 1944, shall be consolidated into one fund and shall be available for carrying out the provisions of the Vocational Rehabilitation Act Amendments of 1943; except that not to exceed $25,000 shall be available for administrative expenses in providing rehabilitation for disabled residents of the District of Columbia, including printing and binding, travel and subsistence; and (2) the amount appropriated in the fifth paragraph under the heading 'Vocational rehabilitation' in the Federal Security Agency Appropriation Act, 1944, shall be available for administrative expenses in carrying out the provisions of the Vocational Rehabilitation Act Amendments of 1943, and for carrying out the provisions of the act entitled 'An act to authorize the operation of stands in Federal buildings by blind persons, to enlarge the economic opportunities of the blind, and for other purposes,' approved June 20, 1936 (49 Stat. 1559, 1560)."

Mr. CANNON of Missouri. Mr. Speaker, I move that the House recede and concur in the Senate amendment.

The motion was agreed to.

The SPEAKER. The Clerk will report the next amendment in disagreement.

Mr. CANNON of Missouri. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that Senate amendments numbered 33 and 34 be considered together.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Missouri?

There was no objection.

The Clerk read as follows:

Amendment No. 33: Page 43, line 13, insert the following:

"SEC. 203. No part of any appropriation contained in this act shall be available to pay the salary of any person at the rate of $4,500 per annum or more unless such person shall have been appointed by the President by and with the advice and consent of the Senate."

Amendment No. 34: Page 43, line 18, strike out "203" and insert "204."

Mr. CANNON of Missouri. Mr. Speaker, I move that the House insist on its disagreement to Senate amendments numbered 33 and 34.

Mr. Speaker, I yield myself 2 minutes, at the conclusion of which I shall yield 2 minutes each to the gentleman from New York [Mr. TABER] and the gentleman from Georgia [Mr. RAMSPECK] and then move the previous question.

Mr. Speaker, this is the proposition to require confirmation by the Senate of all persons receiving salaries in excess of $4,500. Such a provision would hardly be practical at this time for the reason that it would involve minutiae delaying the war effort, particularly if the Congress is in recess during the several weeks immediately ahead of us.

Mr. Speaker, I yield 2 minutes to the gentleman from New York [Mr. TABER].

Mr. TABER. Mr. Speaker, this amendment provides that any person receiving any money that is provided for salaries in this bill and receiving a salary over $4,500 must be appointed by the President by and with the advice and consent of the Senate. This provision is so drawn and so worded that it is absolutely impossible of administration. It is so drawn that it would put these agencies all out of business in that every one of those receiving a salary as large as that would be off the rolls until they were nominated and confirmed—a proposition that is absolutely impossible in view of the impending recess of Congress. It would be a dangerous thing to do, and I do not see how the House could join in doing it.

Mr. CANNON of Missouri. Mr. Speaker, I yield 2 minutes to the gentleman from Georgia [Mr. RAMSPECK], chairman of the Civil Service Committee, which has a bill relating to this subject under consideration.

Mr. RAMSPECK. Mr. Speaker, the Senate has passed a general bill dealing with the subject of Senate confirmation. It passed about 2 or 3 weeks ago. I have publicly announced that in due time the House Committee on the Civil Service will give everybody who is interested an opportunity to be heard on the legislation. Certainly we ought not to legislate on such a far-reaching problem as this by a rider on an appropriation bill. I hope the House will vote to insist upon its disagreement to the Senate amendment.

Mr. CANNON of Missouri. Mr. Speaker, I yield to the gentleman from West Virginia [Mr. RANDOLPH] to submit a unanimous-consent request.

Mr. RANDOLPH. Mr. Speaker, on the roll call to recommit the conference re-

port on this bill, I was present and voted "nay." I understand the RECORD does not show that I did so. I ask unanimous consent that it be corrected accordingly.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from West Virginia?

There was no objection.

Mr. CANNON of Missouri. Mr. Speaker, I move the previous question.

The previous question was ordered.

Mr. WHITE. Mr. Speaker, a parliamentary inquiry.

The SPEAKER. The gentleman will state it.

Mr. WHITE. Do I correctly understand from the gentleman from Georgia, the chairman of the Committee on the Civil Service, that we shall have a chance to vote on this matter at some other day?

The SPEAKER. The gentleman from Georgia did not give that kind of an assurance. He said that his committee was going to give this matter very thorough consideration. Whether there will be a vote on it the Chair does not know.

The question is on the motion offered by the gentleman from Missouri [Mr. CANNON].

Mr. CANNON of Missouri. Mr. Speaker, I demand the yeas and nays.

The yeas and nays were ordered.

Mr. CANNON of Missouri. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that the Clerk again report the motion.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Missouri?

There was no objection.

The Clerk read as follows:

Mr. CANNON of Missouri moves that the House insist on its disagreement to the amendments of the Senate numbered 33 and 34.

Mr. HOFFMAN. Mr. Speaker, a parliamentary inquiry.

The SPEAKER. The gentleman will state it.

Mr. HOFFMAN. If we disagree with the Senate, can we get any legislation at all?

The SPEAKER. The Chair is unable to answer such a question.

The Clerk will call the roll.

The question was taken; and there were—yeas 302, nays 29, not voting 99, as follows:

[Roll No. 133]

YEAS—302

Abernethy	Brehm	Clason
Allen, Ill.	Brooks	Clevenger
Allen, La.	Brown, Ga.	Coffee
Andersen, H. Carl	Brown, Ohio	Cole, Mo.
Anderson, Calif.	Bryson	Colmer
Anderson, N. Mex.	Bulwinkle	Compton
Andrews	Burchill, N. Y.	Cooley
Angell	Burdick	Cooper
Arends	Burgin	Costello
Arnold	Busbey	Courtney
Auchincloss	Butler	Cox
Barrett	Camp	Cravens
Bates, Mass.	Canfield	Creal
Beall	Cannon, Fla.	Crosser
Beckworth	Cannon, Mo.	Cullen
Bender	Carlson, Kans.	Cunningham
Bennett, Mich.	Carson, Ohio	Curtis
Bennett, Mo.	Carter	D'Alesandro
Bishop	Case	Day
Blackney	Celler	Delaney
Bloom	Chapman	Dewey
Bolton	Chenoweth	Dilweg
	Chiperfield	Dingell
	Church	Dirksen
Ditter	Jones	Reed, Ill.
Domengeaux	Jonkman	Reed, N. Y.
Dondero	Judd	Rees, Kans.
Doughton	Kearney	Richards
Douglas	Kee	Rivers
Dworshak	Keefe	Rizley
Elliott	Keogh	Robertson
Ellis	Kerr	Robinson, Utah
Ellison, Md.	Kilday	Rockwell
Ellsworth	Kinzer	Rodgers, Pa.
Elston, Ohio	Kirwan	Rogers, Calif.
Engel	Klein	Rogers, Mass.
Feighan	Knutson	Rohrbough
Fenton	Kunkel	Rolph
Fernandez	LaFollette	Rowan
Fisher	Lambertson	Rowe
Flannagan	Landis	Sabath
Fogarty	Lane	Sadowski
Folger	Lanham	Sauthoff
Forand	Larcade	Schiffler
Fulbright	Lea	Schuetz
Gale	LeCompte	Schwabe
Gamble	LeFevre	Scott
Gavagan	Lemke	Short
Gearhart	Lewis, Ohio	Sikes
Gibson	Luce	Simpson, Ill.
Gilchrist	Ludlow	Simpson, Pa.
Gillette	Lynch	Slaughter
Goodwin	McCord	Smith, Maine
Gordon	McCowen	Smith, W. Va.
Gore	McGregor	Smith, Wis.
Gorski	McLean	Somers, N. Y.
Gossett	McMillan	Sparkman
Graham	McWilliams	Spence
Granger	Maas	Springer
Grant, Ala.	Madden	Stanley
Grant, Ind.	Mahon	Starnes, Ala.
Gregory	Manasco	Steagall
Griffiths	Mansfield, Mont.	Stearns, N. H.
Gross	Marcantonio	Stefan
Gwynne	Martin, Iowa	Stockman
Hagen	Martin, Mass.	Sullivan
Hale	May	Sumner, Ill.
Halleck	Merrow	Taber
Hancock	Michener	Talbot
Hare	Miller, Conn.	Talle
Harless, Ariz.	Miller, Mo.	Tarver
Harness, Ind.	Miller, Nebr.	Taylor
Harris, Ark.	Mills	Thomas, Tex.
Harris, Va.	Monkiewicz	Thomason
Hartley	Morrison, La.	Tibbott
Hays	Morrison, N. C.	Towe
Hendricks	Mruk	Troutman
Herter	Murdock	Voorhis, Calif.
Hess	Murphy	Vorys, Ohio
Hill	Murray, Wis.	Vursell
Hinshaw	Newsome	Wasielewski
Hobbs	Norman	Weaver
Hoeven	Norrell	Weichel, Ohio
Holmes, Mass.	O'Brien, Mich.	Welch
Holmes, Wash.	O'Connor	Wene
Hope	O'Neal	Wheat
Horan	Outland	Whelchel, Ga.
Howell	Patman	Whitten
Hull	Patton	Whittington
Jackson	Peterson, Ga.	Wickersham
Jarman	Pfeifer	Wigglesworth
Jeffrey	Pittenger	Willey
Jenkins	Ploeser	Wilson
Jennings	Poulson	Winstead
Jensen	Powers	Winter
Johnson, Anton J.	Price	Wolcott
Johnson, Ind.	Priest	Wolfenden, Pa.
Johnson, Luther A.	Rabaut	Wolverton, N. J.
Johnson, Lyndon B.	Ramey	Woodruff, Mich.
Johnson, Okla.	Ramspeck	Woodrum, Va.
	Randolph	Wright
	Reece, Tenn.	Zimmerman

NAYS—29

Bell	Johnson, Calvin D.	Peterson, Fla.
Boren	Kelley	Rankin
Bradley, Pa.	McGehee	Scanlon
Crawford	McGranery	Sheridan
Davis	Mott	Smith, Ohio
Eberharter	Mundt	Stewart
Gathings	Murray, Tenn.	Vincent, Ky.
Heidinger	Myers	Weiss
Hoch	Pace	White
Hoffman		Worley

NOT VOTING—99

Andresen, August H.	Buffett	Disney
Baldwin, Md.	Burch, Va.	Drewry
Baldwin, N. Y.	Byrne	Durham
Barden	Capozzoli	Eaton
Barry	Clark	Elmer
Bates, Ky.	Cochran	Fay
Bland	Cole, N. Y.	Fellows
Bonner	Culkin	Fish
Boykin	Curley	Fitzpatrick
Bradley, Mich.	Dawson	Ford
Buckley	Dickstein	Fulmer
	Dies	Furlong
Gallagher	Kleberg	Poage
Gavin	Lesinski	Pracht
Gerlach	McCormack	Robsion, Ky.
Gifford	McKenzie	Russell
Gillie	McMurray	Sasscer
Green	Magnuson	Satterfield
Hall, Edwin Arthur	Maloney	Shafer
Hall, Leonard W.	Mansfield, Tex.	Sheppard
Hart	Mason	Smith, Va.
Hébert	Merritt	Snyder
Heffernan	Miller, Pa.	Stevenson
Holifield	Monroney	Sumners, Tex.
Izac	Nichols	Sundstrom
Johnson, J. Leroy	Norton	Thomas, N. J.
Johnson, Ward	O'Brien, Ill.	Tolan
Kean	O'Brien, N. Y.	Treadway
Kefauver	O'Hara	Van Zandt
Kennedy	O'Konski	Vinson, Ga.
Kilburn	O'Leary	Wadsworth
King	O'Toole	Walter
	Philbin	Ward
	Phillips	West
	Plumley	

So the motion was agreed to.

The Clerk announced the following additional pairs:

General pairs:

Mr. Holifield with Mr. Ward Johnson.
Mr. Fitzpatrick with Mr. Eaton.
Mr. McCormack with Mr. Miller of Pennsylvania.
Mr. Buckley with Mr. Fish.
Mr. Drewry with Mr. Cole of New York.
Mr. Byrne with Mr. Thomas of New Jersey.
Mrs. Norton with Mr. Kilburn.
Mr. Fay with Mr. Gillie.
Mr. Curley with Mr. Gallagher.
Mr. Dickstein with Mr. Edwin Arthur Hall.
Mr. Ford with Mr. Pracht.
Mr. Heffernan with Mr. Kean.
Mr. McMurray with Mr. Elmer.
Mr. Kennedy with Mr. Shafer.
Mr. Hart with Mr. Mason.
Mr. Merritt with Mr. Leonard W. Hall.
Mr. Lesinski with Mr. Gerlach.
Mr. O'Brien of Illinois with Mr. Robsion of Kentucky.
Mr. Hébert with Mr. O'Hara.
Mr. Izac with Mr. Stevenson.
Mr. Mansfield of Texas with Mr. Sundstrom.
Mr. Philbin with Mr. Bradley of Michigan.
Mr. Russell with Mr. Culkin.
Mr. Ward with Mr. Plumley.
Mr. Satterfield with Mr. Buffett.
Mr. Capozzoli with Mr. Van Zandt.
Mr. Tolan with Mr. O'Brien of New York.
Mr. Barry with Mr. J. Leroy Johnson.
Mr. Cochran with Mr. Phillips.
Mr. Vinson of Georgia with Mr. Treadway.
Mr. Bland with Mr. Wadsworth.
Mr. Barry with Mr. August H. Andresen.
Mr. West with Mr. Gifford.
Mr. O'Toole with Mr. Fellows.
Mr. Walter with Mr. Gavin.

Mr. KELLEY changed his vote from "no" to "aye."

Mr. HOCH changed his vote from "aye" to "no."

Mr. EBERHARTER changed his vote from "aye" to "no."

Mr. ELSTON of Ohio changed his vote from "no" to "aye."

Mr. DAY changed his vote from "no" to "aye."

The result of the vote was announced as above recorded.

A motion to reconsider the vote by which the motion was agreed to was laid on the table.

Mr. CANNON of Missouri. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that all who have spoken on the two conference reports have 5 legislative days in which to extend their remarks in the RECORD on the reports.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection?

There was no objection.

on it; and this item was included in the motion made by the——

Mr. HAYDEN. Let me ask the Senator another question. There was no vote in the House to insert the matter, when the bill was originally reported. The vote had a few days ago was to cut the amount from the $24,000,000 authorized by the Bureau of the Budget to $15,000,000, of which $1,500,000 would be allowed for the transmission line. Those who wanted the full amount voted "no"—not against the transmission line, but against the amount of money proposed for the project. Unfortunately, that is the way it happened. The only way I know to handle the matter is to take the item out of the Interior Department appropriation and let the House vote on it separately as an amendment to the pending bill.

Mr. McCARRAN. Mr. President, I desire to read from the report, if I may do so. Meantime, I suggest the absence of a quorum.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The clerk will call the roll.

The Chief Clerk called the roll, and the following Senators answered to their names:

Aiken	Hayden	Reynolds
Austin	Hill	Robertson
Barkley	Holman	Russell
Bone	Johnson, Colo.	Scrugham
Bridges	Kilgore	Shipstead
Brooks	La Follette	Smith
Burton	Langer	Stewart
Butler	Lucas	Taft
Byrd	McCarran	Thomas, Okla.
Capper	McClellan	Thomas, Utah
Caraway	McFarland	Tunnell
Chavez	McKellar	Tydings
Clark, Mo.	Maloney	Vandenberg
Connally	Maybank	Van Nuys
Danaher	Millikin	Wagner
Davis	Moore	Wallgren
Downey	Murdock	Walsh
Ellender	Nye	Wheeler
Ferguson	O'Daniel	Wherry
George	O'Mahoney	White
Gerry	Overton	Wiley
Guffey	Radcliffe	Willis
Gurney	Reed	
Hawkes	Revercomb	

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Seventy Senators have answered to their names. A quorum is present.

Mr. McCARRAN. Mr. President, a point of order.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The Senator will state it.

Mr. McCARRAN. I challenge the right of the conference committee to take an item out of a bill submitted to it in conference and resubmit it to one of the Houses in connection with an entirely different bill on an entirely different subject.

Mr. HAYDEN. Mr. President, I should like to be heard on the point of order.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The Senator from Arizona is recognized.

Mr. HAYDEN. The Congress has passed a special act authorizing the construction of the Central Valley project, including power plants, transmission lines, irrigation works, and every other phase, so this amendment is in order because it is authorized by law.

Mr. McCARRAN. Mr. President, it has already been adopted by the Senate and is pending in conference. No matter what the Senate may do with this item now, it will still be in conference on the appropriation bill.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The Chair holds that the conferees on the bill can recede at any time the conference committee is in session. The Chair further holds that the item is now in order on the pending bill.

Mr. McCARRAN. Mr. President——

Mr. McKELLAR. Mr. President, while so many Senators are present, I wonder if the Senator will yield to me long enough to offer an amendment which I think is of very great importance to every Senator. It will take only a moment.

Mr. McCARRAN. So long as I do not lose the floor, I have no objection.

Mr. McKELLAR. I assure the Senator that he will not lose the floor.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Without objection, the amendment of the Senator from Arizona [Mr. HAYDEN] is temporarily laid aside so that the Senator from Tennessee [Mr. McKELLAR] may offer an amendment.

Mr. McKELLAR. Mr. President, I desire to offer an amendment which is legislative in character. Probably it can be put in the bill only by unanimous consent. I ask unanimous consent that it may be offered.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Is there objection to the request of the Senator from Tennessee? The Chair hears none, and the amendment will be stated.

The CHIEF CLERK. On page 4, after line 12, it is proposed to insert:

OFFICE FOR EMERGENCY MANAGEMENT

WAR MANPOWER COMMISSION

NATIONAL YOUTH ADMINISTRATION: Upon the application within 60 days of any State or State board of vocational education, or county or county board of education, any building, accessory, equipment, tools, or machinery of any type heretofore in use by the National Youth Administration and located in such State and county shall be transferred by the Procurement Division of the Treasury Department to any such applicant without compensation.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The question is on agreeing to the amendment offered by the Senator from Tennessee.

The amendment was agreed to.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The question now recurs on agreeing to the amendment offered by the Senator from Arizona [Mr. HAYDEN].

Mr. McCARRAN. Mr. President——

Mr. HAYDEN. Mr. President, will the Senator from Nevada yield?

Mr. McCARRAN. I yield.

Mr. HAYDEN. I have just been conferring with Senators, and there seems to be another way by which the issue between the two Houses might be settled. Not very much can happen between now and the time when the Congress will reconvene after Labor Day, at which time the Department of the Interior can submit a budget estimate to Congress containing this text. There will be a deficiency bill, on which that budget estimate will be in order. We can debate it, and it can be voted on in both Houses as a separate item. Under those circumstances I desire to withdraw my amendment and yield in the conference report, with the distinct understanding that the matter will be handled in that way.

Mr. McKELLAR. I hope the Senate will agree to that arrangement.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The amendment of the Senator from Arizona is withdrawn.

Mr. McKELLAR. Mr. President, I offer an amendment, which I send to the desk and ask to have stated.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The amendment will be stated.

The CHIEF CLERK. On page 4, after line 12, it is proposed to insert:

OFFICE FOR EMERGENCY MANAGEMENT

Office of War Information: The second paragraph under the caption "Office of War Information" contained in the National War Agencies Appropriation Act, 1944, shall not prevent the preparation and distribution to the public of the United States Government Manual.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The question is on agreeing to the amendment offered by the Senator from Tennessee.

The amendment was agreed to.

Mr. McKELLAR. Mr. President, I offer another amendment, for insertion at the proper place in the bill.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The amendment will be stated.

The CHIEF CLERK. At the proper place in the bill——

Mr. WHITE. Mr. President, is this an amendment offered by the Senator from Tennessee?

Mr. McKELLAR. Yes.

Mr. WHITE. Will the Senator identify the particular place in the bill?

Mr. McKELLAR. It will have to be inserted in the proper place. May the amendment be stated?

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The amendment will be stated.

The CHIEF CLERK. At the proper place in the bill, it is proposed to insert the following:

SUPPLEMENTAL ESTIMATE, FISCAL YEAR 1944—WAR DEPARTMENT—GENERAL PROVISIONS

Appropriations for the Military Establishment and for civil functions administered by the War Department for the fiscal year 1944 may be used for carrying into effect the act entitled "An act to provide for the settlement of claims for damage to or loss or destruction of property or personal injury or death caused by military personnel or civilian employees, or otherwise incident to activities of the War Department or of the Army," approved July 3, 1943 (Public Law —, 78th Cong.).

Mr. McKELLAR. Mr. President, this has just been sent down by the War Department. It seems on its face to be proper, but we will take it to conference and work it out there.

Mr. LA FOLLETTE. Mr. President, there is so much confusion in the Chamber that I could not hear what the Senator said. What is the purpose of the amendment?

Mr. McKELLAR. It permits settlement, by the authority of the Secretary of War, of claims for damages to or loss or destruction of property or for personal injury or death caused by military personnel or civilian employees, limited to reasonable medical, hospital, and burial expenses.

Mr. LA FOLLETTE. Is there any limit on the claims?

Mr. McKELLAR. No. That is why I said I would take it to conference. There

seems to be no limit as to the first paragraph of it. For that reason I concluded that I would ask only that it go to conference.

Mr. LA FOLLETTE. I hope the Senator will scrutinize it very carefully. It seems to me it would be a grave mistake to give unlimited authority for this purpose.

Mr. McKELLAR. That is exactly what I thought about it and why I suggested that it be taken to conference.

Mr. OVERTON. Mr. President, will the Senator yield?

Mr. McKELLAR. I yield.

Mr. OVERTON. I hope the amendment will be agreed to because otherwise, as I understand, such claims, however meritorious they may be, have to be taken up by special bills. We would have a flood of relief bills to take care of such claims.

Mr. WHITE. What the Senator from Louisiana has said, I venture to say, has become a reality with many of us in respect to claims of this nature now coming into our respective offices. I had assumed there was authority under the law to settle such claims up to a certain amount. Does the Senator know whether there is a law providing for that?

Mr. McKELLAR. Yes; there is such a law applying to amounts from $500 to $1,000.

Mr. WHITE. Of course, that is a small jurisdiction and limited authority. I quite agree that something of this nature should be done.

Mr. McKELLAR. I thank the Senator.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The question is on the amendment of the Senator from Tennessee [Mr. McKELLAR].

The amendment was agreed to.

Mr. McKELLAR. Mr. President, I offer another amendment which I send to the desk and ask to have stated.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The amendment will be stated.

The CHIEF CLERK. On page 19, after line 15, it is proposed to insert:

United States Soldiers' Home: For an additional amount for the maintenance and operation of the United States Soldiers' Home for the fiscal year 1944, to be paid from the Soldiers' Home permanent fund (trust fund), $30,820.

Mr. McKELLAR. Mr. President, this request comes from the Soldiers' Home, and is presented by General Coleman, the Governor of the home. He submitted it to the Bureau of the Budget. The Bureau of the Budget has not sent in a formal estimate, but we had the testimony of General Coleman before us a short time ago, and I am quite sure a considerable saving can be made by granting this appropriation.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The question is on agreeing to the motion of the Senator from Tennessee.

The amendment was agreed to.

Mr. NYE. Mr. President, I offer an amendment which I send to the desk and ask to have stated.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The amendment offered by the Senator from North Dakota will be stated.

The CHIEF CLERK. On page 12, after line 13, it is proposed to insert the following:

Department of Agriculture, Federal crop insurance, administrative and operating expenses: For an additional amount for operating and administrative expenses under the Federal Crop Insurance Act, approved February 6, 1938, and as amended (7 U. S. C. 1501–1518; 55 Stat. as amended), fiscal year 1944, $4,318,748, and the proviso contained under this caption in the Department of Agriculture Appropriation Act of 1944 is hereby repealed.

Mr. NYE. Mr. President, for days the Senate has listened to a discussion concerning the inability on the part of the Senate to obtain a fair reaction from the House of Representatives to the subject of crop insurance. I shall detain the Senate no longer than to invite attention to the fact that earlier in the day, when the crop insurance item was under consideration, I gave notice of my intention to move as I have now moved. At that time the chairman of the Senate conferees on the agricultural appropriation bill indicated that he would urge the adoption of this amendment.

Mr. President, I move the adoption of the amendment.

Mr. RUSSELL. I hope there will be no objection to the amendment.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The question is on agreeing to the amendment offered by the Senator from North Dakota.

The amendment was agreed to.

Mr. McKELLAR. Mr. President, I believe that concludes the amendments.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The bill is before the Senate and open to further amendment. If there be no further amendment to be offered, the question is on the engrossment of the amendments and the third reading of the bill.

The amendments were ordered to be engrossed, and the bill to be read a third time.

The bill (H. R. 3030) was read the third time and passed.

Mr. McKELLAR. I move that the Senate insist on its amendments, request a conference with the House of Representatives thereon, and that the Chair appoint conferees on the part of the Senate.

The motion was agreed to; and the Presiding Officer appointed Mr. McKELLAR, Mr. GLASS, Mr. HAYDEN, Mr. TYDINGS, Mr. RUSSELL, Mr. NYE, Mr. LODGE, and Mr. HOLMAN conferees on the part of the Senate.

APPROPRIATIONS FOR WAR AGENCIES IN THE EXECUTIVE OFFICE OF THE PRESIDENT—CONFERENCE REPORT

Mr. McKELLAR submitted the following report:

The committee of conference on the disagreeing votes of the two Houses on the amendments of the Senate to the bill (H. R. 2968) making appropriations for war agencies in the Executive Office of the President for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1944, and for other purposes, having met, after full and free conference, have agreed to recommend and do recommend to their respective Houses as follows:

That the Senate recede from its amendments numbered 1, 3, 4, and 29.

That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendments of the Senate numbered 7, 9, 10, 13, 15, 16, 17, 18, 22, 26, 30, and 31; and agree to the same.

Amendment numbered 5: That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 5, and agree to the same with an amendment, as follows: In lieu of the sum proposed insert "$155,000,000"; and the Senate agree to the same.

Amendment numbered 6: That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 6, and agree to the same with an amendment, as follows: Omit the matter inserted by said amendment, and restore the matter stricken out by said amendment, amended to read as follows: "sum not less than $56,000,000 shall be allocated for direct obligations of local war price and rationing boards; sums under such appropriation of $155,000,000"; and the Senate agree to the same.

Amendment numbered 8: That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 8, and agree to the same with an amendment, as follows: Restore the matter stricken out by said amendment, amended to read as follows: ": *Provided further*, That no part of this appropriation shall be directly or indirectly used for the payment of the salary or expenses of any person who directs the formulation of any price policy, maximum price, or price ceiling with respect to any article or commodity unless, in the judgment of the Administrator, such person shall be qualified by experience in business, industry or commerce; but this limitation shall not apply to the Administrator or Acting Administrator as the case may be, in considering, adopting, signing, and promulgating price policies, maximum prices, or price ceilings formulated and prepared in compliance herewith"; and the Senate agree to the same.

Amendment numbered 12: That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 12, and agree to the same with an amendment, as follows: In lieu of the sum proposed insert "$30,735,000"; and the Senate agree to the same.

Amendment numbered 14: That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 14, and agree to the same with an amendment, as follows: In lieu of the sum proposed insert "$14,091,300"; and the Senate agree to the same.

Amendment numbered 19: That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 19, and agree to the same with an amendment, as follows: In lieu of the sum proposed insert "$33,222,504"; and the Senate agree to the same.

Amendment numbered 20: That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 20, and agree to the same with an amendment, as follows: In lieu of the sum proposed insert "$24,000,000"; and the Senate agree to the same.

Amendment numbered 21: That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 21, and agree to the same with an amendment, as follows: In lieu of the matter stricken out and inserted by said amendment, insert the following: "and not more than $2,750,000 shall be allocated to the Domestic Operations Branch for the following functions only: Office of the Director, including book and magazine coordination sections; Office of Program Coordination; News Bureau; Bureau of Special Services; Radio Bureau; Motion Picture Bureau, not exceeding $50,000; and for accumulated leave of eliminated employees, for liquidation of organization units herewith reduced or discontinued, and for carrying out partly completed contracts made in organization units herewith reduced or eliminated, not exceeding $500,000"; and the Senate agree to the same.

Amendment numbered 23: That the House recede from its disagreement to the amend-

ment of the Senate numbered 23, and agree to the same with an amendment, as follows: In line 4 of said amendment before the word "within" insert the words "to the public"; and the Senate agree to the same.

Amendment numbered 27: That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 27, and agree to the same with an amendment, as follows: In lieu of the sum proposed insert "$89,267,720"; and the Senate agree to the same.

Amendment numbered 28: That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 28, and agree to the same with an amendment, as follows: In lieu of the sum proposed insert "$203,720"; and the Senate agree to the same.

The committee of conference report in disagreement amendments number 2, 11, 24, 25, 32, 33, and 34.

KENNETH MCKELLAR,
CARL HAYDEN,
M. E. TYDINGS,
GERALD P. NYE,
H. C. LODGE, JR.,
RUFUS C. HOLMAN,
Managers on the part of the Senate.

CLARENCE CANNON,
C. A. WOODRUM,
LOUIS LUDLOW,
J. BUELL SNYDER,
EMMET O'NEAL,
LOUIS C. RABAUT,
JOHN TABER,
R. B. WIGGLESWORTH,
W. P. LAMBERTSON,
J. W. DITTER,
Managers on the part of the House.

The report was agreed to.

The ACTING PRESIDENT pro tempore laid before the Senate a message from the House of Representatives announcing its action on certain amendments of the Senate to House bill 2968 which was read as follows:

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES, UNITED STATES,
July 3, 1943.

Resolved, That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendments of the Senate numbered 24, 25, and 32 to the bill (H. R. 2968) making appropriations for war agencies in the Executive Office of the President for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1944, and for other purposes, and concur therein;

That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 2 to said bill and concur therein with an amendment as follows: In line 5 of the matter inserted by said Senate engrossed amendment after "executing" insert "general."

That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 11 to said bill and concur therein with amendments as follows: In line 1 of the matter inserted by said Senate engrossed amendment strike out "$13,359,600" and insert "$10,500,000"; and in line 8 of said amendment strike out "$400,000" and insert "$700,000"; and

That the House insist upon its disagreement to the amendments of the Senate numbered 33 and 34 to said bill.

Mr. MCKELLAR. I move that the Senate agree to the House amendments to Senate amendments numbered 2 and 11.

The motion was agreed to.

Mr. MCKELLAR. I move that the Senate further insist on its amendments numbered 33 and 34, ask a further conference with the House, and that the Chair appoint the conferees on the part of the Senate.

The motion was agreed to; and the Acting President pro tempore appointed Mr. MCKELLAR, Mr. GLASS, Mr. HAYDEN, Mr. TYDINGS, Mr. RUSSELL, Mr. NYE, Mr. LODGE, and Mr. HOLMAN conferees on the part of the Senate at the further conference.

CONTINUATION OF COMMODITY CREDIT CORPORATION

Mr. BARKLEY. Mr. President, I move that the Senate proceed to the consideration of House Joint Resolution 147.

The ACTING PRESIDENT pro tempore. The joint resolution will be read by title for the information of the Senate.

The CHIEF CLERK. A joint resolution (H. J. Res. 147) to continue the Commodity Credit Corporation as an agency of the United States, to increase its borrowing power, and for other purposes.

The ACTING PRESIDENT pro tempore. The question is on agreeing to the motion of the Senator from Kentucky.

The motion was agreed to; and the Senate proceeded to consider the joint resolution, which had been reported from the Committee on Banking and Currency with amendments.

REORGANIZATION OF SENATE COMMITTEE STRUCTURE

Mr. LA FOLLETTE. Mr. President, out of order I ask unanimous consent to submit a resolution proposing to amend the rules of the Senate by a reorganization of the committee structure of this body.

The Senator from Missouri [Mr. TRUMAN] was kind enough to place in the RECORD an article written by me for the current issue of the Atlantic Monthly. The proposed revision of the rules and reorganization of the committee structure is intended to carry out one of the suggestions I made in that article, which appears in the temporary RECORD on page A3627.

There being no objection, the resolution (S. Res. 169) was received and referred to the Committee on Rules, as follows:

Resolved, That, effective at the beginning of the Seventy-ninth Congress, rule XXV of the Standing Rules of the Senate is amended by striking out paragraph 1 and inserting in line thereof the following:

"1. The following standing committees shall be appointed at the commencement of each Congress, with leave to report by bill or otherwise:

"Committee on Agriculture, to consist of 12 Senators, to which shall be referred all matters relating to the production and marketing of agricultural commodities, the establishment, maintenance, and control of credit facilities for farmers and farm cooperative organizations.

"Committee on Armed Forces, to consist of 12 Senators, to which shall be referred all matters relating to the Military and Naval Establishments, including the increase or reduction of commissioned officers and enlisted men, their pay, pensions, allowances, and benefits; to the development of land, air, and naval armaments, the militia, and the public defense.

"Committee on Finance and Monetary Affairs, to consist of 12 Senators, to which shall be referred all matters relating to the raising of revenue and the bonded debt of the United States, the maintenance of the national currency, and the regulation of banking and credit.

"Committee on Foreign Relations, to consist of 12 Senators, to which shall be referred all matters relating to the relations of the United States with foreign nations.

"Committee on the Interior, Natural Resources, and Public Works, to consist of 12 Senators, to which shall be referred all matters relating to the administration of all United States Territories and island possessions; the admission of States; relations of the United States with the Indians and the Indian tribes; the administration and transfer of public lands, public buildings, and occupied or improved grounds of the United States; the development and conservation of natural resources, the improvement of rivers and harbors, and flood control; construction and maintenance of roads and other public works; and the Postal Service.

"Committee on Interstate Commerce, to consist of 12 Senators, to which shall be referred all matters relating to patents, copyrights, and trade-marks, and the regulation of commerce among the several States.

"Committee on the Judiciary, to consist of 12 Senators, to which shall be referred all matters relating to judicial proceedings, civil and criminal law, and the maintenance of the courts and the civil liberties of citizens.

"Committee on Labor and Public Welfare, to consist of 12 Senators, to which shall be referred all matters relating to immigration and naturalization, wages and standards of labor, conditions of employment, collective bargaining between management and labor, social security and welfare, and the civil service.

"Committee on Appropriations, to consist of 24 Senators, to which shall be referred all matters relating to appropriation of the revenue for the support of the Government.

"Committee on Expenditures in Executive Departments, to consist of 12 Senators, which shall as deemed necessary examine the accounts and expenditures of the several departments, independent establishments, and commissions of the Government; the manner of keeping such accounts; the economy and justness of such expenditures; their conformity with appropriation laws; and to which shall be referred all matters relating to the security of the Government against unjust and extravagant demands; the economy and accountability of public officers; and the abolishment of useless offices.

"Committee on Rules and Administration of the Senate, to consist of 24 Senators, to which shall be referred all matters touching the rules and order of business of the Senate, the expenditure of the contingent fund of the Senate, printing, privileges and elections, the Library of Congress; and which committee shall be responsible for the proper enrollment of bills.

"Committee on Claims, to consist of 13 Senators.

"Committee on the District of Columbia, to consist of 15 Senators.

"2. All standing committees shall have power to act jointly with the corresponding committee of the House of Representatives.

"3. No Senator shall at any time be a member of more than one standing committee other than the Committee on Appropriations, the Committee on Expenditures in Executive Departments, the Committee on Rules and Administration of the Senate, the Committee on the District of Columbia, or the Committee on Claims."

Resolved further, That paragraphs Nos. 2 and 3 shall be numbered 4 and 5, respectively.

Mr. LA FOLLETTE. Mr. President, the broad purposes of the proposed amendment to rule XXV are:

First. To increase the efficiency of the committee organization.

Second. To fix more definitely responsibility for primary formulation of legislative policy.

Third. To improve the machinery for legislative-executive coperation on governmental policy and provide specialized and informed channels through which the Congress can exercise its policy-making function on a continuous and sustained basis.

In the interest of increased efficiency, the amendment would reduce the size of the substantive policy committees. The amendment provides that each of these committees shall have a membership of 12 Senators. It would limit each Senator to membership on only 1 such committee and thus concentrate his energies on the work of that 1 committee. It would empower joint action with corresponding committees of the House of Representatives.

To fix more precisely the responsibility for the formulation and guidance of legislative policy, it would outline the jurisdiction of each committee in the rule, regroup present duplicating jurisdictions scattered among many committees and reduce the total number of committees.

The fixing of primary legislative responsibility for each of the broad phases of governmental policy and the definite assignment of such responsibility to a given committee, would provide more clearly defined channels of contact and cooperation between the legislative and executive branches of the Federal Government.

The general effects of the amendment are as follows:

First. It would reduce the number of standing committees from the present 33 to 13.

Second. Of this number eight would constitute a group of substantive policy committees, five would constitute a group of more or less administrative function.

Third. The eight substantive policy committees would be: Agriculture; Armed Forces; Finance and Monetary Affairs; Foreign Relations; Interior, Natural Resources, and Public Works; Interstate Commerce; Judiciary; Labor and Public Welfare.

Fourth. The five committees of administrative or executive function would be: Appropriations; Expenditures in Executive Departments; Rules and Administration of the Senate; Claims; District of Columbia.

Fifth. It would limit each Senator to membership on only one of the substantive policy committees.

Sixth. It would place no limitation on a Senator's privilege to serve on other committees.

Seventh. It would authorize all committees to act jointly with corresponding committees of the House of Representatives.

In respect to specific committees, the noteworthy effects of the amendment would be:

First. To strike "Forestry" from name of Committee on Agriculture and leave the question of jurisdiction of agriculture over forestry to be determined as the occasion arises.

Second. To give the Committee on Agriculture clear authority to deal with matters of farm credit.

Third. To combine the present jurisdiction of Military and Naval Affairs Committees.

Fourth. To give the Committee on Armed Forces jurisdiction over matters affecting veterans of the armed forces.

Fifth. To combine related jurisdictions of present Finance and Banking and Currency Committees in one Committee on Finance and Monetary Affairs.

Sixth. To leave status of Foreign Relations Committee unchanged.

Seventh. To combine jurisdictions of present Committees on Territories and Insular Affairs, Indian Affairs, Public Lands and Surveys, Irrigation and Reclamation, Mines and Mining, Post Offices and Post Roads, Public Buildings and Grounds, and Interoceanic Canals under one Committee on Interior, Natural Resources, and Public Works.

Eighth. To combine jurisdictions of present Committees on Interstate Commerce, Manufactures, and Patents in one Committee on Interstate Commerce.

Ninth. To leave status of Committee on the Judiciary unchanged.

Tenth. To combine jurisdictions of present Committees on Education and Labor, Immigration, Civil Service, with present social security jurisdiction of Finance Committee under one Committee on Labor and Public Welfare.

Eleventh. To leave the status and size of Appropriations Committee unchanged.

Twelfth. To expand the membership of the Committee on Expenditures in the Executive Departments from the present number of 7 to 12.

Thirteenth. To combine the functions of the present Committees on Audit and Control of Contingent Expenditures, Rules, Printing, Enrolled Bills, Privileges and Elections, Library, under one Committee on Rules and Administration of the Senate, with an enlarged membership of 24.

Fourteenth. To leave unchanged the present rule on Committee on Claims and Committee on the District of Columbia.

Mr. President, I have not served in this body for these many years without realizing the grave difficulties involved in any attempt to reorganize its committee structure, but I do say that, in the face of the enormous problems and the complex subject with which the Congress is now confronted, and with which it will be confronted in the post-war period, I think no person familiar with the situation in the Senate today can deny that there is a pressing need for committee reorganization and for the streamlining of the legislative branch of the Government if it is to survive in the struggle for power which is bound to continue.

I realize that the moment it is suggested that one committee shall be combined with another immediately the question of the chairmanship is involved, and also other matters; but Mr. President, it is my considered judgment that there is no more important problem befor the Congress of the United States than the question of trying to reorganize its procedure and to strengthen its committee structure in order that it may stand on a more equal footing with the executive arm of the Government.

I think no Senator who has served on many committees—and I am now as guilty as almost any other Senator with regard to the number of committees on which I try to serve—can help having noticed, especially during the last few months, and perhaps the last several years, the growing tendency of Senators to find it impossible to attend meetings of the important committees because of committee conflicts.

When I first entered this body one could turn to the Congressional Directory and find the meeting days of the important committees of the Senate. They met only on the days thus specified, and there was no conflict. Now, under the pressure of business and of the complexities of our economic society, the time has come when such committees meet almost continuously, and it is not at all unusual to have a Senator appear in a committee room—and I am not complaining about it—with at least four or five proxies in his pocket. That is not the way in which committees should function. I do not criticize Senators for the practice; under the present situation, it is inevitable. Hardly a day has gone by during the present long and arduous session of the Congress when I have not had to decide which one of the several very important committees I would attend on a particular day because of the nearly continuous work of the great committees of the Senate.

I say that if each Senator were confined to only one important committee it would be possible for him to attend its meetings. It would result in his becoming more expert upon the subject matter to which that committee would give its attention, and thus the work of the committees would be improved. In my judgment, we could discharge our responsibility with very much greater efficiency, and we would have committees more constantly in touch with the executive departments of the Government. Confronted as we are with the necessity of the delegation of large portions of legislative power to the executive arm of the Government, these committees would be in a position to make certain that the power was being exercised as the Congress intended it should be exercised.

Today, however, because the committee organization of the Senate has just grown, much like Topsy, executive departments cannot discharge their responsibility of keeping committees of Congress informed by merely going to one committee. Many of the departments have to go to a number of committees, and it has been demonstrated in situations created by the war, when we have had several committees, each one with equal rights of jurisdiction, inquiring into the same subject matter at the same time.

Mr. WHITE and Mr. MALONEY addressed the Chair.

The ACTING PRESIDENT pro tempore. Does the Senator from Wisconsin yield, and, if so, to whom?

Mr. LA FOLLETTE. I yield first to the Senator from Maine, then I shall yield to the Senator from Connecticut.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection?

There was no objection.

[The matter referred to appears in the Appendix.]

(By unanimous consent, Mr. KENNEDY was granted permission to extend his own remarks in the RECORD.)

Mr. WASIELEWSKI. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to extend my remarks in the RECORD and include an editorial from the Sheboygan Press of June 23, 1943.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection?

There was no objection.

[The matter referred to appears in the Appendix.]

Mr. MORRISON of Louisiana. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to extend my remarks in the RECORD in two instances: First, in connection with the Governor of Louisiana, and, in the other, in connection with the Smith-Connally antistrike bill.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection?

There was no objection.

[The matters referred to appear in the Appendix.]

Mr. COLMER. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to extend my own remarks in the RECORD and include an article by Frank C. Waldrop.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection?

There was no objection.

[The matter referred to appears in the Appendix.]

Mr. HAGEN. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to extend my own remarks in the RECORD and include therein an article from the New York Times.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Minnesota?

There was no objection.

[The matter referred to appears in the Appendix.]

SECOND DEFICIENCY APPROPRIATION BILL, 1943

Mr. CANNON of Missouri. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to take from the Speaker's table the bill (H. R. 3030) making appropriations to supply deficiencies in appropriations for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1943, and for prior fiscal years, to provide supplemental appropriations for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1944, and for other purposes, with Senate amendments thereto, disagree to the Senate amendments, and agree to the conference requested by the Senate.

The Clerk read the title of the bill.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Missouri [Mr. CANNON]? [After a pause.] The Chair hears none and appoints the following conferees: Messrs. CANNON of Missouri, WOODRUM of Virginia, LUDLOW, SNYDER, O'NEAL, RABAUT, JOHNSON of Oklahoma, TABER, WIGGLESWORTH, LAMBERTSON, and DITTER.

APPROPRIATIONS FOR WAR AGENCIES IN THE EXECUTIVE OFFICE OF THE PRESIDENT, 1944

Mr. CANNON of Missouri. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to take from the Speaker's table the bill (H. R. 2968), making appropriations for war agencies in the Executive Office of the President for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1944, and for other purposes, with Senate amendments, further insist upon the House disagreement to amendments Nos. 33 and 34, and agree to the conference asked by the Senate.

The Clerk read the title of the bill.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Missouri? [After a pause.] The Chair hears none and appoints the following conferees: Messrs. CANNON of Missouri, WOODRUM of Virginia, LUDLOW, SNYDER, O'NEAL, RABAUT, JOHNSON of Oklahoma, TABER, WIGGLESWORTH, LAMBERTSON, and DITTER.

J. FRANK MEADOR

Mr. RAMSPECK. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to take from the Speaker's table the bill (H. R. 1334), an act for the relief of J. Frank Meador, with Senate amendment, and agree to the Senate amendment.

The Clerk read the title of the bill.

The Clerk read the Senate amendment as follows.

Page 1, line 5, strike out all after "appropriated," down to and including "1942" in line 10 and insert "to J. Frank Meador, of Atlanta, Ga., (1) the sum of $500 in a lump sum as soon as practicable after the date of enactment of this act and (2) the sum of $100 per month for each month beginning with the month in which this act is enacted and ending with the twentieth month for which such payments of $100 are made or the month preceding the month of death of the said J. Frank Meador, whichever may be the earlier; the payment of such sums to be in full satisfaction of all claims against the United States for compensation for personal injuries sustained by the said J. Frank Meador as the result of having been struck by a bicycle operated by a special-delivery messenger of the Atlanta post office on June 30, 1942."

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Georgia [Mr. RAMSPECK]?

There was no objection.

The Senate amendment was agreed to.

A motion to reconsider was laid on the table.

GEN. WLADYSLAW SIKORSKI

Mr. DINGELL. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to address the House for 3 minutes.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Michigan?

There was no objection.

Mr. DINGELL. Mr. Speaker, I rise at this moment to report to the House the untimely, unfortunate, and tragic death of a great soldier, statesman, and patriot, a man of great ability and renown, who was recognized as a brilliant military leader, as a strategist and tactician. I refer to the esteemed and noble Wladyslaw Sikorski, Prime Minister of Poland and commander in chief of the valiant Polish Army. His sudden death in the crash of a British aerial transport cuts short a brilliant and most promising career which held so much substance for the emancipation and future of his beloved country and for the saddened people of Poland. His passing creates a great and unprovided emergency affecting deeply and vitally the councils of the United Nations. The void thus created must and will be filled by a worthy and able successor, worthy of the trust and of the confidence of his own people and of an anxious and bereaved world. Mr. Speaker, there is nothing I can say that would add one iota of credit or luster to the name, fame, or accomplishment of this great man. It is not my purpose therefore to eulogize General Sikorski whom I was privileged to know, to break bread with, and to discuss subjects of importance. It is my intent to place my humble, verbal wreath in tribute to his memory and to offer a silent yet fervent prayer that God shall grant unto him and all those who perished with him that eternal and heavenly peace which the world cannot give.

Mr. MONKIEWICZ. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to extend my own remarks in the RECORD at this point.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Connecticut?

There was no objection.

Mr. MONKIEWICZ. Mr. Speaker, I also wish to join my colleagues in expressing the sorrow of the very many people caused by the passing of Gen. Wladyslaw Sikorski, Premier of the Polish Government-in-exile and commander of its armed forces. He died last night when a Liberator plane in which he was traveling crashed shortly after taking off from Gibraltar. The plane crashed into the sea shortly after its take-off; all of the passengers and the crew, except the pilot were killed. It is pathetic that among the passengers and victims was General Sikorski's daughter, Mrs. Sophia Lesniowska, 26, who was traveling with her father as liaison officer between the London headquarters of the Polish Auxiliary Territorial Service—women's forces—and the Middle East. She was wearing an A. T. S. uniform. Her husband is a prisoner of war in Germany.

General Sikorski had been visiting Polish armed forces in the Middle East and was in Cairo as recently as last Friday.

His death came at a moment when the forces which he had been organizing to fight for the liberation of Poland were at last ready to take part in the offensive they had been planning since September 1939, when their country fell before the German invaders.

General Sikorski, the leader of the Polish Nation-in-exile, was a man worthy of those whom he led, under the White Eagle of Poland. He was the Polish Premier and the commander in chief of all of the Polish armed forces and was a man who has proved his worth in times of hardship and was by destiny the one to whom all the Poles looked forward to to lead his government to the greatness in the times of peace. His voice, was that traditional of the freedom-loving Poles and cried aloud at all times: "We fight for our liberty and yours." He had known the hardship of battle and was familiar with the vicissitudes inflicted upon his nation by the German invader under the leadership of the hangman Hitler.

He was born May 20, 1881, in southern Poland, the son of a gentleman farmer. His father died when he was but a child of 3, and at the age of 15 years he started to pay his own education in Krakow and later at Lwow Technical University College. He was a brilliant student of civil engineering and a general of the military arts of the first magnitude.

His whole life was devoted to the cause of Polish independence. He was on a mission to the ancient city of Bagdad where he had inspected the troops of Poland, where he declared they were ready and fit to fight in accordance with their training and ideals. Just 3 hours before the plane on which he died crashed into the sea, he sent on the eve of the one hundred and sixty-seventh Independence of the American Colonies a message to the President of the United States in which he expressed the warmest felicitations and friendship of the subjugated but yet unconquered Polish Nation to the people of America, and he expressed his firm conviction that the United States of America will ever be ready to stand by and defended the cause of conquered nations as expressed in the United Nations' pact.

Mr. FISH. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to address the House for 1 minute.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from New York?

There was no objection.

Mr. FISH. Mr. Speaker, I desire to join in paying a tribute and honoring the memory of Gen. Wladislaw Sikorski who was killed yesterday in an airplane accident along with his staff near Gibraltar. He was commander in chief of the Polish Army and likewise Prime Minister of the exiled Polish Government, at London, England.

General Sikorski appeared twice before the Foreign Affairs Committee of the House of Representatives within the last year at executive sessions and presented to the committee fuller and more detailed information about the eastern European situation than anyone had done since the war began. He was an outstanding statesman and officer or he would not have been both the prime minister and the commander in chief of the Polish government in exile. His appearance and comments before the Committee on Foreign Affairs made a great impression upon me. He was a sincere friend of our institutions and of America.

As we know in America this war broke out in Europe back on September 1, 1939, because Great Britain and France guaranteed to uphold the territorial integrity of Poland. That is what General Sikorski likewise was endeavoring to uphold as well as to restore the independence of Poland as a free and sovereign nation.

In view of the fact that the preservation of the territorial integrity of Poland was the origin of the European war, the restoration of Poland's independence and its territorial integrity should be one of its main objectives. I hope that when this war has been won by an all-out victory that there will again be a free and independent Poland based upon its pre-war territorial boundaries for which General Sikorski and the Polish people have fought, sacrificed, and died. I am opposed to a fifth partition of Poland and believe the American people will insist on the restoration of a free and independent Poland with its pre-war boundaries intact. If this is not done then General Sikorski and hundreds of thousands of patriotic Poles will have died in vain and millions of Poles will have endured the misery, suffering, human slavery, and starvation of a conquered nation likewise in vain. The memory of General Sikorski, a gallant soldier and an able statesman, lives on and will inspire and encourage the Polish people to continue the battle to restore a free and independent Poland.

Mr. SADOWSKI. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to extend my own remarks at this point in the RECORD.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Michigan?

There was no objection.

[Mr. SADOWSKI addressed the House. His remarks will appear hereafter in the Appendix.]

Mr. D'ALESANDRO. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to extend my own remarks at this point in the RECORD.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Maryland?

There was no objection.

Mr. D'ALESANDRO. Mr. Speaker, the shocking death of Gen. Wladyslaw Sikorski, Prime Minister of Poland and Commander in Chief of the Polish Army, is a great loss to the God-fearing peoples of the world.

May the victory of the United Nations over our common enemies bring a well-earned reward to Poland for its faithfulness to her late leader, Gen. Wladyslaw Sikorski, who gallantly fought for freedom and liberty. May Poland emerge from this war with its boundaries restored.

That was the aim of General Sikorski, and that is the aim of the God-fearing peoples of the world.

EXTENSION OF REMARKS

Mr. MICHENER. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that the gentleman from Michigan [Mr. BRADLEY] may extend his own remarks in the RECORD and include therein a radio address.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Michigan?

There was no objection.

[The matter referred to appears in the Appendix.]

(Mr. HOPE asked and was given permission to extend his own remarks.)

PERMISSION TO ADDRESS THE HOUSE

Mr. JARMAN. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to address the House for 1 minute.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Alabama?

There was no objection.

Mr. JARMAN. Mr. Speaker, I was deeply shocked and grieved a moment ago to receive from our distinguished colleague, the gentleman from Michigan [Mr. DINGELL], my first information that the great statesman, General Sikorski, is now lost to the world. I know all of you who have ever had the pleasure of meeting him or who are familiar with his career heartily share this grief and realization of the loss the world has suffered.

Along with the distinguished gentleman from New York [Mr. FISH] I sat in those executive sessions of the Committee on Foreign Affairs and marveled at the words of that distinguished gentleman as he sat across the table from me perfectly erect, thoroughly determined, and every inch a gentleman. I was so many times impressed that there was not only a great soldier and executive but a distinguished gentleman and patriot who was destined to contribute much to the future of his country and to the future of the world.

Mr. MRUK. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to extend my remarks at this point on the life and character of this distinguished statesman.

The SPEAKER. Without objection, it is so ordered.

There was no objection.

Mr. MRUK. Mr. Speaker, one of the great moving spirits in the Allied cause is dead—a champion of freedom for 33 years and more, a Polish statesman and soldier with deep feeling for the tragedy of his homeland under Nazi conquest and with unwavering faith that victory for his cause is certain, and that the victory will be followed by a rebirth of Poland.

We who met and talked with General Wladislaw Sikorski in Washington a few months ago are shocked to learn that the Prime Minister of the Polish Government-in-exile, who was also the commander-in-chief of its armed forces, was killed last night when his plane crashed while he was on his way back to London from the Middle East.

Accompanying the General to death were other high officers and close associates of the Polish Army, and the General's daughter, who was a member of the Polish Auxiliary Territorial Service.

General Sikorski died in the very hour of fruition for plans long in development for participation of the free Poles in an invasion of Nazi-held Europe. He has been denied by death the opportunity and the privilege of again leading his countrymen into battle for liberty.

As an undergraduate civil engineer in central Poland, under the heel of Austria, he began his career in the cause of freedom, in the first decade of this century. He was the leader of a rifle society working for the liberation of Poland, in 1910. Subject to the Austrian draft at the beginning of the First World War, he obtained a transfer to the Polish legions, and by 1916 he commanded a regiment.

By his patriotic activities he fell into the hands of the Austrian authorities, but he won release and led the Polish war against the Bolsheviks. In 1920 he was in an important command in the battle of Warsaw. In 1921 he became the Polish chief of staff.

78TH CONGRESS } HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES { REPORT
1st Session } { No. 674

NATIONAL WAR AGENCIES APPROPRIATION BILL, 1944

JULY 6, 1943.—Ordered to be printed

Mr. CANNON of Missouri, from the committee of conference, submitted the following

CONFERENCE REPORT

[To accompany H. R. 2968]

The committee of conference on the disagreeing votes of the two Houses on the amendments of the Senate numbered 33 and 34 to the bill (H. R. 2968) making appropriations for war agencies in the Executive Office of the President for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1944, and for other purposes, having met, after full and free conference, have been unable to agree.

CLARENCE CANNON,
C. A. WOODRUM,
LOUIS LUDLOW,
J. BUELL SNYDER,
EMMET O'NEAL,
LOUIS C. RABAUT,
JOHN TABER,
R. B. WIGGLESWORTH,
W. P. LAMBERTSON,
Managers on the part of the House.

KENNETH MCKELLAR,
CARL HAYDEN,
GERALD P. NYE,
RUFUS C. HOLMAN,
Managers on the part of the Senate.

O

Let me say that the amendment to this resolution was adopted on the floor of the Senate under very unusual circumstances. It makes no provision for carrying out obligations that have been made and that have accrued down to this time in connection with the administration of this particular phase of the Price Control Act. The conferees, I am sure, will undertake in good faith to work out some solution of this problem that will meet the views of the House if the bill is sent to conference.

Mr. WOLCOTT. Mr. Speaker, we have a not unusual situation before us. I know that it is tiresome to talk about this subsidy program any more. The issues are pretty clear. I do not think there is anyone in the House who is any more opposed to the payment of subsidies than I. I do think, however, that the orderly procedure is to send this bill to conference. I say that for several reasons. If we were to accept immediately the Senate version of this bill, in the face of the dispute which has been going on here for weeks about it, we would be charged with acting not finally on the measure, but we would be charged with acting upon the measure without giving due consideration to the language of the Senate bill. There are very few of us who know what the Senate has provided for in the bill, but it does seem to me that the language in the Senate bill is much more rigid than the language in the bill which the President has vetoed.

I think we should have an opportunity to study this out in conference and to report back to this House the result of the conference which we will have on the question and have at least 1 hour of debate on whether the House should accept the Senate language or any modification of it which we agree upon.

Mr. CANNON of Missouri. Mr. Speaker, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. WOLCOTT. I yield.

Mr. CANNON of Missouri. Would not the gentleman be willing for this to go over until tomorrow morning, so that the Members of the House might have an opportunity in the meantime to study the Senate amendments?

Mr. WOLCOTT. I might say to the gentleman that I do not have any jurisdiction over the matter before the House tonight, which is whether we will suspend the rules and send the bill to conference. I do not think I would be in favor of the gentleman's suggestion, for this reason: We are anxious to recess this House when these controversial matters are out of the way. If we send this bill to conference tonight, as it is hoped we will, we will then be able to work on this either tonight or tomorrow morning and report this matter back to the House and save at least 1 full day. If we do not send this bill to conference tonight, if we send it to conference tomorrow, then the gentleman knows much better than I do that under the rules of the House we cannot take it up until the following day. So I think the proper thing to do is to send this bill to conference now.

Mr. CANNON of Missouri. Would not a half day be a small matter when so vital a national interest is concerned? The Members have not had opportunity to see the amendment. We are asked to vote in a very arbitrary way on suspension of the rules, a very unusual procedure on a matter we have had no opportunity to study.

Mr. WOLCOTT. Mr. Speaker, I do not yield further. It is a procedure which we have adopted, and it is not nearly as stringent and arbitrary as the gentleman's procedure, which would compel us to accept or vote down immediately the Senate amendments.

Mr. ROBSION of Kentucky. Will the gentleman yield to me?

Mr. WOLCOTT. I yield to the gentleman from Kentucky.

Mr. ROBSION of Kentucky. Do I understand that in voting on this motion we do not either vote for or against, or commit ourselves for or against, subsidies?

Mr. WOLCOTT. The gentleman is correct.

Mr. ROBSION of Kentucky. It is merely to send the bill to conference to try to work out something to adjust the matter?

Mr. WOLCOTT. The gentleman is correct, and we will save at least 1 full day.

Mr. SUMNERS of Texas. Will the gentleman yield?

Mr. WOLCOTT. I yield.

Mr. SUMNERS of Texas. We understand if this is sent to conference the conferees will begin to work immediately upon the things contained in these amendments, and come back and report as quickly as they can?

Mr. WOLCOTT. That is correct. If we do not send it to conference tonight it will be impossible to take it up, under the rules of the House, until the following day.

The SPEAKER. The question is, Will the House suspend the rules and pass the resolution?

The question was taken; and two-thirds having voted in favor thereof, the rules were suspended, and the resolution was agreed to.

The SPEAKER. The Chair appoints the following conferees: Mr. STEAGALL, Mr. SPENCE, Mr. BROWN of Georgia, Mr. PATMAN, Mr. WOLCOTT, Mr. CRAWFORD, and Mr. GAMBLE.

HOUR OF MEETING TOMORROW

Mr. RAMSPECK. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to proceed for 1 minute.

The SPEAKER. Without objection, it is so ordered.

There was no objection.

Mr. RAMSPECK. Mr. Speaker, the conferees on the war agencies appropriation bill and the last deficiency bill will have a report ready early in the morning. I therefore ask unanimous consent that when the House adjourns today it adjourn to meet at 10 o'clock tomorrow morning.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection?

Mr. KENNEDY. Mr. Speaker, I object.

WAR AGENCIES APPROPRIATION BILL AND SECOND DEFICIENCY APPROPRIATION BILL—CONFERENCE REPORTS

Mr. CANNON of Missouri. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that the Committee on Appropriations may have until midnight tonight to file conference reports on the war agencies appropriation bill and the second deficiency appropriation bill.

The SPEAKER. Without objection, it is so ordered.

There was no objection.

The conference reports are as follows:

CONFERENCE REPORT ON WAR AGENCIES APPROPRIATION BILL

The committee of conference on the disagreeing votes of the two Houses on the amendments of the Senate numbered 33 and 34 to the bill (H. R. 2968) making appropriations for war agencies in the Executive Office of the President for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1944, and for other purposes, having met, after full and free conference, have been unable to agree.

CLARENCE CANNON,
C. A. WOODRUM,
LOUIS LUDLOW,
J. BUELL SNYDER,
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LOUIS C. RABAUT,
JOHN TABER,
R. B. WIGGLESWORTH,
W. P. LAMBERTSON,
Managers on the part of the House.

KENNETH MCKELLAR,
CARL HAYDEN,
GERALD P. NYE,
RUFUS C. HOLMAN,
Managers on the part of the Senate.

CONFERENCE REPORT ON SECOND DEFICIENCY APPROPRIATION BILL

The committee of conference on the disagreeing votes of the two Houses on the amendments of the Senate to the bill (H. R. 3030) making appropriations to supply deficiencies in certain appropriations for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1943, and for prior fiscal years, to provide supplemental appropriations for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1944, and for other purposes, having met, after full and free conference, have agreed to recommend and do recommend to their respective Houses as follows:

That the Senate recede from its amendments numbered 5, 6, 7, 10, 11, 12, 13, 14, 28, 29, 30, and 31.

That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendments of the Senate numbered 1, 2, 3, 4, 16, 17, 19, 20, 21, 22, 23, 32, 33, 34, 35, 36, 37, 38, 39, 41, 42, 43, 44, 45, 46, 47, 48, 49, 50, 51, 52, 53, 54, 55, 56, 57, 58, 59, 60, and 61; and agree to the same.

Amendment numbered 15: That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 15, and agree to the same with an amendment, as follows: In line 5 of said amendment strike out the figure "$75,000,000" and insert in lieu thereof "$50,000,000" and in line 8 strike out "$3,375,000" and insert in lieu thereof "$2,250,000"; and the Senate agree to the same.

Amendment numbered 18: That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 18, and agree to the same with an amendment, as follows: In line 5 of said amendment strike out the figure "$150,000,000" and insert in lieu thereof "$100,000,000"; and the Senate agree to the same.

Amendment numbered 40: That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 40, and agree to the same with an amendment, as follows: In line 6 of said amendment, after the word

"expended" and before the comma, insert the following: "and to be allocated to the Intracoastal Waterway from the vicinity of Apalachee Bay to Corpus Christi, Texas"; and the Senate agree to the same.

The committee of conference report in disagreement amendments numbered 8, 9, 24, 25, 26, and 27.

CLARENCE CANNON,
C. A. WOODRUM,
LOUIS LUDLOW,
J. BUELL SNYDER,
EMMET O'NEAL,
LOUIS C. RABAUT,
JOHN TABER,
R. B. WIGGLESWORTH,
W. P. LAMBERTSON,
Managers on the part of the House.

KENNETH MCKELLAR,
CARL HAYDEN,
RICHARD B. RUSSELL,
GERALD P. NYE,
RUFUS C. HOLMAN,
Managers on the part of the Senate.

STATEMENT

The managers on the part of the House at the conference on the disagreeing votes of the two Houses on amendments of the Senate to the bill (H. R. 3030) making appropriations to supply deficiencies in certain appropriations for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1943, and for prior fiscal years, to provide supplemental appropriations for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1944, and for other purposes, submit the following statement in explanation of the effect of the action agreed upon and recommended in the accompanying conference report as to each of such amendments, namely:

LEGISLATIVE

No. 1: Appropriates $20,000 to enable the Joint Committee on Reduction of Nonessential Federal Expenditures to carry out duties imposed by section 601 of the Revenue Act of 1941, and section 204 of the Treasury-Post Office Appropriation Act, 1944, as proposed by the Senate.

Nos. 2, 3, 4, and 5, relating to the Government Printing Office: Appropriates $17,000,000 for working capital and congressional printing and binding, fiscal year 1944; increases the amount available for printing, binding, and distribution of the Federal Register to $430,000, fiscal year 1943; and strikes out the proposed payment to messengers on night duty, totaling $2,400, to be paid from the appropriation for printing and binding for Congress for the fiscal year 1943.

EXECUTIVE OFFICE OF THE PRESIDENT

Nos. 6 and 7: Appropriates $29,500 for salaries and expenses, National Resources Planning Board, as proposed by the House, instead of $42,500, as proposed by the Senate; and provides that not more than $37,000 shall be available for salaries (other than to pay annual leave), as proposed by the House, instead of $50,000, as proposed by the Senate.

INDEPENDENT EXECUTIVE AGENCIES

No. 10: Strikes out the proposal of the Senate appropriating $65,000 for salaries and expenses, Bituminous Coal Consumers' Counsel, fiscal year 1944.

Nos. 11, 12, 13, and 14: Strikes out the proposal of the Senate providing $20,000,000 for war-area child-care payments to States, local public authorities, and other agencies, and $450,000 for salaries and expenses, necessary to carry out the war-area child-care program proposed to be administered by the Federal Security Agency; and eliminates the provision of the Senate making such appropriations dependent upon the enactment of the bill (S. 1130) to provide for care of children of mothers employed in war areas in the United States, and for other purposes.

FEDERAL WORKS AGENCY

No. 15: Appropriates $50,000,000 for war public works (community facilities), instead of $75,000,000, as proposed by the Senate; of which $2,250,000 is made available for administrative expenses, instead of $3,375,000, as proposed by the Senate.

No. 16: Appropriates $12,000,000 for use by the Public Roads Administration in connection with the Inter-American Highway, as proposed by the Senate.

NATIONAL HOUSING AGENCY

Nos. 17, 18, and 19: Appropriates $100,000,000 for war housing, instead of $150,000,000, as proposed by the Senate; and provides that not exceeding $7,000,000 of the unexpended balance of the appropriation under "Emergency fund for the President, defense housing," contained in the Third Supplemental National Defense Appropriation Act, 1942, shall be continued available until June 30, 1944, as proposed by the Senate.

DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA

Nos. 20, 21, 22, and 23: Appropriates $68,000 as an additional amount for support of indigent insane of the District of Columbia in St. Elizabeths Hospital, fiscal year 1943; provides $2,916.86 for the payment of final judgments; and provides for the division of expenses in connection with such items; all as proposed by the Senate.

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR

Nos. 28, 29, 30, and 31: Strikes out the proposals of the Senate to appropriate $1,100,000 for the Bituminous Coal Division, and $25,000 for the Patrick Henry National Monument, under the National Park Service.

NAVY DEPARTMENT

Nos. 32 and 33: Inserts additional funds for the payment of claims for damages by collision with naval vessels, contained in Senate Document 82, as proposed by the Senate.

Nos. 34 and 35: Provides additional funds under the Coast Guard for the payment of claims for damages, operation of vessels, contained in Senate Document 81, as proposed by the Senate.

TREASURY DEPARTMENT

No. 36: Appropriates $800,000, fiscal year 1944, to the Bureau of Accounts, for salaries and expenses, deposit of withheld taxes, as proposed by the Senate.

WAR DEPARTMENT

Nos. 37, 38, 39, 40, 41, 42, 43, and 44: Appropriates $7,095,000 for rivers and harbors work, as proposed by the Senate, amended to require allocation of the funds to the intracoastal waterway from the vicinity of Apalachee Bay to Corpus Christi, Tex.; provides $4,385,000 for the prosecution of a dam and reservoir project on Mosquito Creek, Ohio, as proposed by the Senate; and appropriates $10,000,000 for flood control, general (emergency fund), as proposed by the Senate. Appropriates $80,820 for maintenance and operation of the United States Soldiers' Home, 1944, as proposed by the Senate; and provides that appropriations for the Military Establishment and for civil functions, fiscal year 1944, shall be available for carrying into effect the act to provide for the settlement of claims for damage to, or loss or destruction of, property, and so forth, approved July 3, 1943, as proposed by the Senate.

TITLE II—JUDGMENTS AND AUTHORIZED CLAIMS

Nos. 45, 46, 47, 48, 49, 50, 51, 52, 53, 54, 55, 56, 57, 58, 59, and 60: Appropriates funds for the payment of judgments and authorized claims as submitted to the Senate in sundry Senate documents, all as proposed by the Senate.

TITLE III—GENERAL PROVISIONS

No. 61: Provides that all appropriations and authority, with respect to appropriations for the fiscal year 1944, shall be available from and including July 1, 1943, as proposed by the Senate.

AMENDMENTS IN DISAGREEMENT

The following amendments are reported in disagreement:

No. 8, relating to the preparation and distribution to the public of the United States Government Manual under the Office of War Information.

No. 9, relating to the transfer of equipment, tools, and machinery heretofore used by the National Youth Administration to States or State boards for vocational education.

Nos. 24, 25, and 26, relating to aid and the temporary rehabilitation of farmers, in areas flooded in 1943.

No. 27, relating to appropriations for development of airports started by the Work Projects Administration, Office of Administrator of Civil Aeronautics, Department of Commerce.

CLARENCE CANNON,
C. A. WOODRUM,
LOUIS LUDLOW,
J. BUELL SNYDER,
EMMET O'NEAL,
LOUIS C. RABAUT,
JOHN TABER,
R. B. WIGGLESWORTH,
W. P. LAMBERTSON,
Managers on the part of the House.

LEAVE OF ABSENCE

By unanimous consent, leave of absence was granted as follows:

To Mr. TROUTMAN (at the request of Mr. SCOTT), indefinitely, on account of death of father.

To Mr. MALONEY, for the balance of the week, on account of urgent business reasons.

SENATE JOINT RESOLUTION REFERRED

A joint resolution of the Senate of the following title was taken from the Speaker's table and, under the rule, referred as follows:

S. J. Res. 59. Joint resolution authorizing the President of the United States of America to proclaim Armed Services Honor Day for the recognition and appreciation of the patriotic devotion to duty of all members of all branches of the armed military and naval forces of the United States of America; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

SENATE ENROLLED BILLS SIGNED

The SPEAKER announced his signature to enrolled bills of the Senate of the following titles:

S. 35. An act to authorize the use for war purposes of silver held or owned by the United States; and

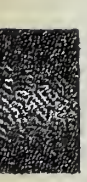
S. 1252. An act to amend the act of August 11, 1939 (53 Stat. 1418), as amended by the act of October 14, 1940 (54 Stat. 1119), relating to water conservation and utilization projects.

BILLS PRESENTED TO THE PRESIDENT

Mr. KLEIN, from the Committee on Enrolled Bills, reported that that committee did on this day present to the President, for his approval, bills of the House of the following titles:

H. R. 6. An act to authorize the Secretary of Agriculture to adjust titles to lands acquired by the United States which are subject to his administration, custody, or control;

H. R. 249. An act for the relief of Gertrude Ricketts;



tion thereto. I hope the Senator and his colleagues will do everything within their power to assure that objective being realized.

Mr. McKELLAR. Mr. President, that is the exact purpose of this legislation.

Mr. PEPPER. Is not the Senator afraid that if no additional funds are allocated to the State educational departments they will not have the money with which to operate the equipment for training purposes?

Mr. McKELLAR. I cannot advise the Senator on that point. The messages which I have received concerning the matter are to the effect that the various State departments are very anxious to obtain the equipment and are perfectly willing to assume the responsibility for the work.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The question is on agreeing to the motion of the Senator from Tennessee.

The motion was agreed to; and the Presiding Officer appointed Mr. McKELLAR, Mr. GLASS, Mr. HAYDEN, Mr. TYDINGS, Mr. RUSSELL, Mr. NYE, Mr. LODGE, and Mr. HOLMAN conferees on the part of the Senate at the further conference.

AUTHORITY TO SPECIAL COMMITTEE TO INVESTIGATE THE NATIONAL DEFENSE PROGRAM TO SUBMIT REPORT ON AVIATION

Mr. WALLGREN. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that the Special Committee to Investigate the National Defense Program be permitted to file a report on aviation during the recess of the Congress.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Is there objection to the request of the Senator from Washington? The Chair hears none, and it is so ordered.

STABILIZATION OF CURRENCIES AND EXCHANGE VALUES

Mr. McCARRAN. Mr. President, looking to the post-war period, I do not believe anything is more important in connection with the continuation of our form of government, or more important to the people of the country than the question of how sound and how stable will be our currency and our Treasury at the conclusion of the war and thereafter. Sometime between now and the conclusion of the war—and, indeed, after its conclusion—the nations of the world will be looking to this country to take leadership in stabilizing the currencies of the countries of the world. Only this morning a public official called the attention of the Special Silver Committee of the Senate to the question of stabilization of currencies here and abroad.

With those things in mind, Mr. President, I submit a resolution which I hope may be read and referred to the proper committee.

There being no objection, the resolution (S. Res. 174) was read and referred to the Committee on Banking and Currency, as follows:

Resolved, That a special committee of nine Senators, to be appointed by the President of the Senate, is authorized and directed to make a comprehensive study of proposals designed to stabilize currencies and their exchange value, including proposals for substituting any type of "credits" for gold in settlement of international balances, for establishment of a system of bimetallism, and any other proposal involving international agreement with a view to facilitating international exchange and promoting international trade. The committee shall report to the Senate at the earliest practicable date the results of such study and investigation, together with its recommendations, if any, for necessary legislation.

For the purpose of this investigation, the committee, or any duly authorized subcommittee thereof, is authorized to hold such hearings, to sit and act at such times and places during the sessions, recesses, and adjourned periods of the Senate in the Seventy-eighth Congress, to employ such clerical and other assistants, to require by subpena or otherwise the attendance of such witnesses and the production of such correspondence, books, papers, and documents, to administer such oaths, to take such testimony, and to make such expenditures, as it deems advisable. The cost of stenographic services to report such hearings shall not be in excess of 25 cents per hundred words. The expenses of the committee, which shall not exceed $25,000, shall be paid from the contingent fund of the Senate upon vouchers approved by the chairman of the committee.

APPROPRIATIONS FOR WAR AGENCIES IN EXECUTIVE OFFICE OF THE PRESIDENT—CONFERENCE REPORT

Mr. McKELLAR submitted the following report:

The committee of conference on the disagreeing votes of the two Houses on the amendments of the Senate numbered 33 and 34 to the bill (H. R. 2968) making appropriations for war agencies in the Executive Office of the President for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1944, and for other purposes, having met, after full and free conference, have been unable to agree.

KENNETH McKELLAR,
CARL HAYDEN,
GERALD P. NYE,
RUFUS C. HOLMAN,
Managers on the part of the Senate.

CLARENCE CANNON,
C. A. WOODRUM,
LOUIS LUDLOW,
J. BUELL SNYDER,
EMMET O'NEAL,
LOUIS C. RABAUT,
JOHN TABER,
R. B. WIGGLESWORTH,
W. P. LAMBERTSON,
Managers on the part of the House.

The report was agreed to.

The PRESIDING OFFICER laid before the Senate a message from the House of Representatives announcing its action on certain amendments of the Senate to House bill 2968, which was read, as follows:

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES,
UNITED STATES,
July 7, 1943.

Resolved, That the House still further insist upon its disagreement to the amendments of the Senate Nos. 33 and 34 to the bill (H. R. 2968) making appropriations for war agencies in the Executive Office of the President for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1944, and for other purposes.

Mr. McKELLAR. Mr. President, one of the Senate amendments provides for confirmation by the Senate of certain officers in various Government agencies. The other day, by a vote of nearly 2 to 1, the Senate voted to sustain that amendment. The House voted on the question today. I am advised that there was some misapprehension on the part of one delegation.

I move that the Senate further insist on its amendments numbered 33 and 34, request a further conference with the House thereon, and that the Chair appoint the conferees on the part of the Senate at the further conference.

The motion was agreed to; and the Presiding Officer appointed Mr. McKELLAR, Mr. GLASS, Mr. HAYDEN, Mr. RUSSELL, Mr. NYE, Mr. LODGE, and Mr. HOLMAN conferees on the part of the Senate at the further conference.

AMENDMENT OF FEDERAL HIGHWAY ACT—CONFERENCE REPORT

Mr. McKELLAR submitted the following report:

The committee of conference on the disagreeing votes of the two Houses on the amendments of the Senate to the bill (H. R. 2798) to amend the act entitled "An act to provide that the United States shall aid the States in the construction of rural post roads, and for other purposes," approved July 11, 1916, as amended and supplemented, and for other purposes, having met, after full and free conference, have agreed to recommend and do recommend to their respective Houses as follows:

Amendment numbered 1: That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 1, and agree to the same with an amendment, as follows: In lieu of the matter proposed to be inserted by the Senate amendment insert the following: "$27,500,000"; and the Senate agree to the same.

Amendment numbered 2: That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 2, and agree to the same with an amendment, as follows:

On page 1 of the Senate engrossed amendment, in line 8 of said amendment, after the word "highways", strike out "on the system of Federal highways, and secondary or feeder roads", and insert the following words: "of States or their subdivisions".

On page 2 of the Senate engrossed amendment, in line 24, strike out the figures, "$20,000,000", and insert in lieu thereof the figures, "$10,000,000".

On page 4 of the Senate engrossed amendment, in line 3, after the word, "section.", add the following: *"Provided further*, That the provisions of this section shall apply only during the continuance of the emergency declared by the President on May 27, 1941, and for a period of one year thereafter."

On page 4 of the Senate engrossed amendment in line 12, after the word, "bridges" insert a "comma" and the following words: "including interstate toll bridges,".

On page 6 of the Senate engrossed amendment, in line 16, after the word "official", strike out all of the remainder of line 16 and all of line 17, and insert a "comma", and add the following: "unless the War Production Board shall certify that the use of critical material for additional highway construction would impede the conduct of the war."

And the Senate agree to the same.

KENNETH McKELLAR,
CARL HAYDEN,
J. G. SCRUGHAM,
CLYDE M. REED,
WILLIAM LANGER,
C. D. BUCK,
Managers on the part of the Senate.

J. W. ROBINSON,
WILL M. WHITTINGTON,
JENNINGS RANDOLPH,
JESSE P. WOLCOTT,
JAMES W. MOTT,
Managers on the part of the House.

Mr. McKELLAR. I ask unanimous consent that the report be now considered.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Is there objection?

There being no objection, the Senate proceeded to consider the report.

Mr. McKELLAR. Mr. President, the Senate and House conferees have reached a complete agreement upon the road bill.

Mr. O'MAHONEY. Mr. President, during consideration of this measure on the floor of the Senate I offered an amendment by which the amount of the fund available for the construction of access roads, as reported by the Senate Committee on Post Offices and Post Roads, was increased by $10,000,000. Provision was made that this should be used for the construction of access roads to sources of raw material, including petroleum. The reference to petroleum has been stricken out of the bill in conference; but the amount of the appropriation or the sum available carried in the conference report is greater than that which was reported by the committee. I take it, therefore, that a portion, at least, of the additional fund which was provided as the result of the amendment offered by me still remains in the bill?

Mr. McKELLAR. That is true.

Mr. O'MAHONEY. And it is to be understood, therefore, that this fund will be available in proper cases where proper application is made for the construction of access roads to oil fields?

Mr. HAYDEN. Mr. President, if I may answer the question, since I responded when the Senator offered the original amendment, let me say that when we took his amendment to conference it was discovered that the amount of money remaining in the Treasury available to this purpose was not as much as $35,000,000. Therefore the amount provided by the amendment had to be reduced. It was compromised at $27,500,000, and there is available for this purpose that much money in the Treasury. So that part of it is clear.

As to specifying the word "petroleum," the House conferees stated that petroleum was undoubtedly a raw material, and they wanted it treated on an equality with all other raw materials, but they did not want it mentioned specifically because that would give it a preference over other raw materials.

So the Senator is correct in assuming, first, that the petroleum deposits, so far as constructing roads to make them accessible are concerned, may receive exactly the same treatment as any other raw material deposits, and the increase in the amount of money makes it possible to do that. There is no part of the money earmarked for that particular purpose, however.

Mr. O'MAHONEY. I can understand that, and I think that it was quite proper; but it is clear that the legislative intent is that this fund shall be available for petroleum as well as for timber, minerals, and other sources of raw materials.

Mr. HAYDEN. Exactly so.

Mr. McKELLAR. Just as in the case of any other raw material.

Mr. O'MAHONEY. I am very grateful to the Senator.

Mr. MAYBANK. Mr. President, because of my interest in South Carolina highways and bridges, I should like to ask the distinguished Senator from Tennessee, if there was any appreciable change in that part of the bill which concerned taking over of toll bridges, and with reference to allotments by the Bureau of Public Roads to the various State governments on a matching basis?

Mr. McKELLAR. No, there was not; that provision is still in the bill, and, by agreement between the Federal and State authorities, I hope that a great number of bridges will be made free.

Mr. MAYBANK. I thank the Senator.

Mr. McCARRAN. Mr. President, I should like to know from the Senator from Tennessee, what, if anything, was done with the amendment the committee put in the bill attempting to avoid interference by the Bureau of the Budget?

Mr. McKELLAR. I have not the report before me, but it was amended and agreed to. I will state to the Senate that that particular provision was agreed to with the addition that it should not be interfered with unless the War Production Board certified that the material could not be obtained because it was necessary for the prosecution of the war. It left the matter squarely up to him in such a way that he would have to act on it without the question of a doubt.

Mr. McCLELLAN. Mr. President, will the Senator yield?

Mr. McKELLAR. I yield to the Senator from Arkansas.

Mr. McCLELLAN. As the Senator knows, I have been very much interested in section 7 of the bill, an amendment which I offered to it. I should like to know just what changes, if any, were made in that section.

Mr. HAYDEN. Mr. President, I happen to remember that the provision remains as it was adopted by the Senate except that it will continue in effect only during the period of the emergency and a year thereafter. In other words, it is not to be permanent law.

Mr. McCLELLAN. I understand. With respect to the amount which was appropriated or made available for it, has there been any change?

Mr. HAYDEN. The amount was cut $10,000,000.

Mr. McCLELLAN. It was reduced from $20,000,000 to $10,000,000?

Mr. HAYDEN. It was reduced from $20,000,000 to $10,000,000, for the reason that Mr. WHITTINGTON, who is also chairman of the Flood Control Committee of the House of Representatives, indicated that that sum of money was being provided in another piece of legislation. So he thought the two should conform.

Mr. McCLELLAN. As I understand, there is $18,000,000-plus in an emergency road fund, which is also made available along with the $10,000,000?

Mr. HAYDEN. The unexpended balance remains, and $10,000,000 has been added, making a total of $18,000,000, to be utilized for this purpose. It is not, however, a permanent allocation so far as this legislation is concerned; it applies only to the war period, upon the theory that we are meeting a war emergency.

Mr. McCLELLAN. I thank the Senator.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The question is on agreeing to the conference report.

The report was agreed to.

EXTENSION OF TIME FOR FILING CLAIMS BY OYSTER GROWERS

Mr. RADCLIFFE. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that the Senate take up for immediate consideration and action House bill 2614, a measure of considerable importance. Since it is not controversial I think it can be disposed of within a very few minutes.

Mr. WHITE. Mr. President, before unanimous consent is given, let me ask, What is the bill?

Mr. RADCLIFFE. It is a bill providing for an extension of time during which certain oyster growers may file claims in the Court of Claims.

Mr. WHITE. When was the bill placed on the calendar?

Mr. RADCLIFFE. A day or so ago.

Mr. WHITE. Was it on the calendar and was it reached on the last call of the calendar?

Mr. RADCLIFFE. No; it was not.

Mr. WHITE. I know nothing about the bill, but I am opposed to the seemingly growing practice of reaching into bills on the calendar in the closing hours of the session and picking them out and bringing them to the notice of the Senate. I shall not take the responsibility of making objection in this case, and it is agreeable to me if the Senate wishes to consider the bill.

Mr. HILL. Mr. President, I wish to ask the Senator from Maryland whether he has conferred with the majority leader about taking the bill up at this time.

Mr. RADCLIFFE. I have not been ableto reach him since he has been tied up in important committee work.

Mr. HILL. I wonder if the Senator from Maryland would not withhold his request for a few moments. I am sure that the Senator from Kentucky [Mr. BARKLEY] will be on the floor in a few moments. Although I am sure the bill is meritorious, as the Senator from Maryland has suggested, yet if we start this procedure, naturally if I had a bill in which I was interested, I would ask consent that it be considered. I wonder if the Senator will not withhold his request for a few moments. Is he anxious to get away soon, or for some other reason wants to have the bill considered now?

Mr. RADCLIFFE. It is a highly important measure and should be taken up today if feasible. I am confident that this bill, reported favorably by a unanimous vote of the Commerce Committee, will meet with no opposition, and, therefore, I have asked for immediate consideration without waiting for the call of the calendar.

Mr. HILL. As I understand, the bill is local in its application.

Mr. BYRD. It affects Virginia and Maryland.

The question was taken; and there were—yeas 149, nays 198, not voting 83, as follows:

[Roll No. 135]

YEAS—149

Abernethy	Gwynne	Murdock
Andersen, H. Carl	Hagen	Myers
	Hare	O'Brien, Mich.
Anderson, N. Mex.	Harless, Ariz.	O'Toole
	Harness, Ind.	Patton
Andresen, August H.	Harris, Va.	Peterson, Fla.
	Hart	Pittenger
Angell	Heffernan	Ploeser
Barrett	Hendricks	Poulson
Beall	Hinshaw	Price
Beckworth	Hoeven	Ramspeck
Bennett, Mo.	Holmes, Wash.	Randolph
Bonner	Hope	Rankin
Bradley, Pa.	Horan	Reed, Ill.
Brooks	Howell	Rees, Kans.
Buckley	Hull	Richards
Burch, Va.	Jensen	Rizley
Burchill, N. Y.	Johnson, Ind.	Rohrbough
Burdick	Judd	Rolph
Burgin	Kerr	Rowan
Byrne	Kleberg	Sadowski
Cannon, Fla.	Klein	Sauthoff
Carlson, Kans.	Kunkel	Scanlon
Carson, Ohio	LaFollette	Schiffler
Case	Lambertson	Schuetz
Chenoweth	Landis	Short
Clark	Lanham	Sikes
Cole, Mo.	Lea	Smith, Maine
Cooley	LeCompte	Smith, Va.
Cravens	Lemke	Smith, Wis.
Cullen	Lesinski	Sparkman
Cunningham	Luce	Stanley
Curtis	Lynch	Stefan
Dickstein	McGehee	Stockman
Dilweg	McGregor	Sullivan
Durham	McKenzie	Talle
Dworshak	McMurray	Tibbott
Eberharter	Maas	Vincent, Ky.
Ellis	Madden	Vorys, Ohio
Ellison, Md.	Manasco	Vursell
Ellsworth	Mansfield, Mont.	Wasielewski
Fellows		Welchel, Ohio
Fernandez	Marcantonio	Weiss
Flannagan	Martin, Iowa	Welch
Folger	Miller, Mo.	Wene
Gale	Miller, Nebr.	White
Gathings	Miller, Pa.	Winstead
Gavagan	Monkiewicz	Winter
Gearhart	Morrison, La.	Wolcott
Gossett	Mruk	Wright
Grant, Ind.	Mundt	Zimmerman

NAYS—198

Allen, Ill.	D'Alesandro	Hoch
Allen, La.	Davis	Hoffman
Anderson, Calif.	Day	Holmes, Mass.
Arends	Dewey	Jackson
Arnold	Dingell	Jarman
Auchincloss	Dirksen	Jeffrey
Baldwin, N. Y.	Disney	Jenkins
Bates, Ky.	Domengeaux	Jennings
Bates, Mass.	Dondero	Johnson, Anton J.
Bell	Doughton	
Bender	Elliott	Johnson, Calvin D.
Bishop	Elston, Ohio	
Blackney	Engel	Johnson, J. Leroy
Bloom	Feighan	
Bolton	Fenton	Johnson, Luther A.
Boren	Fish	
Brehm	Fisher	Johnson, Lyndon B.
Brown, Ga.	Fogarty	
Brown, Ohio	Forand	Jones
Bryson	Fulbright	Jonkman
Buffett	Furlong	Kean
Bulwinkle	Gamble	Kearney
Busbey	Gavin	Kee
Butler	Gerlach	Kelley
Camp	Gibson	Kennedy
Canfield	Gillette	Kinzer
Cannon, Mo.	Goodwin	Kirwan
Celler	Graham	Knutson
Chapman	Granger	Lane
Chiperfield	Grant, Ala.	LeFevre
Church	Gregory	Lewis
Clason	Griffiths	McCowen
Clevenger	Gross	McGranery
Coffee	Hall, Leonard W.	McLean
Cole, N. Y.		McMillan
Colmer	Halleck	McWilliams
Compton	Hancock	Mahon
Cooper	Harris, Ark.	Martin, Mass.
Costello	Hartley	Mason
Courtney	Hays	May
Cox	Heidinger	Merritt
Crawford	Herter	Merrow
Creal	Hess	Michener
Crosser	Hobbs	Miller, Conn.
Mills	Rodgers, Pa.	Sundstrom
Monroney	Rogers, Calif.	Taber
Murphy	Rogers, Mass.	Talbot
Murray, Tenn.	Rowe	Thomas, N. J.
Newsome	Sabath	Thomas, Tex.
Norrell	Sasscer	Thomason
O'Brien, N. Y.	Satterfield	Towe
O'Neal	Schwabe	Voorhis, Calif.
Outland	Scott	Wadsworth
Pace	Shafer	Walter
Patman	Sheppard	Ward
Peterson, Ga.	Simpson, Ill.	Wheat
Philbin	Simpson, Pa.	Whelchel, Ga.
Powers	Slaughter	Whitten
Pracht	Smith, Ohio	Whittington
Priest	Snyder	Wickersham
Rabaut	Somers, N. Y.	Wigglesworth
Ramey	Spence	Willey
Reece, Tenn.	Springer	Wilson
Reed, N. Y.	Starnes, Ala.	Wolfenden, Pa.
Robertson	Steagall	Wolverton, N. J.
Robinson, Utah	Stearns, N. H.	Woodruff, Mich.
Robsion, Ky.	Sumner, Ill.	Woodrum, Va.
Rockwell	Sumners, Tex.	Worley

NOT VOTING—83

Andrews	Gillie	Mott
Baldwin, Md.	Gordon	Murray, Wis.
Barden	Gore	Norman
Barry	Gorski	Norton
Bennett, Mich.	Green	O'Brien, Ill.
Bland	Hale	O'Connor
Boykin	Hall, Edwin Arthur	O'Hara
Bradley, Mich.		O'Konski
Capozzoli	Hébert	O'Leary
Carter	Hill	Pfeifer
Cochran	Holifield	Phillips
Culkin	Izac	Plumley
Curley	Johnson, Okla.	Poage
Dawson	Johnson, Ward	Rivers
Delaney	Keefe	Russell
Dies	Kefauver	Sheridan
Ditter	Keogh	Smith, W. Va.
Douglas	Kilburn	Stevenson
Drewry	Kilday	Stewart
Eaton	King	Tarver
Elmer	Larcade	Taylor
Fay	Ludlow	Tolan
Fitzpatrick	McCord	Treadway
Ford	McCormack	Troutman
Fulmer	Magnuson	Van Zandt
Gallagher	Maloney	Vinson, Ga.
Gifford	Mansfield, Tex.	Weaver
Gilchrist	Morrison, N. C.	West

So the motion to recede was rejected.

The Clerk announced the following pairs:

Until further notice:

General pairs:

Mr. Holifield with Mr. Ward Johnson.
Mr. Barry with Mr. Hill.
Mr. Vinson of Georgia with Mr. Norman.
Mr. Delaney with Mr. Phillips.
Mr. Gordon with Mr. Gillie.
Mr. Drewry with Mr. Hale.
Mr. Fay with Mr. Gifford.
Mr. Bland with Mr. Troutman.
Mr. Fitzpatrick with Mr. Keefe.
Mr. Tarver with Mr. Stevenson.
Mr. McCormack with Mr. Ditter.
Mr. Keogh with Mr. O'Hara.
Mr. Smith of West Virginia with Mr. Douglas.
Mr. Gorski with Mr. Plumley.
Mr. Mansfield of Texas with Mr. Edwin Arthur Hall.
Mr. King with Mr. Kilburn.
Mr. Magnuson with Mr. Bennett of Michigan.
Mr. Capozzoli with Mr. Van Zandt.
Mr. Maloney with Mr. Culkin.
Mr. Pfeifer with Mr. Eaton.
Mr. Larcade with Mr. Andrews.
Mr. Cochran with Mr. Bradley of Michigan.
Mrs. Norton with Mr. Treadway.
Mr. O'Connor with Mr. Gilchrist.
Mr. Ford with Mr. Elmer.
Mr. Izac with Mr. Gallagher.
Mr. Tolan with Mr. Murray of Wisconsin.

The result of the vote was announced as above recorded.

The doors were opened.

The SPEAKER. The question is on the motion of the gentleman from Missouri [Mr. CANNON] to further insist on the disagreement of the House to the Senate amendment.

The motion was agreed to.

The SPEAKER. Without objection, the various votes will be reconsidered and that motion laid on the table.

There was no objection.

FURTHER MESSAGE FROM THE SENATE

A further message from the Senate by Mr. Frazier, its legislative clerk, announced that the Senate had passed a joint resolution of the following title, in which the concurrence of the House is requested:

S. J. Res. 71. Joint resolution relating to the acquisition of corn by governmental agencies, and for other purposes.

The message also announced that the Senate had passed, with amendments in which the concurrence of the House is requested, a bill of the House of the following title:

H. R. 2936. An act to authorize the appropriation of an additional $200,000,000 to carry out the provisions of title II of the act entitled "An act to expedite the provision of housing in connection with national defense, and for other purposes", approved October 14, 1940, as amended.

The message also announced that the Senate insists upon its amendments to the foregoing bill, requests a conference with the House on the disagreeing votes of the two Houses thereon, and appoints Mr. MALONEY, Mr. TYDINGS, Mr. WALSH, Mr. TAFT, and Mr. REVERCOMB to be the conferees on the part of the Senate.

SECOND DEFICIENCY APPROPRIATION BILL—CONFERENCE REPORT

Mr. CANNON of Missouri. Mr. Speaker, I call up the conference report on the bill (H. R. 2968) making appropriations for war agencies in the Executive Office of the President for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1944, and for other purposes.

The Clerk read the title of the bill.

The Clerk read the conference report,

(For conference report see proceedings of the House July 6, 1943.)

The SPEAKER. The Clerk will report the first amendment in disagreement.

The Clerk read as follows:

Amendment No. 33: Page 43, line 13, insert: "SEC. 203. No part of any appropriation contained in this act shall be available to pay the salary of any person at the rate of $4,500 per annum or more unless such person shall have been appointed by the President by and with the advice and consent of the Senate."

Mr. CANNON of Missouri. Mr. Speaker, I move that the House further insist on its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 33.

Mr. EBERHARTER and Mr. TABER rose.

Mr. EBERHARTER. Mr. Speaker, I offer a preferential motion.

Mr. TABER. Mr. Speaker, a member of the committee.

The SPEAKER. For what purpose does the gentleman from New York rise?

Mr. TABER. To offer a preferential motion, Mr. Speaker.

The SPEAKER. The Chair will have both motions read and see which is more preferential.

The Clerk will report the motion of the gentleman from Pennsylvania [Mr. EBERHARTER].

The Clerk read as follows:

Mr. EBERHARTER moves to recede and concur in Senate amendment No. 33 to H. R. 2968.

The SPEAKER. The Clerk will report the suggestion of the gentleman from New York [Mr. TABER].

The Clerk read as follows:

Mr. TABER moves to recede and concur with an amendment as follows: "In lieu of the matter inserted by the Senate insert the following:

" 'No part of any appropriation contained in this act shall be available to pay the salary of any person at the rate of $5,500 per annum or more, appointed after June 30, 1943, unless such person shall have been appointed by the President by and with the advice and consent of the Senate: *Provided*, That those appointed between June 30, 1943, and November 1, 1943, may hold office till the latter date unless sooner than that the Senate shall have refused to give its advice and consent as to any such appointee.' "

The SPEAKER. The Chair is compelled to hold that the motion to recede and concur, at this stage, takes precedence over a motion to recede and concur with an amendment.

Mr. TABER. Mr. Speaker, I ask for a division of the question.

The SPEAKER. The gentleman from New York [Mr. TABER] demands a division of the question.

The question is: Will the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate?

The question was taken; and on division (demanded by Mr. TABER) there were—ayes 98, noes 73.

Mr. CANNON of Missouri. Mr. Speaker, I ask for tellers.

Mr. EBERHARTER. Mr. Speaker, a parliamentary inquiry.

The SPEAKER. The gentleman will state it.

Mr. EBERHARTER. Mr. Speaker, there seems to be quite a bit of confusion as to what this vote will decide. I ask the Chair to please state what the parliamentary situation is at the present time.

The SPEAKER. The only question involved is whether or not the House will recede from the disagreement to the Senate amendment.

Mr. CASE. Mr. Speaker, a further parliamentary inquiry.

The SPEAKER. The gentleman will state it.

Mr. CASE. Is it not a further fact that if the House accepts the motion to recede then the motion of the gentleman from New York to concur with an amendment will take precedence over the motion of the gentleman from New York [Mr. EBERHARTER]?

The SPEAKER. That is correct.

Tellers were ordered.

The House again divided; and on the vote by tellers, there were—ayes 120, noes 79.

Mr. CANNON of Missouri. Mr. Speaker, I call for the yeas and nays.

The yeas and nays were ordered.

The question was taken; and there were—yeas 170, nays 176, answering "present" none, not voting 84, as follows:

[Roll No. 136]

YEAS—170

Allen, Ill.	Gearhart	Mundt
Allen, La.	Gillette	Murray, Tenn.
Andersen, H. Carl	Goodwin	Norrell
	Graham	O'Brien, N. Y.
Anderson, Calif.	Grant, Ind.	Pace
Andresen, August H.	Griffiths	Peterson, Ga.
	Gross	Philbin
Angell	Hagen	Ploeser
Arends	Hall, Leonard W.	Poulson
Arnold		Powers
Auchincloss	Halleck	Pracht
Barrett	Hancock	Ramey
Beall	Harness, Ind.	Rankin
Bell	Harris, Va.	Reece, Tenn.
Bender	Heidinger	Reed, Ill.
Bishop	Herter	Reed, N. Y.
Blackney	Hess	Rees, Kans.
Bolton	Hinshaw	Rizley
Boren	Hoeven	Robsion, Ky.
Brehm	Holmes, Mass.	Rockwell
Brooks	Holmes, Wash.	Rogers, Mass.
Brown, Ohio	Hope	Rohrbough
Buffett	Horan	Rolph
Busbey	Howell	Rowe
Butler	Jenkins	Satterfield
Carlson, Kans.	Jennings	Schiffler
Carson, Ohio	Jensen	Schwabe
Carter	Johnson, Anton J	Scott
Chenoweth		Short
Chiperfield	Johnson, Ind.	Simpson, Ill.
Church	Johnson, J. Leroy	Simpson, Pa.
Clason		Smith, Ohio
Clevenger	Jones	Smith, Wis.
Cole, Mo.	Jonkman	Springer
Cole, N. Y.	Kearney	Stanley
Compton	Kinzer	Stearns, N. H.
Courtney	Knutson	Stefan
Cox	Lambertson	Stewart
Crawford	Landis	Stockman
Cunningham	LeCompte	Sumner, Ill.
Curtis	LeFevre	Taber
Davis	Lemke	Talbot
Day	Lewis	Talle
Dewey	McCowen	Tibbott
Dirksen	McGehee	Vincent, Ky.
Disney	McGregor	Vorys, Ohio
Dondero	McKenzie	Vursell
Dworshak	McLean	Weichel, Ohio
Ellis	McWilliams	Wheat
Ellsworth	Maas	Wigglesworth
Elston, Ohio	Manasco	Wilson
Engel	Martin, Mass.	Winter
Fellows	Merrow	Wolcott
Fenton	Michener	Wolfenden, Pa.
Fish	Miller, Nebr.	Wolverton, N. J.
Fisher	Miller, Pa.	Woodruff, Mich.
Gamble	Monkiewicz	Worley
Gathings	Morrison, La.	
Gavin	Mruk	

NAYS—176

Abernethy	Cullen	Hobbs
Anderson, N. Mex.	D'Alesandro	Hoch
	Dickstein	Hoffman
Baldwin, N. Y.	Dilweg	Hull
Bates, Ky.	Dingell	Jackson
Bates, Mass.	Domengeaux	Jarman
Beckworth	Doughton	Jeffrey
Bennett, Mo	Durham	Johnson, Calvin D.
Bloom	Eaton	
Bonner	Eberharter	Johnson, Luther A.
Bradley, Pa.	Elliott	
Brown, Ga.	Ellison, Md.	Johnson, Lyndon B.
Bryson	Feighan	
Buckley	Fernandez	Johnson, Okla.
Bulwinkle	Flannagan	Judd
Burchill, N. Y.	Fogarty	Kean
Burdick	Folger	Kee
Burgin	Forand	Kelley
Byrne	Fulbright	Kennedy
Camp	Furlong	Kerr
Canfield	Gale	Kirwan
Cannon, Fla.	Gavagan	Kleberg
Cannon, Mo.	Gerlach	Klein
Case	Gibson	Kunkel
Celler	Grant, Ala.	LaFollette
Chapman	Gregory	Lane
Clark	Gwynne	Lanham
Coffee	Hare	Lesinski
Colmer	Harless, Ariz.	Luce
Cooley	Harris, Ark.	Ludlow
Cooper	Hart	Lynch
Costello	Hartley	McGranery
Cravens	Hays	McMillan
Creal	Heffernan	McMurray
Crosser	Hendricks	Madden
Mahon	Ramspeck	Sumners, Tex.
Mansfield, Mont.	Randolph	Sundstrom
	Richards	Thomas, N. J.
Marcantonio	Robertson	Thomas, Tex.
Mason	Robinson, Utah	Thomason
May	Rogers, Calif.	Towe
Merritt	Rowan	Voorhis, Calif.
Miller, Conn.	Sabath	Wadsworth
Miller, Mo.	Sadowski	Walter
Mills	Sasscer	Ward
Monroney	Sauthoff	Wasielewski
Murdock	Scanlon	Weiss
Murphy	Schuetz	Welch
Myers	Shafer	Wene
Newsome	Sheppard	West
O'Brien, Mich	Sikes	Whelchel, Ga.
O'Neal	Slaughter	Whitten
O'Toole	Smith, Maine	Whittington
Outland	Smith, Va.	Wickersham
Patman	Snyder	Willey
Patton	Somers, N. Y	Winstead
Peterson, Fla.	Sparkman	Woodrum, Va.
Pittenger	Spence	Wright
Price	Starnes, Ala.	Zimmerman
Priest	Steagall	
Rabaut	Sullivan	

NOT VOTING—84

Andrews	Gore	Murray, Wis.
Baldwin, Md.	Gorski	Norman
Barden	Gossett	Norton
Barry	Granger	O'Brien, Ill.
Bennett, Mich.	Green	O'Connor
Bland	Hale	O'Hara
Boykin	Hall, Edwin Arthur	O'Konski
Bradley, Mich.		O'Leary
Burch, Va.	Hébert	Pfeifer
Capozzoli	Hill	Phillips
Cochran	Holifield	Plumley
Culkin	Izac	Poage
Curley	Johnson, Ward	Rivers
Dawson	Keefe	Rodgers, Pa.
Delaney	Kefauver	Russell
Dies	Keogh	Sheridan
Ditter	Kilburn	Smith, W. Va.
Douglas	Kilday	Stevenson
Drewry	King	Tarver
Elmer	Larcade	Taylor
Fay	Lea	Tolan
Fitzpatrick	McCord	Treadway
Ford	McCormack	Troutman
Fulmer	Magnuson	Van Zandt
Gallagher	Maloney	Vinson, Ga.
Gifford	Mansfield, Tex.	Weaver
Gilchrist	Martin, Iowa	White
Gillie	Morrison, N. C	
Gordon	Mott	

So the motion to recede was not agreed to.

The Clerk announced the following pairs:

Until further notice:

General pairs:

Mr. Drewry with Mr. Hale.

Mr. Fay with Mr. Gifford.

Mr. Holifield with Mr. Ward Johnson.

Mr. Vinson of Georgia with Mr. Norman.

Mr. Barry with Mr. Hill.

Mr. Bland with Mr. Keefe.

Mr. Delaney with Mr. Phillips.

Mr. Tarver with Mr. Stevenson.

Mr. Fitzpatrick with Mr. Troutman.

Mr. McCormack with Mr. Ditter.

Mr. Keogh with Mr. O'Hara.

Mr. Smith of West Virginia with Mr. Douglas.

Mr. Gorski with Mr. Plumley.

Mr. Mansfield of Texas with Mr. Edwin Arthur Hall.

Mr. Magnuson with Mr. Bennett of Michigan.

Mr. Capozzoli with Mr. Van Zandt.

Mr. Curley with Mr. Kilburn.

Mr. Maloney with Mr. Culkin.

Mr. Larcade with Mr. Andrews.

Mr. Pfeifer with Mr. Martin of Iowa.

Mr. Cochran with Mr. Bradley of Michigan.

Mrs. Norton with Mr. Treadway.

Mr. Ford with Mr. Elmer.

Mr. Izac with Mr. Gallagher.

Mr. Tolan with Mr. Murray.

Mr. Hébert with Mr. Gilchrist.

Mr. O'Connor with Mr. Rodgers of Pennsylvania.

Mr. Gordon with Mr. Gillie.

Mr. Weaver with Mr. Taylor.

The result of the vote was announced as above recorded.

The SPEAKER. The question is on the motion of the gentleman from Missouri.

Mr. EBERHARTER. Mr. Speaker, a parliamentary inquiry.

The SPEAKER. The gentleman will state it.

Mr. EBERHARTER. As I understand the situation, the motion made by me contained two parts, the motion to recede and concur; and the gentleman from New York [Mr. TABER] asked for a division of that question and the House just declared itself not to recede. The question, as I understand it, now before the House is whether it desires to recede and concur.

The SPEAKER. The House cannot concur until it has receded, which it has just refused to do.

Mr. EBERHARTER. I beg the Speaker's pardon. I thought the vote was that the House should recede.

The SPEAKER. The question is on the motion of the gentleman from Missouri.

The motion was agreed to.

The SPEAKER. The Clerk will report the next amendment in disagreement.

The Clerk read as follows:

Amendment No. 34: Page 43, line 18, strike out "203" and insert "204."

Mr. CANNON of Missouri. Mr. Speaker, I move that the House further insist on its disagreement to amendment No. 34.

The motion was agreed to.

A motion to reconsider the votes by which the various amendments were disposed of was laid on the table.

MESSAGE FROM THE PRESIDENT—AMERICAN RED CROSS

The SPEAKER laid before the House the following message from the President of the United States, which was read and, together with the accompanying papers, referred to the Committee on Appropriations:

THE WHITE HOUSE,
Washington, July 7, 1943.

The SPEAKER OF THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

SIR: I have the honor to transmit herewith a report, prepared by the American Red Cross, of obligations under the appropriations for foreign war relief, consolidated and extended by the Second Deficiency Appropriation Act, 1942.

This cumulative report, reflecting all refugee and foreign war relief operations from July 1, 1940, through April 30, 1943, supplements reports submitted as of April 30, 1941, and April 30, 1942. It is of necessity an interim report, since the foreign war relief program is still in progress and H. R. 2714 will have the effect of extending the availability of this appropriation until June 30, 1944. A final report must await the conclusion of the foreign war relief program.

There are also transmitted herewith reports from the Treasury Department, the Department of Agriculture, and the War Department, which are serving as purchasing agencies under the program of foreign war relief. It will be noted that the reports of these Departments are prepared on the basis of orders placed with vendors as distinguished from the report of the American Red Cross, which is prepared on the basis of requisitions submitted to those Departments.

Respectfully,
FRANKLIN D. ROOSEVELT.

GENERAL LEAVE

Mr. CANNON of Missouri. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that all Members who spoke today have 5 legislative days within which to extend their remarks.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Missouri?

There was no objection.

EXTENSION OF REMARKS

Mr. CANNON of Missouri. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to insert in the RECORD a communication from the gentleman from North Carolina [Mr. KERR], chairman of the Special Committee Investigating Employees of Alleged Subversive Activities.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Missouri?

There was no objection.

[The matter referred to appears in the Appendix.]

PERMISSION TO ADDRESS THE HOUSE

Mr. ROLPH. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that today, at the conclusion of the legislative program and following any special orders heretofore entered, I may address the House for 5 minutes.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from California?

There was no objection.

EXTENSION OF REMARKS

Mr. HOLMES of Massachusetts. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to extend my own remarks in the RECORD and include therein a newspaper item from a newspaper in Worcester, Mass.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Massachusetts?

There was no objection.

[The matter referred to appears in the Appendix.]

CONSTRUCTION OF RURAL POST ROADS—CONFERENCE REPORT

Mr. ROBINSON of Utah submitted the following conference report and statement:

CONFERENCE REPORT

The committee of conference on the disagreeing votes of the two Houses on the amendments of the Senate to the bill (H. R. 2798) to amend the act entitled "An act to provide that the United States shall aid the States in the construction of rural post roads, and for other purposes," approved July 11, 1916, as amended and supplemented, and for other purposes, having met, after full and free conference, have agreed to recommend and do recommend to their respective Houses as follows:

Amendment numbered 1: That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 1, and agree to the same with an amendment, as follows: In lieu of the matter proposed to be inserted by the Senate amendment insert the following: "$27,500,000"; and the Senate agree to the same.

Amendment numbered 2: That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 2, and agree to the same with an amendment, as follows:

On page 1 of the Senate engrossed amendment, in line 8 of said amendment, after the word "highways", strike out "on the system of Federal highways, and secondary or feeder roads", and insert the following words: "of States or their subdivisions".

On page 2 of the Senate engrossed amendment, in line 24, strike out the figures, "$20,000,000", and insert in lieu thereof the figures, "$10,000,000".

On page 4 of the Senate engrossed amendment, in line 3, after the word, "section.", add the following: "*Provided further*, That the provisions of this section shall apply only during the continuance of the emergency declared by the President on May 27, 1941, and for a period of one year thereafter."

On page 4 of the Senate engrossed amendment, in line 12, after the word, "bridges" insert a "comma" and the following words: "including interstate toll bridges,".

On page 6 of the Senate engrossed amendment, in line 16, after the word "official", strike out all of the remainder of line 16 and all of line 17, and insert a "comma", and add the following: "unless the War Production Board shall certify that the use of critical material for additional highway construction would impede the conduct of the war."

And the Senate agree to the same.

J. W. ROBINSON,
WILL M. WHITTINGTON,
JENNINGS RANDOLPH,
JESSE P. WOLCOTT,
JAMES W. MOTT,
Managers on the part of the House.

KENNETH MCKELLAR,
CARL HAYDEN,
J. G. SCRUGHAM,
CLYDE M. REED,
WILLIAM LANGER,
C. D. BUCK,
Managers on the part of the Senate.

STATEMENT

The managers on the part of the House at the conference on the disagreeing votes of the two Houses on the amendments of the Senate to the bill (H. R. 2798) amending the act entitled "An act to provide that the United States shall aid the States in the construction of rural post roads, and for other purposes", approved July 11, 1916, as amended and supplemented, and for other purposes, submit the following statement in explanation of the effect of the action agreed upon and recommended in the accompanying conference report as to each of such amendments, namely:

No. 1: In the bill, as passed by the House, $25,000,000 was set as a limitation on the expenditure of access road funds for access roads to raw materials. The Senate amended the bill to provide for a limitation of $35,000,000. The conferees on the part of the House deemed this amount excessive in proportion to the unexpended balance of the general access road fund and compromised on a limitation of $27,500,000, since $233,000,000 of the $260,000,000 access road fund has already been allocated to certified projects. Senate amendment No. 1 also provided for the express inclusion within the meaning of "raw materials" in section 6 of the Defense Highway Act of 1941, approved November 19, 1941, as amended, of petroleum, by inserting, after the words "raw materials", wherever they occur in section 6 of the Defense Highway Act, the words "including petroleum". The managers on the part of the House regarded this amendment

as redundant, taking the position that "petroleum" is clearly within the meaning of "raw materials".

No. 2: The managers on the part of the House recommend that the House recede from its disagreement to Senate amendment No. 2, with the following changes agreed to by the managers on the part of the House and the Senate:

On page 1 of the Senate engrossed amendments, amendment No. 2, after the words "repair of roads and highways", strike out "on the system of Federal highways, and secondary or feeder roads", and insert in lieu thereof "of States or their subdivisions". This amendment, with the change recommended by the Conferees, would allow the Commissioner of Public Roads to reimburse the several States for the necessary rehabilitation or repair of roads and highways within the various States which were substantially damaged not only by the Army or the Navy, as provided in existing law, but also by other agencies, persons, or contractors in performance of a contract or work in connection with the prosecution of the war. Since most of the damage to roads occurring as a result of excessive and abusive use in connection with the prosecution of the war is not done by the "Army or Navy or both" but is nonetheless essential in the prosecution of the war, your managers regard this amendment as important and as one that should be adopted.

The change in this section of Senate amendment No. 2 was recommended by your managers to make certain that where such damage occurred it would be reimbursable in all justifiable cases without possible controversy as to whether the damaged road was within the meaning of "secondary" or "feeder" road definitions.

The managers on the part of the House recommend that the House recede from its disagreement on that part of Senate engrossed amendment No. 2, entitled "sec. 7" and agree to the same with amendments striking the figure "$20,000,000" and inserting "$10,000,000" and inserting an additional proviso at the end of said section 7, reading as follows: *"Provided further,* That the provisions of this section shall apply only during the continuance of the emergency declared by the President on May 27, 1941, and for a period of one year thereafter." In view of the extensive damage done to the road systems of those States in the area affected by the recent floods, it is regarded by your managers to be necessary to the expeditious repair of this damage that this section be included in the bill and agreed to by the House. Since authorization for taking care of flood damage has been recommended by the House Committee on Flood Control, it was deemed advisable to limit the amount authorized to be expended in this section to $10,000,000, and to limit the time for its expenditure to coincide with the period of the present emergency.

The managers on the part of the House recommend that the House agree to section 8 of Senate amendment No. 2, beginning on page 4 of the Senate engrossed amendments, with the amendment agreed to by the conferees which would insert, after the words "toll bridges", on line 12 of page 4, the words "including interstate toll bridges,". This section would extend the time limits in the act entitled "An act to aid the several States in making, or for having made, certain toll bridges on the system of Federal-aid highways free bridges, and for other purposes," approved August 14, 1937, as amended, to allow the Federal Government to participate in the acquisition of toll bridges by the States at any time prior to January 1, 1945, and would make certain other changes in the present provisions for such acquisitions. The proposed amendment would strike out the act of August 14 as amended and insert an entirely new provision, which is self-explanatory.

Section 9 of Senate engrossed amendment No. 2, found on page 6 of the Senate engrossed amendments, was found to be wholly objectionable by all the managers on the part of the House. In order to resolve the differences between the House and Senate conferees, your managers have agreed to recommend the adoption of said section 9 amended to read as follows: "No part of any appropriation authorized in this Act shall be impounded or withheld from obligation or expenditure by any agency or official unless the War Production Board shall certify that the use of critical material for additional highway construction would impede the conduct of the war."

J. W. ROBINSON,
WILL M. WHITTINGTON,
JENNINGS RANDOLPH,
JESSE P. WOLCOTT,
JAMES W. MOTT,
Managers on the part of the House.

Mr. ROBINSON of Utah. Mr. Speaker, I call up a conference report on the bill (H. R. 2798) entitled "An act to amend the act entitled 'An act to provide that the United States shall aid the States in the construction of rural post roads, and for other purposes,' approved July 11, 1916, as amended and supplemented, and for other purposes," and ask for its immediate consideration.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Utah?

Mr. TABER. Mr. Speaker, reserving the right to object, I understand that the conferees have inserted a section 9 in this report which provides that no part of any appropriation authorized in this act shall be impounded or withheld from obligation or expenditure by anyone unless the War Production Board shall certify the use of critical materials for additional highway construction would impede the conduct of the war, and I ask the gentleman from Utah if that was included within the provisions of the House and Senate bill.

Mr. ROBINSON of Utah. That was agreed to by the conferees on both sides.

Mr. TABER. That it was not in either bill?

Mr. ROBINSON of Utah. No; it was not in either bill.

Mr. TABER. Mr. Speaker, do I understand the gentleman's request to be simply to call up the conference report now?

Mr. ROBINSON of Utah. That is correct.

Mr. TABER. I will not object to that.

The SPEAKER. The Chair hears no objection.

Mr. ROBINSON of Utah. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that the statement of the managers be read in lieu of the report.

Mr. TABER. Mr. Speaker, I object.

The SPEAKER. Objection is heard. The Clerk will read the report.

The Clerk read the conference report.

Mr. TABER. Mr. Speaker, a point of order.

The SPEAKER. The gentleman will state it.

Mr. TABER. Mr. Speaker, I make the point of order that the conference report is not within the range of the conference in that section 9 of the bill as proposed in the conference report is not an item that was in the bill as it passed the House or the Senate.

The SPEAKER. Does the gentleman from Utah desire to be heard?

Mr. ROBINSON of Utah. Mr. Speaker, section 9 was not in the House bill but was an amendment placed in the Senate bill, and it was before the conference committee for consideration as amended by the Senate, and in conference the conferees changed section 9 to read as it now appears in the conference report.

Mr. TABER. Has the gentleman read the provision the Senate inserted in the bill as it passed the Senate?

Mr. ROBINSON of Utah. As the bill passed the Senate, section 9 read as follows:

No part of any appropriation authorized in this act shall be impounded or withheld from obligation or expenditure by any agency or official other than the Commissioner of Public Roads.

In the conference report we amended section 9 to read as follows:

No part of any appropriation authorized in this act shall be impounded or withheld from obligation or expenditure by any agency or official unless the War Production Board shall certify that the use of the critical material for additional highway construction would impede the conduct of the war.

It is clearly an amendment of the Senate provision.

Mr. RANDOLPH. Mr. Speaker, may I be heard briefly on the point of order?

The SPEAKER. The Chair will hear the gentleman from West Virginia.

Mr. RANDOLPH. Mr. Speaker, I should like to supplement the statement of the gentleman from Utah on the point of order. I believe the agreement between the Senate and the House conferees is simply an enlargement or an extension of the language in the prohibition adopted by the Senate at the time of the final passage of the bill in that body.

Mr. ROBINSON of Utah. The amendment was in the Senate bill and that is section 9. The language the conferees bring back to you is simply an amendment of section 9 by the conferees and was unanimously agreed upon by the conferees.

Mr. TABER. Mr. Speaker, if I might suggest, it is an enlargement of the language and goes beyond the range of the differences.

Mr. ROBINSON of Utah. It seems to me, Mr. Speaker, that it is clearly a limitation of the language of the Senate amendment and was intended to be a limitation. We say so frankly. The House conferees refused to agree to the language of the Senate. The language substituted by the conferees is intended in my opinion as a limitation of the language used in the bill and does not go so far as the language that was in the bill as amended by the Senate.

Mr. WOLCOTT. Mr. Speaker, may I be heard on the point of order?

The SPEAKER. The Chair will hear the gentleman from Michigan.

Mr. WOLCOTT. Mr. Speaker, permit me to call attention to the fact that the language of the Senate very broadly provided:

No appropriation authorized in this act shall be impounded or withheld from obligation or expenditure by any agency other than the Commissioner of Public Roads.

COMMITTEE ON THE PUBLIC LANDS

Mr. PATTON. Mr. Speaker, I offer a privileged resolution (H. Res, 296) from the Committee on Accounts, and ask for its immediate consideration.

The Clerk read the resolution as follows:

Resolved, That the expenses of conducting the studies and investigations authorized by House Resolution 281 of the Seventy-eighth Congress, incurred by the Committee on the Public Lands, not to exceed $10,000, including expenditures for the employment of clerical, stenographic, and other assistants, shall be paid out of the contingent fund of the House on vouchers authorized by the committee, signed by the chairman, and approved by the Committee on Accounts.

SEC. 2. The official stenographers to committees may be used at all hearings held in the District of Columbia unless otherwise officially engaged.

The resolution was agreed to.

A motion to reconsider was laid on the table.

SELECT COMMITTEE TO INVESTIGATE THE ACTIVITIES OF THE FARM SECURITY ADMINISTRATION

Mr. PATTON. Mr. Speaker, I offer a privileged resolution (H. Res. 290) from the Committee on Accounts, and ask for its immediate consideration.

The Clerk read the resolution, as follows:

Resolved, That the expenses of the committee of investigation authorized by House Resolution 119, not exceeding $10,000, in addition to amounts heretofore made available, including expenditures for the employment of experts and clerical, stenographic, and other assistants, shall be paid out of the contingent fund of the House on vouchers authorized by the committee, signed by the chairman thereof, and approved by the Committee on Accounts

The resolution was agreed to.

A motion to reconsider was laid on the table.

ORDER OF BUSINESS

Mr. MARTIN of Massachusetts. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to proceed for 1 minute.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection?

There was no objection.

Mr. MARTIN of Massachusetts. I would like to inquire if the Speaker can inform the House as to what we may expect for the balance of the day and perhaps tomorrow?

The SPEAKER. The Chair thinks it will be impossible for us to close up all the business today. There will be no request to meet early tomorrow because when we adjourn today we will come in at 12 o'clock tomorrow.

The Chair will state there will be no further business transacted in the House this evening except to agree to the conference asked by the Senate on the two appropriation bills. We will await that.

GEORGE WASHINGTON CARVER NATIONAL MONUMENT

Mr. PETERSON of Florida submitted the following conference report and statement on the bill (H. R. 647) to provide for the establishment of the George Washington Carver National Monument, and for other purposes, for printing in the RECORD:

CONFERENCE REPORT

The committee of conference on the disagreeing votes of the two Houses on the amendments of the Senate to the bill (H. R. 647) to provide for the establishment of the George Washington Carver National Monument, having met, after full and free conference, have agreed to recommend and do recommend to their respective Houses as follows:

That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendments of the Senate numbered 1, 2, and 3, and agree to the same.

J. HARDIN PETERSON,
J. W. ROBINSON,
COMPTON I. WHITE,
K. M. LCCOMPTE,
Managers on the part of the House.

CARL A. HATCH,
RUFUS C. HOLMAN,
MON C. WALLGREN,
Managers on the part of the Senate.

STATEMENT

The managers on the part of the House at the conference on the disagreeing votes of the two Houses on the amendments of the Senate to the bill (H. R. 647) to provide for the establishment of the George Washington Carver National Monument submit the following statement in explanation of the effect of the action agreed upon by the conferees and recommended in the accompanying conference report:

Amendment No. 1: The House bill authorized the Secretary of the Interior to acquire such lands, in addition to the site of the birthplace of George Washington Carver, as might be necessary to carry out the purposes of the act. The Senate amendment authorizes the Secretary to acquire interests in land. The House recedes.

Amendment No. 2: The House bill provided that the land to be acquired under the bill should be acquired by gift or purchase. The Senate amendment authorizes the Secretary of the Interior to acquire the land by condemnation in the event he is unable to purchase it at a reasonable price. The House recedes.

Amendment No. 3: The House bill provided that the Director of the National Park Service should maintain and preserve the national monument provided for by the bill. The Senate amendment merely provides that the maintenance and preservation of the monument by the Director shall be "in a suitable and endurable manner which, in his judgment, will provide" for the benefit and enjoyment of the people of the United States. The House recedes.

J. HARDIN PETERSON,
J. W. ROBINSON,
K. M. LECOMPTE,
COMPTON I. WHITE,
Managers on the part of the House.

EXTENSION OF REMARKS

Mr. WHITE. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to revise and extend my remarks and include certain excerpts.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection?

There was no objection.

[The matter referred to will appear hereafter in the Appendix.]

Mr. HAGEN. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to extend my remarks in the RECORD and include an article from the Nation's Business.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection?

There was no objection.

[The matter referred to appears in the Appendix.]

Mr. MILLER of Missouri. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to extend my remarks and include a reported program of the United Labor Committee Executive Board.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection?

There was no objection.

[The matter referred to appears in the Appendix.]

THE APPROACHING POLITICAL CAMPAIGN

Mr. CARTER. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to address the House for 1 minute and to revise and extend my remarks at this point in the RECORD.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection?

There was no objection.

Mr. CARTER. Mr. Speaker, the approaching political contest in the United States is destined to be the most momentous within the memory of living man, probably more deeply and lastingly affecting the lives of our citizens, our system of economy and the structure of the Republic itself, than any election held in the history of the Nation.

Thoughtful citizens are convinced that the approaching political contest will determine whether this Nation shall endure as a free and sovereign nation; whether a republican form of government will be maintained; whether the Congress and the judiciary will operate as equal and separate branches of our Government, and whether free enterprise and individual liberty are to be reestablished and perpetuated.

The war in which this Nation finds itself engaged throughout the world cannot be an issue in the ensuing campaign. The American people as a whole are performing every military task and meeting every call upon them that conceivably could be made in behalf of victory. On that there is no division.

But the American people will not be diverted from the issues in the next campaign; they are crystal clear. Already, though the election is many months removed, people everywhere in the United States who love their country's traditions and institutions, are united in studying the life record and the character of men of sound faith and high repute, seeking to find the man best fitted to serve our people in the Presidency.

Having known him intimately for many years, I have come to believe that Earl Warren abundantly possess every attribute of purpose and courage, mind and heart, industry, character and old fashioned Americanism that our next President must possess if the United States is to endure as we have known it.

Earl Warren is not a candidate for President. He is quoted by Gould Lincoln, in the Washington Star of June 22, 1943, as stating: "I am not a candidate for any other office than I already have." Regardless, the men and women of America are discussing his availability with increasing enthusiasm.

Governor Warren served in the United States Army during World War No. 1. It is strange no member of our armed forces during the First World War has attained the Presidency. It would seem that by thus belatedly, fittingly honoring the veterans of World War No. 1 we can give evidence of the sincerity of our promises to the veterans of this war.

And who could doubt that a soldier prefers to have a soldier for his Commander in Chief?

While Earl Warren was a soldier during the last World War, he is a lawyer and not a professional military man, but he had opportunity to learn enough about the military art during his service in the Army to know that the strategy of land, sea, and air warfare must be determined by competent military leaders of those arms who have made the exacting business of war their life work.

Earl Warren was born at Los Angeles, Calif., March 19, 1891. He graduated from the University of California, bachelor of laws, 1912, and from the School of Jurisprudence, University of California, doctor of laws, 1914, in which year he was admitted to the California State Bar. He married Nina E. Meyers October 14, 1925, and the union has been blessed with a large family—James C., Virginia, Earl, Dorothy, Nina Elizabeth, and Robert. Mrs. Warren, a charming lady, graces their home and has helped her husband's career by centering her activities in properly raising her family and maintaining a happy home. She is everything that a mother and a wife should be and has made the Governor's mansion at Sacramento a place of culture and charm.

Governor Warren has occupied the Governor's chair at Sacramento but a short time, but he has had vast experience in the affairs of his State. He had previously been district attorney of Alameda County and more recenty attorney general of California. He has had a distinguished career as a member of the State bar of California, engaging in the practice of law in Oakland.

Governor Warren long has been active in the affairs of the Republican Party in California and in the Nation, being chairman of the Republican State Central Committee of California, 1934 to 1936, and Republican national committeeman for California.

Perhaps the principal reason for this unprecedented victory as Governor was that in a long public career, since 1919, the people of California have become acquainted with the character of Earl Warren; they know that he does not make promises that he cannot fulfill; and they know that when he makes a public pledge it will be fulfilled precisely as stated by him.

He has kept his pledges to the people of California. He has brought order out of chaos, has reestablished sound government and a sound fiscal policy. In the forefront of the war effort, California is ready and alert and delivering for the Nation under the leadership of a sound American Governor.

After meeting the leaders of Governor Warren's administration, Raymond Moley wrote of them:

> They are a personable bunch—clean, vigorous, free of the musty aroma of long years in politics and fortunately free, also, of the saccharin intensity of professional reform. They are just good men who want to do a good job in a State which has never been particularly party-bound.

In the days before us, American men and women of sound faith of both major parties might well study the personal and public record of Earl Warren, and particularly consider the amazing alacrity with which he has brought order out of chaos in the vital State of California.

No one who knows Governor Warren doubts his capacity to render a similar service in like precise and expeditious manner for the Nation.

CEILING PRICE ON CORN

Mr. FISH. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to address the House for 1 minute and to revise and extend my remarks.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection?

There was no objection.

Mr. FISH. Mr. Speaker, I asked for this time to inquire of some Member of the House, perhaps of the Speaker, what disposition has been made of the bill that has just come over from the Senate, increasing the price of corn to $1.40, placing a ceiling of $1.40 on corn?

The SPEAKER. It has been referred to the Committee on Agriculture.

Mr. FISH. The Speaker has answered that it has been referred to the Committee on Agriculture. Members of the Committee on Agriculture are present in the House, and I would like to inquire whether that committee proposes to meet before midnight tonight or tomorrow morning and report back that bill or some amendment to it, Time is of the essence. I would much prefer a ceiling of $1.25 than $1.40 on corn, because I believe if we pass a bill with a ceiling of $1.25 at Chicago that corn will begin moving to the Eastern States before our farmers, our poultrymen, our dairymen, and our industries are liquidated. I hope the Committee on Agriculture will not dodge this issue but will meet it squarely and report a bill for action by the House before we recess.

The SPEAKER. The time of the gentleman has expired.

NATIONAL WAR AGENCIES APPROPRIATION BILL

Mr. CANNON of Missouri. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to take from the Speaker's table the bill (H. R. 2968) making appropriations for the war agencies for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1944, and for other purposes, still further insist on its disagreement to Senate amendments numbered 33 and 34, and agree to the conference asked by the Senate.

The Clerk read the title of the bill.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Missouri? [After a pause.] The Chair hears none, and appoints the following conferees: Mr. CANNON of Missouri, Mr. WOODRUM of Virginia, Mr. LUDLOW, Mr. SNYDER, Mr. O'NEAL, Mr. RABAUT, Mr. JOHNSON of Oklahoma, Mr. TABER, Mr. WIGGLESWORTH, Mr. LAMBERTSON, and Mr. DITTER.

SECOND DEFICIENCY APPROPRIATION BILL, 1943

Mr. CANNON of Missouri. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to take from the Speaker's table the bill (H. R. 3030), the second deficiency appropriation bill, 1943, insist on House amendments to Senate amendments numbered 8 and 9; that the House recede from its adherence to its disagreement to Senate amendments Nos. 24, 25, and 26, and still further insist on its disagreement to such Senate amendments; that the House still further insist on its disagreement to Senate amendment No. 27.

The Clerk read the title of the bill.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Missouri? [After a pause.] The Chair hears none, and appoints the following conferees: Mr. CANNON of Missouri, Mr. WOODRUM of Virginia, Mr. LUDLOW, Mr. SNYDER, Mr. O'NEAL, Mr. RABAUT, Mr. JOHNSON of Oklahoma, Mr. TABER, Mr. WIGGLESWORTH, Mr. LAMBERTSON, and Mr. DITTER.

(Mr. SABATH asked and was given permission to revise and extend his remarks.)

FEDERAL EMPLOYMENT

The SPEAKER. Under previous order of the House, the gentleman from Georgia [Mr. GIBSON] is recognized for 20 minutes.

Mr. GIBSON. Mr. Speaker, I witnessed on last Saturday afternoon the most pitiful spectacle of my entire life. I saw the last round of the first real test of bureaucracy against democracy. I saw the Congress fold up and accept without a struggle a knock-out punch from one of our many bureaus.

I refer to the retreat taken in the Watson, Dodd, and Lovett amendment. I want to review very briefly the progress of this subject: Dealing first with Robert Morss Lovett, secretary of the Virgin Islands, who draws from the taxpayers of America the sum of $5,800 per annum. This body recalls that on February 1, 1943, the gentleman from Texas, the Honorable MARTIN DIES, chairman of the Special Committee on Un-American Activities, cited before this body the said Lovett for his long record of Communist affiliations. On April 16, 1943, the said Lovett was given a hearing before a subcommittee of the said special committee, during which hearing the said Lovett defended the Communist Party while still drawing the said sum of $5,800 from the labor of loyal American citizens. On April 21, 1943, the Kerr committee, which had been created by the House as a trial committee on the pretext that these parties should not be convicted without trial, filed a report based upon hearings given Mr. Lovett and evidence submitted by the Special Committee on Un-American Activities, in which report he was held and declared to be unfit for Government employment. His fitness was defended by the Honorable Harold Ickes, Secretary of the Interior, which, frankly, is not at all surprising to me or any other well-informed person. On May 14, 1943, the Kerr committee cited Lovett as unfit for Government employment.

William E. Dodd, Jr., was on December 1, 1941, employed as editorial assistant at $2,600 per annum by the Federal Communications Commission, and on November 19, 1942, the Federal Communications Commission requested Mr. Dodd's local draft board's permission to send him to London to organize news

July 8

78TH CONGRESS } HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES { REPORT
1st Session } { No. 696

APPROPRIATIONS FOR WAR AGENCIES IN THE EXECUTIVE OFFICE OF THE PRESIDENT, 1944

JULY 8, 1943.—Ordered to be printed

Mr. CANNON of Missouri, from the committee of conference, submitted the following

CONFERENCE REPORT

[To accompany H. R. 2968]

The committee of conference on the disagreeing votes of the two Houses on the amendments of the Senate numbered 33 and 34 to the bill (H. R. 2968) making appropriations for war agencies in the Executive Office of the President for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1944, and for other purposes having met, after full and free conference, have been unable to agree.

CLARENCE CANNON,
C. A. WOODRUM,
LOUIS LUDLOW,
J. BUELL SNYDER,
EMMET O'NEAL,
LOUIS C. RABAUT,
JOHN TABER,
R. B. WIGGLESWORTH,
W. P. LAMBERTSON,
Managers on the part of the House.

KENNETH MCKELLAR,
CARTER GLASS,
CARL HAYDEN,
GERALD P. NYE,
RUFUS C. HOLMAN,
Managers on the part of the Senate.

○

cruelty of exterminating hate the world has never seen before. * * * Poland will rise again: "Fear not those who are not able to kill the soul."

On July 5, 1941, President Roosevelt gave voice to the sentiments of our own people when he said:

During the last 2 years the heroic and determined manner in which the Polish people have struggled and sacrificed in the face of tremendous hardships and deprivation has been an inspiration not only to the people of the United States but to liberty-loving people everywhere.

The soul of Poland still lives. Her long-suffering people have never submitted to the Nazi yoke. In vain has Hitler searched for a Quisling or a Laval.

The remnants of her shattered Army rallied round General Sikorski, who marshalled a considerable force in France in 1940. They are now garrisoned in Britain guarding a sector of the coast line. Another unit has served with valor in the north African campaign, at Tobruk and Gazala. The members of the Polish Air Force joined the ranks of the R. A. F., and they rendered invaluable assistance in the defense of the British Isles and in the Battle of the Atlantic. Today they are flying bombers and fighters over Europe. The slogan of this new Polish Army is the slogan of the old Polish patriots, "For your freedom and for ours."

Hitler has not been able to accomplish since 1939 what partition could not accomplish in over 150 years. The spirit and unity of the Polish Nation remains unbroken. These proud peoples, upward of 35,000,000 souls, await the day when they can rise from the earth and join hands with the invasion forces of the United Nations and drive the conqueror from Poland. With the dawn of that day, the world will learn of the continued warfare the Polish people have courageously waged from within, of the sabotage to Nazi supplies moving east across Poland, of the secret radios and under-cover newspapers by which the spirit and courage of her people were kept alive, of her dauntless leaders who carried on the underground movement of resistance to the Nazis. The greatness of a nation is the spirit of its people, and the Polish spirit is unquenchable.

The "four freedoms" mean much to Poland. She has tasted of those freedoms and now feels their loss. As members of the United Nations, the United States and the Republic of Poland have pledged mutual assistance to the end that these freedoms become the heritage of the peoples of the earth.

With the restoration of these freedoms will come the peace that Poland knew before September 1, 1939. New historic monuments will replace the old, her Government will be reestablished; her ships will once more fly the flag of Poland upon the seven seas. In the light of these spiritual ideals we repeat, with M. Paderewski, the prayer he utter in 1939 when Poland lay again prostrate, "Poland is immortal * * * we shall deliver her from captivity."

Mr. President, in connection with my statement on the contribution to freedom made by Poland, I ask unanimous consent to have printed in the RECORD as a part of my remarks an editorial entitled "The Gibraltar Tragedy" published in the New York Herald Tribune of July 6, 1943. The editorial gives an account of the great loss the world suffered when General Sikorski and his party succumbed in a plane accident.

There being no objection, the editorial was ordered to be printed in the RECORD, as follows:

THE GIBRALTAR TRAGEDY

It is a peculiarly tragic accident which has cost the life of Gen. Wladyslaw Sikorski. The plane which plummeted suddenly into Gibraltar Harbor not only carried with it the Polish Prime Minister and commander in chief; it took his only daughter as well, together with the chief of the Polish general staff, the chief of its operations section, and other valued officers. One of these was Col. Victor Cazalet, a British soldier and former Member of Parliament, who was well and widely known in the United States as one of the keener minds among the younger British Conservatives. There will be many to feel these losses in a personal sense. But to the loss of General Sikorski there also attaches an international importance which will be grievously felt not only by his own country but by all the United Nations.

He had been called to a singularly difficult role, which he had discharged with firmness and statesmanlike ability. Between the Nazi tyranny under which his country lay prostrate, the overriding power of Soviet Russia, the uncertainties of Allied policy, and the intransigeance and divisions of many of his own countrymen it was not easy to find the wise and workable course; and probably few other Polish leaders could have held so successfully to the essentials of Poland's problem. General Sikorski divined them clearly, and the Polish-Soviet treaty, which he secured on July 30, 1941, not 6 weeks after the Nazi invasion of Russia had transformed the whole face of the war, was an act of statesmanship for which all members of the anti-Hitler coalition have reason to be grateful.

He grasped the absolute necessity of an understanding with Russia at the very beginning; he understood it at the end, and in his last published interview, in Cairo on Friday, he expressed a desire to reopen Soviet-Polish relations. He was never, however, subservient to the Kremlin; he knew how to maintain Poland's position and dignity on the one hand, while combating with the other the more extreme Polish views which might have operated so disastrously both for Poland and for the United Nations' alliance. Mistakes were made, and it unfortunately proved impossible to prevent the deterioration of Polish-Soviet relations, ending in Moscow's preemptory break. But General Sikorski was on the side of moderation and wisdom. In a critical time he will be very difficult to replace; but the best tribute which Poland could now pay him would be to maintain the policies for which he stood.

In this large effort Colonel Cazalet played a useful role with unflagging zest. There can be few other Englishmen of our time who have touched so many nations and so many individual citizens upon terms of understanding and friendship. What he did for Poland he literally did around the world. Here in America his friends were countless. They included every type of human being, from governmental dignitaries to figures of the literary and artistic world. Doubtless his official reports to his own government were of constant value; but it was as an understanding observer and appreciative visitor that Americans held him in affection and will remember him. To that post-war world, which must lean heavily upon men of good will if peace and justice are to prevail, Victor Cazalet is a heavy loss.

APPROPRIATIONS FOR WAR AGENCIES IN EXECUTIVE OFFICE OF THE PRESIDENT—CONFERENCE REPORT

Mr. McKELLAR. Mr. President, I present the conference report on the bill making appropriations for war agencies in the Executive Office of the President, and ask unanimous consent for its immediate consideration.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The report will be read.

The Chief Clerk read the report, as follows:

The committee of conference on the disagreeing votes of the two Houses on the amendments of the Senate numbered 33 and 34 to the bill (H. R. 2968) making appropriations for war agencies in the Executive Office of the President for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1944, and for other purposes, having met, after full and free conference, have been unable to agree.

KENNETH MCKELLAR,
CARTER GLASS,
CARL HAYDEN,
GERALD P. NYE,
RUFUS C. HOLMAN,
Managers on the part of the Senate.

CLARENCE CANNON,
C. A. WOODRUM,
LOUIS LUDLOW,
J. BUELL SNYDER,
EMMET O'NEAL,
LOUIS C. RABAUT,
JOHN TABER,
R. B. WIGGLESWORTH,
W. P. LAMBERTSON,
Managers on the part of the House.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Is there objection to the present consideration of the report?

There being no objection, the Senate proceeded to consider the report.

Mr. McKELLAR. I move that the conference report be agreed to.

The report was agreed to.

The PRESIDING OFFICER laid before the Senate a message from the House of Representatives announcing its action on certain amendments of the Senate to House bill 2968, which was read as follows:

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES,
UNITED STATES,
July 8, 1943.

Resolved, That the House adhere to its disagreement to the amendments of the Senate numbered 33 and 34 to the bill (H. R. 2968) making appropriations for war agencies in the Executive Office of the President for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1944, and for other purposes.

Mr. McKELLAR. Mr. President, the only matters in controversy are amendments numbered 33 and 34. The two amendments relate to confirmation by the Senate of certain appointments made in the various war agencies. The House has just voted on that question, and voted it down.

I therefore move that the Senate recede from its amendments numbered 33 and 34. I do so with great reluctance, because I think the appointees in question should be confirmed by the Senate. Be that as it may, we are arriving at the time when a recess shall be taken, and I therefore move that the Senate recede

from the two amendments, so as to complete action on the bill.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The question is on the motion of the Senator from Tennessee.

The motion was agreed to.

LOANS TO FARMERS FOR CROP PRODUCTION AND HARVESTING

Mr. SMITH. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent for the present consideration of Calendar No. 340, Senate bill 715.

Mr. BARKLEY. Mr. President, will the Senator please make a brief explanation of the bill?

Mr. SMITH. The bill provides for an increase in the amount of feed loans to farmers. It is the purpose to increase the amount of money which farmers may borrow from $400 as provided under existing law, to $1,000. This becomes necessary because of the conditions which face the farmers of America today, first, because of increased operational cost and, secondly, because they need additional amounts of money for the purchase of livestock and other farm equipment which they are not allowed to obtain under the existing law.

Mr. BARKLEY. I have no objection to the bill.

The PRESIDING OFFICER (Mr. TRUMAN in the chair). Is there objection to the present consideration of the bill?

There being no objection, the Senate proceeded to consider the bill (S. 715) to amend the act entitled "An act to provide for loans to farmers for crop production and harvesting during the year 1937, and for other purposes," approved January 29, 1937.

Mr. DANAHER. Mr. President, I offer an amendment, on page 3, in line 9, to strike out the colon after the word "amount", to insert a period, and to strike out the word "*Provided*", and all of lines 10, 11, 12, 13, 14, 15, 16, and 17; in other words, to strike out the two provisos.

Mr. SMITH. Mr. President, I accept the amendment.

Mr. MALONEY. Mr. President, will the Senator from South Carolina please make an explanation of the bill?

Mr. SMITH. No explanation is needed. The bill deals with a law which is already on the statute books. It would simply increase the amount of money which farmers may borrow.

Mr. MALONEY. I think the Members of the Senate might like to know how much it is proposed to increase the amount.

Mr. SMITH. Under the direction of the Governor of the Farm Credit Administration, loans to farmers may be increased from $400 to $1,000.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The question is on agreeing to the amendment of the Senator from Connecticut [Mr. DANAHER].

The amendment was agreed to.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The question is on the engrossment and third reading of the bill.

The bill was ordered to be engrossed for a third reading, read the third time, and passed, as follows:

Be it enacted, etc., That the act entitled "An act to provide for loans to farmers for crop production and harvesting during the year 1937, and for other purposes," approved January 29, 1937, is hereby amended to read as follows:

"That the Governor of the Farm Credit Administration (hereinafter in this act referred to as the 'Governor'), is hereby authorized to make loans to farmers in the United States (including Hawaii and Puerto Rico) for fallowing, for planting, for cultivation, for production of crops, for harvesting of crops, for labor, supplies, or other expenses (including equipment) necessary to such production or harvesting, for feed for livestock or poultry, for the purchase of livestock or poultry (including necessary equipment), or for any of such purposes. Such loans shall be made and collected through the Emergency Crop and Feed Loan Section of the Farm Credit Administration upon such terms and conditions, and subject to such regulations, as the Governor may prescribe.

"SEC. 2. (a) The purpose of this act shall be to make credit available to farmers whose credit requirements, in the opinion of the Governor, acting through the field representatives of the Emergency Crop and Feed Loan Section of the Farm Credit Administration, cannot be readily and adequately served by private capital at the banking rates prevailing in their communities, and preference shall be given to the applications of farmers who are producing essential crops or livestock or poultry products.

"(b) There shall be required as security for any such loan a first lien, or an agreement to give a first lien, upon all crops of which the production or harvesting, or both, is to be financed, in whole or in part, with the proceeds of such loan; or, in case of any loan for the purchase of or the production of feed for livestock or poultry, a first lien upon the livestock or poultry to be purchased or fed: *Provided*, That whenever local conditions or an emergency justify it, the Governor may accept as security for any such loan a note unsecured by a lien.

"(c) No loan made under the provisions of this act to any borrower shall exceed $1,000, nor shall a loan be so made in any calendar year, which, together with the unpaid principal of prior loans so made to such borrower in that year, shall exceed $1,000 in amount.

"(d) Each loan shall bear interest at the rate of 4 percent per annum.

"SEC. 3. The proceeds of each loan made by the Governor under the provisions of this act shall be impressed with a trust for the purposes for which loans may be made under this act, and may be used only for the purposes stated in the application therefor, and such trust shall continue, and the proceeds shall be free from garnishment, attachment, or the levy of an execution, until such proceeds have been used by the borrower for such purposes.

"SEC. 4. (a) Fees for recording, filing, registration, and examination of records (including certificates) shall not exceed 75 cents per loan, and may be paid from the proceeds of the loan.

"(b) No fees for releasing liens given to secure loans made pursuant to this act, nor any other fee not specified herein, shall be paid from the funds herein authorized to be appropriated.

"SEC. 5. (a) The Governor is authorized, subject to the civil-service laws and the Classification Act of 1923, as amended, to employ and fix the compensation of such agents, officers, and employees as may be necessary to carry out the purposes of this act: *Provided*, That during the present war and for 6 months after the termination thereof, the Governor shall have power, without regard to the provisions of other laws applicable to the employment and compensation of agents, officers, and employees of the United States, to employ and fix the compensation and duties of such agents, officers, and employees as may be necessary to carry out the purposes of this act; but the compensation of such agents, officers, and employees shall correspond, so far as the Governor deems practicable, to the rates established by the Classification Act of 1923, as amended.

"(b) The Governor, and the Emergency Crop and Feed Loan Section of the Farm Credit Administration with the approval of the Governor, shall have power to make such regulations as may be necessary to carry out the provisions of this act and of prior crop-production, seed, or feed-loan acts of the same general character.

"SEC. 6. (a) Except with the written permission of the Governor or his duly authorized representative, it shall be unlawful for any borrower to willfully use the proceeds of any loan for any purpose other than those specified in this act.

"(b) It shall be unlawful for any person to make any material false representation for the purpose of obtaining, or assisting another to obtain, a loan under the provisions of this act; or willfully to dispose of, or assist in disposing of, except for the account of the Governor, any crops or other property upon which there exists a lien securing a loan made under the provisions of this act.

"(c) It shall be unlawful for any person to charge or accept a fee in excess of $1 for preparing or assisting in the preparation of any papers of an applicant for a loan under the provisions of this act.

"(d) Any person violating any provision of this section of this act shall, upon conviction thereof, be punished by a fine of not more than $1,000, or by imprisonment for not more than 6 months, or both.

"SEC. 7. (a) There is hereby authorized to be appropriated, out of any money in the Treasury not otherwise appropriated, the sum of $75,000,000 for the purpose of enabling the Governor to carry out the provisions of this act.

"(b) The moneys appropriated in pursuance of subsection (a) of this section, and all collections of principal and interest of loans made under this act, may be used by the Governor for making loans under this act, and for all necessary administration expenses incurred in connection with the making and collection of such loans.

"(c) Expenditures for printing and binding necessary in carrying out the provisions of this act may be made without regard to the provisions of section 3709 of the Revised Statutes."

SEC. 2. The title of such act of January 29, 1937, is hereby amended to read as follows: "An act to provide for loans to farmers for crop production and harvesting, and for other purposes."

DEATH OF RUDOLPH FORSTER

Mr. BARKLEY. Mr. President, I am sure all Senators and all others who knew him have heard with the deepest sorrow of the death of Mr. Rudolph Forster, one of the Executive secretaries at the White House. Mr. Forster had been connected with the White House for nearly half a century. He served in various capacities under eight Presidents of the United States. I have known him for 30 years of that time. I have always found him not only to be a man of efficiency and of singular devotion to his duties, but a man of the highest character, of the completest integrity, and of unselfish devotion to his responsibilities as an employee, and an important employee, of the Government of the United States. Although I have never

Mr. WHITTINGTON. And the gentleman concurs in the intent of this amendment which only provides for loans and that the Secretary is expected to take security where there is livestock just as rehabilitation loans were provided?

Mr. TABER. Yes, and if he puts up money for a new barn he ought to take as security that barn.

Mr. WHITTINGTON. And he is authorized to do that under this bill?

Mr. TABER. Yes.

The SPEAKER. The time of the gentleman has expired.

Mr. CANNON of Missouri. Mr. Speaker, I move the previous question on the motion.

The previous question was ordered.

The SPEAKER. The question is on the motion offered by the gentleman from Missouri [Mr. CANNON].

The motion was agreed to.

The SPEAKER. The Clerk will report the next amendment in disagreement.

The Clerk read as follows:

Page 13, line 6, insert "Department of Agriculture."

Mr. CANNON of Missouri. Mr. Speaker, I move that the House recede and concur in the Senate amendment.

The motion was agreed to.

A motion to reconsider the various votes by which the motions were agreed to was laid on the table.

APPROPRIATIONS FOR WAR AGENCIES IN THE EXECUTIVE OFFICE—CONFERENCE REPORT

Mr. CANNON of Missouri filed the following conference report on the bill (H. R. 2968) making appropriations for war agencies in the Executive Office of the President for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1944, and for other purposes:

CONFERENCE REPORT

The committee of conference on the disagreeing votes of the two Houses on the amendments of the Senate numbered 33 and 34 to the bill (H. R. 2968) making appropriations for war agencies in the Executive Office of the President for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1944, and for other purposes, having met, after full and free conference, have been unable to agree.

CLARENCE CANNON,
C. A. WOODRUM,
LOUIS LUDLOW,
J. BUELL SNYDER,
EMMETT O'NEAL,
LOUIS C. RABAUT,
JOHN TABOR,
R. B. WIGGLESWORTH,
W. P. LAMBERTSON,
Managers on the part of the House.

KENNETH MCKELLAR,
CARTER GLASS,
CARL HAYDEN,
GERALD P. NYE,
RUFUS C. HOLMAN,
Managers on the part of the Senate.

Mr. CANNON of Missouri. Mr. Speaker, I call up the conference report on the bill (H. R. 2968) making appropriations for war agencies in the Executive Office of the President for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1944, and for other purposes.

The Clerk read the conference report.

CALL OF THE HOUSE

Mr. WOODRUM of Virginia. Mr. Speaker, I make the point of order that a quorum is not present.

The SPEAKER. Evidently a quorum is not present.

Mr. RAMSPECK. Mr. Speaker, I move a call of the House.

A call of the House was ordered.

The Clerk called the roll, and the following Members failed to answer to their names:

[Roll No. 137]

Allen, La.	Gillie	Murray, Wis.
Andrews	Gordon	Norman
Baldwin, Md.	Gore	Norton
Baldwin, N. Y.	Gorski	O'Brien, Ill.
Barden	Granger	O'Connor
Bender	Grant, Ind.	O'Hara
Bland	Green	O'Konski
Bradley, Mich.	Gross	O'Leary
Cannon, Fla.	Hale	Pfeifer
Capozzoli	Hall, Edwin Arthur	Phillips
Cochran	Hébert	Plumley
Costello	Hill	Poage
Culkin	Holifield	Randolph
Curley	Izac	Reed, Ill.
Dawson	Johnson, Ward	Rivers
Day	Keefe	Russell
Delaney	Kefauver	Sauthoff
Dies	Keogh	Smith, W. Va.
Ditter	Kilburn	Sumners, Tex.
Domengeaux	Kilday	Talbot
Douglas	King	Tarver
Drewry	Larcade	Taylor
Ellsworth	McCord	Tolan
Elmer	McCormack	Treadway
Fay	Magnuson	Troutman
Fellows	Maloney	Van Zandt
Fernandez	Manasco	Vinson, Ga.
Fitzpatrick	Mansfield, Tex.	Wadsworth
Ford	May	Weaver
Fulbright	Morrison, La.	Welch
Fulmer	Morrison, N. C.	White
Gallagher	Mott	Woodruff, Mich.
Gifford	Mundt	
Gilchrist		

The SPEAKER. On this roll call 331 Members have answered to their names, a quorum.

Further proceedings, under the call, were dispensed with.

FURTHER MESSAGE FROM THE SENATE

A further message from the Senate, by Mr. Frazier, its legislative clerk, announced that the Senate agrees to the reports of the committee of conference on the disagreeing votes of the two Houses on the amendments of the Senate to a bill and joint resolution of the House of the following titles:

H. R. 647. An act to provide for the establishment of the George Washington Carver National Monument, and

H. J. Res. 147. Joint resolution to continue the Commodity Credit Corporation as an agency of the United States, to increase its borrowing power, and for other purposes.

APPROPRIATIONS FOR WAR AGENCIES IN THE EXECUTIVE OFFICE—CONFERENCE REPORT

The SPEAKER. The Clerk will report the first amendment in disagreement.

The Clerk read as follows:

Amendment No. 33: On page 43, line 18, insert the following:

"SEC. 203. No part of any appropriation contained in this Act shall be available to pay the salary of any person at the rate of $4,500 per annum or more unless such person shall have been appointed by the President by and with the advice and consent of the Senate."

Mr. CANNON of Missouri. Mr. Speaker, I move that the House adhere to its disagreement to the Senate amendment.

The SPEAKER. The Clerk will report the motion.

The Clerk read as follows:

Mr. CANNON of Missouri moves that the House adhere to its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 33.

Mr. CANNON of Missouri. Mr. Speaker, only two appropriation bills remain in disagreement, the War Agencies bill and the Labor-Federal Security bill. By a singular coincidence, only one amendment is in disagreement on either bill, and both relate to the same subject matter, the confirmation of certain employees by the Senate.

We have an understanding with the managers on the part of the Senate that they will abide by the action taken by the House here today. If the House votes to adhere on this amendment, the Senate conferees have agreed to recede. If, on the other hand, the House refuses to adhere, the managers on the part of the House will be in a position where it will be necessary for them to yield.

This is the final showdown on a long and much-disputed issue, as the managers on the part of the Senate have also agreed that on the Labor-Federal Security appropriation bill they will abide by the action of the House on this amendment to the War Agencies bill. So we are deciding here the only point remaining at variance between the two Houses on the two bills. When we vote on this amendment and on the motion to adhere we shall have made final disposition of all appropriation bills for the session.

I understand the gentleman from New York [Mr. TABER] has a preferential motion he desires to offer.

Mr. TABER. Mr. Speaker, I offer a preferential motion.

The Clerk read as follows:

Mr. TABER moves to recede and concur with an amendment as follows: "In lieu of the matter inserted by the Senate insert the following:

"'No part of any appropriation contained in this act for any agency other than that of the Office of Strategic Services shall be available to pay the salary of any person at the rate of $5,500 per annum or more, appointed after June 30, 1943, unless such person shall have been appointed by the President by and with the advice and consent of the Senate: *Provided*, That those appointed between June 30, 1943, and November 1, 1943, may hold office until the latter date unless sooner than that the Senate shall have refused to give its advice and consent as to any such appointee.'"

Mr. CANNON of Missouri. Mr. Speaker, I yield 5 minutes to the gentleman from New York.

Mr. Speaker, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. TABER. Certainly.

Mr. CANNON of Missouri. Will the gentleman indicate the difference between the amendment he has just submitted to the House and the amendment as printed in this morning's papers?

Mr. TABER. Yes; the difference is that after the word "act" I have in-

serted an exception which leaves out of the operation of the amendment the Office of Strategic Services. This is an agency that has engaged in work for this Government about which we should not do too much advertising. Therefore, I have left it out of the operation of this amendment.

Mr. Speaker, we are facing in these last hours of Congress before a possible recess a disagreement with the Senate with reference to the so-called McKellar amendment. Frankly, the McKellar amendment as it is in the bill is not workable because it would apply immediately and would throw off the pay roll everyone who draws $4,500 a year or above until they were confirmed by the Senate. I have drawn this amendment so that confirmation is required by the Senate only where an employee receives $5,500 or more, and those are practically all of the policy-making employees, and where they are appointed after the 30th of last June, and I have in this amendment given such appointees the right to stay on the roll until the Senate shall act upon confirmation, not later than November 1, 1943. This will permit these agencies to function.

The employees drawing $5,500 or more are, as near as I can estimate, about 12,000 in number altogether in these agencies. Assuming a turn-over of approximately 20 percent this would cover confirmation of perhaps 200 employees a month. The Senate is accustomed to confirming the ensigns and all other officers above that grade in the Regular Navy and second lieutenants and all officers above that grade in the Regular Army, so this is not an impossible task to cover.

The object of this amendment and the object of Senate confirmation at the present time is to see that the civil service in this country is cleaned up. At the present time the agencies of government have been filled up with appointments of the type that Harry Hopkins, Benny Cohen, and David K. Niles have dictated. It is about time we began to clean up the civil service of the United States. I do not think we ought to have to do this, but our Civil Service Commission, with that agency which has been functioning as a board of law examiners, has not fulfilled its obligation of seeing that we have desirable employees in the Government.

The SPEAKER. The time of the gentleman from New York has expired.

Mr. CANNON of Missouri. Mr. Speaker, I yield 5 additional minutes to the gentleman from New York.

Mr. TABER. I do not like to interfere with the regular operations of the Government, but that civil service of ours has gone to such a low estate that we have on the lists people who are not primarily interested in our winning the war. A great many of these agencies are terribly afflicted by the situation, having on their rolls an enormous number, thousands of people, who ought not to be there. I am hopeful that we can try this thing out and see if the Senate will not make of our Government a better Government and provide us with a better civil service.

We have tried this out for a year upon the Manpower Commission. Commissioner McNutt complained when he was before us that the Senate had not confirmed many of those who had been appointed to his Commission.

A list of those whom the Senate had failed to confirm was placed in the record of the hearings before the Appropriations Committee. One cannot examine those hearings without coming to the conclusion that the Senate had done right in protecting our civil service by failing to confirm those people.

Mr. WOODRUM of Virginia. Mr. Speaker, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. TABER. I yield.

Mr. WOODRUM of Virginia. I know the gentleman is interested in improving the civil service and he has expressed some concern about it. I wonder if he has given thought to the effect of this amendment? Every employee, if and when he is appointed to a position of $5,500 in the Government service, must have the approval of the United States Senate. Under those circumstances, every employee in a civil-service position from the time he starts at the bottom until he gets ready to go to the $5,500 class is constantly reminded that the sword of the Senate is hanging over his head, if he should, perforce, offend the Senators of the United States. Does the gentleman think that is going to help the morale or help the building up of the civil service?

Mr. TABER. I do not believe the Senate of the United States is going to prevent a man from doing a decent job just to get their approval. I believe that the Senate of the United States will meet its responsibility face to face and honestly pass on these nominees of the President and other executives for these positions. I do not believe there will be any cloud upon our people. I do not believe that cloud will be half as bad as the cloud that is there now, of absolute subservience to a great many of these people who have destroyed the morale of our Government.

Mr. WIGGLESWORTH. Will the gentleman yield?

Mr. TABER. I yield.

Mr. WIGGLESWORTH. Is it not a fact that the amendment offered by the gentleman from New York is limited solely to the agencies covered in this bill, and from that list he has specifically excepted the O. S. S.?

Mr. TABER. That is correct.

Mr. WOODRUM of Virginia. Will the gentleman yield further?

Mr. TABER. I yield.

Mr. WOODRUM of Virginia. But it is a fact that as far as employees in this bill that this amendment covers, it absolutely removes everybody from under civil service and puts them under patronage when they get $5,500?

Mr. TABER. It does not. They cannot be removed from the requirement that they should have a civil-service status and pass the examinations that are required. It simply means that the Civil Service Commission must see that these men whom they are recommending must be loyal to the United States.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The time of the gentleman from New York has expired.

Mr. CANNON of Missouri. Mr. Speaker, I yield 10 minutes to the gentleman from Kentucky [Mr. O'NEAL].

Mr. O'NEAL. Mr. Speaker, it is not difficult to understand why the Senate would like to extend its power of confirmation. The more to be confirmed by the Senate, the greater the power of the Senators and the stronger the control of the Senators in their own States, and the stature of the House of Representatives, in my opinion, sinks in the same proportion.

It is rather interesting to note that of all matters we have had in conference, and there have been many important ones, the most uncompromising attitude on any amendment has been to secure this additional power for the Senate. The newspapers of the country have condemned it almost universally, and it is apparent why that has been done. Of course, the Senators are interested in better government. I am not questioning that; but this gives them tremendous patronage. It is unfair to a bureau head to make him and his staff subject to the will of some Senator.

With reference to the amendment offered by the gentleman from New York [Mr. TABER], I would like to show one place where it is directly in contravention of the Constitution of the United States. The gentleman says those appointed after June 30 and before November 1 shall hold office until November 1, but the Constitution says the President shall have the power to fill all vacancies that may happen during the recess of the Senate, by granting commissions which shall expire at the end of the next session. In other words, the gentleman from New York says they may not hold office beyond November 1, and the Constitution says they shall hold office until the end of the session.

Mr. TABER. Will the gentleman yield?

Mr. O'NEAL. I yield.

Mr. TABER. There will be no opportunity for a recess appointment between June 30 and the 1st day of November.

Mr. O'NEAL. That remains to be seen. The gentleman's amendment says it shall expire November 1, and the Constitution says the end of the session.

Now, do you realize what you are doing? It was never contemplated to give the Senate that power in the beginning. But since 1937 there has been a constant effort on the part of the other body to be able to say "yes" or "no" on the appointment of these Government officials. In 1937 they passed the first bill that required confirmation by the Senate, based upon a salary of $7,500. In the Justice Department bill a year ago they put in another amendment that all those drawing over $7,500 must be confirmed by the Senate. In the manpower bill they dropped it to $4,500. Now, in this bill, under the Taber amendment, they would like to make it $5,500. What a confused mess all of this would be. How unworkable it would be—all of these various provisions under civil service.

We have a committee for the purpose of studying this very question and a bill before it, and that committee can take all of the agencies, can take the whole situation, and work out something that is fair, and not have 1 agency with confirmation at $7,500, 14 with confirmation at $5,500, another one with confirmation at $4,500. All of that causes confusion and certainly is not a sound way to legislate.

The motion made by the gentleman from New York is directed at the so-called "long hairs" to whom he has referred many times. I would like to call attention to the fact that the salary limitation of $5,500 and over will seldom touch this type of employee. We have heard many attacks made on the men in the various departments whom the gentleman has referred to as "long hairs"; they are the ones who have been damned on this floor as analysts, economic analysts, writers, research specialists, and others, practically every one of whom is in a salary bracket below the $5,500 which the gentleman now seeks to insert in this bill. The $5,500 will not reach for the most part those who have not had the business experience so much urged lately.

We must consider this: We cannot reach the problem and the business executive by basing it on a salary limitation. If you are seeking to have confirmation of those to whom the gentleman has directed his remarks as being impractical, it should be based not on a salary limitation, but on the type of work that the men are doing; it should not be based on the salary they are drawing. He should devise such system as he wants and then say for this type of work or that type of work the individual should be confirmed. But a salary limitation, in my opinion, will not reach the people to whom he has referred.

The higher-paid executive has his research specialists around him; he is the one on whom we must rely, and often he is guided by the advice on the basic, fundamental parts of the bureau's program of those in the salary range below $5,500.

Mr. CELLER. Mr. Speaker, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. O'NEAL. I yield to the gentleman from New York.

Mr. CELLER. May I ask, since the gentleman would exclude the employees in the Office of Strategic Services, if he does not recognize that it would not only be dangerous to the public to require the placing of their names in the RECORD with a statement of how much they receive, not only in that Office, but in the various other branches of service, whose names should not be published for like reasons?

Mr. O'NEAL. May I say to the gentleman that this amendment would not permit the employment of anyone drawing a salary over $5,500 without confirmation, no matter how important the work he is doing, whether or not it is of a confidential nature in the war effort. There is an exception for the Office of Strategic Services where they have employed people on work of a confidential nature where no one knows their names and no one ought to know what they are doing except the head of the Department.

But the amendment to the bill does not except the Board of Economic Warfare and other agencies in the bill, such as the Coordinator of Inter-American Affairs, who are operating in foreign fields and who have employees unknown to anyone but the head of the bureau.

They are scattered all over the world, some of them in the countries of the enemy; those men draw salaries, some of them, undoubtedly above $5,500. That is not only true in the Office of Strategic Services, but all of the other agencies mentioned, some three or four of them; undoubtedly they have men of that character, and it would be a very serious matter to disclose to anybody except the heads of the department under whom they work what they are doing or to bring their names before the Senate, as would have to be done if their appointments had to be confirmed.

Mr. Speaker, the House of Representatives would also be affected by this matter. Each one of us who may have a friend up for confirmation, we would have to be making more frequent trips over to the other end of the Capitol in a suppliant manner.

This would lower the stature, as I said before, of the House of Representatives and place us in the position of having to go across to the other end of the Capitol to seek the consideration and generosity of the Members of the other body.

It is not fair to the war effort, it is not fair to the House of Representatives, it is not practical. It should go before the House committee dealing with this affair. The committee can enter into all phases of it and will not have confirmation at $7,500 in one bill, at $4,500 in another, and at $5,500 in another. The subject is, in my opinion, not being handled in anything like the careful way in which it should be handled and would be handled by our regular committee.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The time of the gentleman from Kentucky has expired.

Mr. WOODRUM of Virginia. Mr. Speaker, I yield 2 minutes to the gentleman from South Dakota [Mr. CASE].

Mr. CASE. Mr. Speaker, I have so much respect for the gentleman from New York [Mr. TABER] that I never find myself able to disagree with him on a question where a principle is involved without being forced to reexamine whatever I think about the subject. If a compromise were necessary at this time upon the McKellar proposal, the compromise proposed by the gentleman from New York strikes me as the very best that could be devised. I question, however, since the statement has been made that the managers on the part of the Senate have agreed they would accept the action of the House at this time that we should let ourselves be persuaded on our convictions in regard to this matter by the pressure of a possible recess or by the request that we do something immediately.

The issue that is presented now is the entire issue that is involved in the McKellar bill. That bill is now resting before the Committee on the Civil Service. The Congress properly should consider the practice and the present state of the civil service. Personally I think the Civil Service does need some cleaning out and improvements in some of its procedure. Personally I think that we need to destroy some of the sense of security which has put some people in jobs with the thought they were going to hold them for life regardless of whether they performed efficient service or not, but I question very much whether on the short debate we are going to have on a conference proposal here that the entire issue can be resolved. In view of the fact that the other body is apparently ready to accept the position this body adopted overwhelmingly on a similar rider on another bill, it would seem to me proper that we should reaffirm that position now and let the entire problem of reform in civil service procedure be considered by the appropriate legislative committee.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The time of the gentleman from South Dakota has expired.

Mr. WOODRUM of Virginia. Mr. Speaker, I yield 3 minutes to the gentleman from Tennessee [Mr. REECE].

Mr. REECE of Tennessee. Mr. Speaker, I am satisfied that the Senator in presenting this amendment was not grasping for power, that he had the good of the service in mind. The Senator is an able and outstanding legislator who has an enviable record in the public service. I am equally satisfied that that is the objective of our able colleague in proposing modification of it. I believe myself that this amendment will have a wholesome influence on the Government service and will not interfere materially with good administration. It is true, as the gentleman from Kentucky said a while ago, the amendment itself will not reach a great number of employees whom we may feel unworthy, because they are drawing less than $5,500, but this provision will reach those who are responsible for naming the junior employees. There will always be a finger of restraint over them so that they will exercise their authority with greater caution, with greater care, so that they will not readily appoint those who are unfit because of their ideologies. In my opinion, there is where the difficulty arises in the Government service, the employees are named without sufficient scrutiny and without a feeling of sufficient responsibility on the part of the appointing authorities, and while it is not practicable to make the principle of confirmation apply to all employees without regard to salaries, it is practicable to make it apply to those in the higher brackets who in the main are responsible for the naming of the junior employees; and in this way it will have a wholesome influence throughout the service. I believe the proposal as modified by the able Member from New York should have the support of the Members on both sides of

the aisle, and I believe if it is adopted we shall find it will become a provision that will be workable and wield a wholesome influence in the Government service.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The time of the gentleman from Tennessee has expired.

Mr. WOODRUM of Virginia. Mr. Speaker, I yield 3 minutes to the gentleman from Kansas [Mr. REES].

Mr. REES of Kansas. Mr. Speaker, when this matter was up for consideration yesterday it occurred to me that the amendment offered by the gentleman from New York was an improvement over the McKellar amendment, and as between the two I would rather support the amendment offered by the gentleman from New York. I do not think, however, either of these amendments will do the thing the gentleman from New York [Mr. TABER] has in mind. Furthermore, I do not think we should extend this extra power to the United States Senate. That body has enough patronage now. Regardless of what you and I think about it, these higher paid positions are going to be filled by political appointees under either the McKellar amendment or the Taber amendment; that is what will happen as sure as the world, because they will be going to the United States Senators to get their jobs regardless of civil-service classification. The political patronage crowds would take the situation in hand.

Mr. WOODRUM of Virginia. Mr. Speaker, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. REES of Kansas. I yield for a question.

Mr. WOODRUM of Virginia. The gentleman is a distinguished member of the Committee on the Civil Service. Does he not think that the passage of an amendment like that and the adoption of such a policy would absolutely destroy civil service on all jobs above $5,500?

Mr. REES of Kansas. I will discuss that further.

Mr. TABER. Mr. Speaker, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. REES of Kansas. Let me first discuss the question raised by the gentleman from Virginia. Let me say first that the McKellar amendment is really before the House Committee on the Civil Service. It has not yet been given consideration by that committee but it will be. I feel it would be much better procedure to let that committee consider the legislation rather than put legislation on an appropriation bill as we appear to be doing this afternoon. Let me say to the gentleman from New York before he speaks that I will go a long, long way with him in criticizing the manner in which the Civil Service is handing our Government employment. I have criticized the policies of the Civil Service on the floor of this House and in the Committee, and shall continue to do it so long as a lot of their practices are continued. As a matter of fact, I feel sometimes that our present investigation is only scratching the surface. The gentleman from New York has a good right to lose his patience because of some of the practices that are performed in our civil-service procedure. Too much is done in the name of civil service, only.

Mr. TABER. Is it not true that we have political appointments now under the jurisdiction of Harry Hopkins, Benny Cohen, David Niles, and all that gang?

Mr. REES of Kansas. Oh, certainly, we have Harry Hopkins, and Benny Cohen who is one of the chief advisers of the inner circle, and David Niles, and the Gilberts, and the young man named Prichard, the young law clerk, whom, I am informed, is one of the main policy advisers, and Mordecai Ezekiel, who is a right-hand man on agricultural questions. But the gentleman's amendment will not reach them. If I thought it would, I would take a different attitude in a minute. Of course, one of our great difficulties right now is that our policies are being made by theorists and not by trained practical individuals. I want the gentleman to know that I commend him for digging into this thing. The practices he mentions ought to and must be stopped, but his amendment will not do it in my opinion. I nearly always go along with the gentleman from New York because his judgment is sound. He is one of the hardest working Members of this House. His criticism will do a lot of good whether his amendment is adopted or not.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The time of the gentleman has expired.

Mr. WOODRUM of Virginia. Mr. Speaker, I yield to the gentleman 1 additional minute.

Mr. REES of Kansas. Mr. Speaker, as I understand the situation, there is a gentleman's agreement that if we fail to agree to go along with the Senate on this so-called McKellar amendment then the Senate will agree to go along with the House in refusing it. Let us send it back without the amendment, let the Civil Service Committee work on it. Let this be notice to the Membership of the House to come before that committee and offer any suggestions they may have in mind whereby the situation may be improved by legislative action. I really believe it is wiser than try to legislate on an appropriation bill without giving it more consideration than we can in these few minutes. I think that would be better; I think we will get along better and that we will have better legislation if we do that. I want to commend the gentleman from New York in his attempt to correct abuses that ought to have been corrected a long time ago. I will go along with him in his effort to get it done. I am willing and anxious to do anything I can to correct a lot of inequities and a lot of abuses that go on down there.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The time of the gentleman has expired.

Mr. WOODRUM of Virginia. Mr. Speaker, I yield 3 minutes to the gentleman from Massachusetts [Mr. WIGGLESWORTH].

(Mr. WIGGLESWORTH asked and was given permission to revise and extend his own remarks in the RECORD.)

Mr. WIGGLESWORTH. Mr. Speaker, I rise in support of the proposal submitted by the gentleman from New York [Mr. TABER].

I want to emphasize that that proposal is limited to the fiscal year 1944—that is, the fiscal year we are now in—that it is limited to new appointments, that it is limited to appointments of those who are to receive $5,500 or more, and that it is limited to the agencies specified in this bill and to those agencies only, with the Office of Strategic Services specifically excepted.

I can express my views very briefly, Mr. Speaker.

I am for this 12-month proposal at this time and under existing conditions because I have become sick and tired of conditions as I see them here on what may be called the home front.

Some of the worst conditions are to be found in the agencies affected by this amendment.

We have a Federal pay roll that is loaded, in many instances, with those of radical, and to some extent, subversive thought. We have a pay roll loaded with theorists as distinguished from those of practical judgment. We have incompetency and bungling by those in positions of responsibility without parallel. We have conditions on the home front which if not straightened out promptly may well serve to undermine our entire war effort on the fighting fronts overseas.

The Senate confirms every naval ensign, every Army lieutenant, all the more important postmasters. Reservation of the right to confirm in respect to the War Manpower Commission has, in my judgment, been very helpful. The additional burden involved in this proposal can readily be handled.

As far as I am concerned, in the interest of a service based on merit at home, in the interest of the war effort at home and overseas, I am content to place the additional check proposed on the personnel in question for the period specified in the hands of the United States Senate.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The time of the gentleman has expired.

Mr. WOODRUM of Virginia. Mr. Speaker, I yield 3 minutes to the gentleman from Minnesota [Mr. GALE].

Mr. GALE. Mr. Speaker, there is very little new that can be said about this issue. The issue seems to me, in my very humble opinion, to be one of principle, as to whether or not we shall throw open important Government jobs to political patronage. If we follow the McKellar amendment or if we adopt it to a lesser degree by adopting the Taber amendment, we will be doing just that.

Mr. HINSHAW. Will the gentleman yield?

Mr. GALE. I yield to the gentleman from California.

Mr. HINSHAW. Does not the gentleman think there is plenty of patronage in the job now that Harry Hopkins and the rest of the crowd over there have?

Mr. GALE. I think the patronage would be a lot worse under this.

Mr. BUSBEY. Will the gentleman yield?

Mr. GALE. I yield to the gentleman from Illinois.

Mr. BUSBEY. May I ask if it is not political patronage when the administration at the present time appoints all these lame-duck Congressmen to these different positions in the O. P. A. and other agencies?

Mr. GALE. There is not very much of an answer to that. If we adopt the McKellar amendment, we will have a situation when we go back home, and we probably will be going home very shortly, of a very embarrassing nature. We will be accused very definitely of having passed a law and having authorized and sanctioned the filling of important war administration jobs with political patronage.

Mr. Speaker, I hope that this McKellar amendment will be defeated.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The time of the gentleman has expired.

Mr. WOODRUM of Virginia. Mr. Speaker, I yield 3 minutes to the gentleman from Missouri [Mr. BELL].

Mr. BELL. Mr. Speaker, it was with a great deal of reluctance that I came to this rostrum in reference to the pending bill today. If I did not believe that this bill covers a tremendous import, looking down into the future years of this country and having upon the future years of this country a tremendously important bearing on the question as to whether or not this country is going to remain a great, free country or not, I would not be here.

Back in the days of Martin Van Buren the principle was recognized and established, and it is recognized all over this country today, that where the patronage lies there lies the political power. A few moments ago someone said, "Why, these jobs might get into politics." They are in politics now. Is there a man on the floor of this House today who does not know that? And if they have forgotten that, Mr. Speaker, just remember the last time any bill of great interest and importance to this country was before the House. We were besieged by a great barrage of correspondence from home people, who wrote not because it affected their daily lives but because they were relatives of the millions of bureaucrats down here in Washington. These bureaucrats would receive word from the boss at the top of the pile, they would write to their friends, relatives, and members of their families back home, and you would get the impression that there was some real interest back there. You were influenced to vote not the way which your conscience told you to vote but as you thought a lot of people down in your district thought they wanted you to vote.

I would rather take a chance on a man being appointed after he has been looked over by the United States Senator who comes from my State and who knows the character of the people down there, than in other ways. Not long ago a man was appointed to a very important position at Kansas City, and I am telling this because the same thing is happening in the district of every man here. I happen to be a Democrat, and I am interested in the Democratic Party. This man was appointed as an important lawyer, as a counsel in one of these departments. He was a man with a poor reputation before the bar. He could not have been elected to any office in the State of Missouri. He was unknown at the bar because he had never practiced, having simply slipped around the highways and the byways in his devious practice. He happened to be a Republican, but he is a Republican such as you gentlemen on this side would not recognize. He had been out denouncing the President of the United States, yet because some bureaucrat in Washington wanted him, he got the appointment.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The time of the gentleman has expired.

Mr. WOODRUM of Virginia. Mr. Speaker, I yield 1 minute to the gentleman from Kansas [Mr. LAMBERTSON].

Mr. LAMBERTSON. Mr. Speaker, it seems to me the question resolves itself into whether we are for the bureaucrats or Senators and as for me I am for the latter. People all over this country are giving praise to the Congress of the United States for asserting itself. We are on the upgrade. The people at home are with us. This is just one more evidence to have a little emphasis by the Congress over the bureaucrats. I think it would be highly acceptable to the people. Certainly it would be just a little notice, just a little bearing down that they need, that we can do without hurting anything at all. I think we should agree to the amendment proposed by the gentleman from New York.

Mr. WOODRUM of Virginia. Mr. Speaker, I yield 3 minutes to the gentleman from Alabama [Mr. HOBBS].

Mr. HOBBS. Mr. Speaker and friends, I invite your attention to a fundamental consideration.

The Constitution of the United States provides:

> The executive power shall be vested in a President of the United States of America (art. II, sec. 1).
>
> He shall have power, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate, to make treaties, provided two-thirds of the Senators present concur; and he shall nominate, and, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate, shall appoint ambassadors, other public ministers, and consuls, Judges of the Supreme Court, and all other officers of the United States whose appointments are not herein otherwise provided for, and which shall be established by law; but the Congress may by law vest the appointment of such inferior officers, as they think proper, in the President alone, in the courts of law, or in the heads of departments (art. II, sec. 2, clause 2).
>
> All legislative powers herein granted shall be vested in a Congress of the United States, which shall consist of a Senate and House of Representatives (art. I, sec. 1).

Neither the Senate nor the House of Representatives, then, has any legislative power except that granted in the Constitution. And as all of the powers of the National Government are vested in its three coordinate branches, respectively, and each is supreme in its own sphere, it is inconceivable that any part of the executive power—the whole of which is vested by the Constitution in the President—or any part of the judicial power—the whole of which is vested by the Constitution in the courts—should be thought to be in the Senate, unless specifically granted the Senate in and by the Constitution itself. And as the Constitution specifically prescribes that, even as to the legislative power of the United States, only so much thereof shall be vested in the legislative branch of the Government of the United States as granted in the Constitution, it is beyond question that no power whatsoever of the Government of the United States is in either House or Senate which is not granted in and by the Constitution.

The power of appointing all of the officers and employees of the 17 war agencies in the Executive Office of the President affected by the pending appropriation bill, or by the amendment thereof now under consideration, is, of course, in the President, or, if inferior officers, then either in the President alone or in such heads of departments in whom the Congress may have by law vested it.

Since the right of concurring in executive appointments of executive officers or employees by confirmation is specifically granted the Senate by the Constitution, that right—a limitation of executive power—is in the Senate. But it can be no more expanded by legislation than it could have been so granted.

There is, therefore, no authority—nor can there be except by amendment of the Constitution—for Senate confirmation of inferior officers whose appointment the Congress has vested by law in the President alone or in the heads of departments.

It is equally clear that if the pending amendment would not repeal so much of the acts of Congress which vest the power to appoint inferior officers in the President alone or in the heads of departments, those laws stand, and no right of confirmation exists.

If, however, so much of such acts of Congress are repealed, then the subsequent appointment of all inferior officers or employees appointed by the President alone or by the heads of departments, is void, wholly without regard to the amounts of their salaries. This would create "confusion worse confounded."

Under such circumstances of law we certainly should reject the Taber amendment now under consideration, and then adopt the motion to adhere to our disagreement with the Senate as to the McKellar amendment.

Both sides to the controversy precipitated by the McKellar and Taber amendments have the same worthy objective. One side would remove the barnacles from the ship of state in one way. The other, in another way. In my opinion neither way is wise, to say the least. There is a better way. That is set forth in H. R. 3128, now pending in committee. I respectfully urge both sides here, and all others, to join in bringing that bill, or some better one, to final passage. But, in the meanwhile, as you value your reputation as lawmakers, I beg of you that you kill the pending amendment and also the McKellar amendment.

Mr. WOODRUM of Virginia. Mr. Speaker, I yield 2 minutes to the gentleman from Pennsylvania [Mr. WRIGHT].

Mr. WRIGHT. Mr. Speaker, if we pass either the McKellar bill or the amendment that has been offered by the gentleman from New York we shall be very vulnerable to criticism both by the press and by the people, and justly so. The people will interpret the passage of this bill as a scuttling of the

civil service, as an attempt to evade the provisions of the Hatch Act, and as throwing these men who would be affected into State politics, for if their confirmation depends upon the will of the Senators it is unthinkable that they will not for that very reason be plunged into State politics.

The framers of our Constitution attempted to achieve a very delicate balance between the three separate branches of Government. It is quite possible that the legislative branch of the Government has surrendered too much of its power in the past to the Executive. I do not thing the cure for that, however, is to let the legislative branch of the Government take over the legitimate functions of the executive.

I feel that the recourse of this Congress in order to maintain and regain its prestige is, after the war is over and the extraordinary power of the President in wartime has ceased, to take back its legislative power and exercise it, but not attempt to go to the other extreme and try to take away the just and legal functions of the Executive.

Mr. WOODRUM of Virginia. Mr. Speaker, I yield 2 minutes to the gentleman from Georgia [Mr. RAMSPECK].

Mr. RAMSPECK. Mr. Speaker, the gentleman from New York [Mr. TABER] says he favors this modified Senate confirmation that he has offered because he wants the Senate to clean up the civil service. To me that is an amazing statement, after the gyrations the Senate went through on Watson, Dodd, and Lovett. What do you expect? You are going to get nothing but patronage, that is what, and it is going to be given to the United States Senators.

If we are going to make a political football out of the civil service, then I want my part, too, and I want you to have your part, too, and not turn it over to the United States Senate, as the gentleman from New York [Mr. TABER] proposes to do by this compromise.

We have an agreement from the other body that it will abide by what we do here, so let us hold the line and go home and tell our people that we refused to let the Senate of the United States make a political football out of the war agencies, that we did not want to make a political patronage system out of these 16 or 18 war agencies that are included in this bill. That is all it is. If you want to have that sort of a government, then let us have our share of it, too. Let us not turn it over to the United States Senate, so they will have all of it and we shall have none.

Mr. CANNON of Missouri. Mr. Speaker, I yield 10 minutes to the gentleman from Virginia [Mr. WOODRUM].

Mr. WOODRUM of Virginia. Mr. Speaker, I have such a warm regard and genuine affection for my good friend the gentleman from New York, JOHN TABER, that, as I have said before, sometimes I like to see him get really wrong, because then I know he is not infallible. I will say for him that when he does go wrong he goes wrong good. He does not miss it. He is in awfully bad company with this Taber-McKellar amendment. I know the methods are not the same.

There are several reasons why the House should stand by its vote it took on July 3. The first reason is because it is right that we should do it. That should be enough, but there is a collateral reason which I will mention in passing. I am told that the Senate has agreed to the conference report on the Commodity Credit Corporation bill. Very shortly it will be agreed to in this body. If this vote is passed, holding the line on this amendment, your reservations for tonight or for tomorrow for the recess will be good and you may go your way. Of course, that is not a compelling reason, but, as I say, it is a collateral reason.

I would like to have you, if you will, turn to the RECORD of July 3 and see how we voted on that day. Three hundred and two Members voted against the McKellar amendment, and 29 voted for it. Oh, you will say, it has been changed since then. Yes; it has been changed a little. Just sugar-coated a little. They just try to make it a little more palatable by providing that it shall only apply to future appointments and that it should be $5,500 instead of $4,500. Let the boys from $4,500 to $5,500 under the wire, but catch them from $5,500 up. You will really get good jobs there, but you may have a little something to say about the $4,500 crowd.

In my early days I worked in a drug store. Oftentimes we would have some fellow come around who wanted a dose of castor oil. I had a way that I could mix that up at the soda fountain. I would stir it up with a lot of orange juice or sarsaparilla and one thing or another and I could make it a little more palatable, and he could take the dose and he would not taste it quite so much as it went down, but it would have the same disastrous effect in the long run. That is the way with this amendment. It does not reach what the gentleman is aiming at at all. It absolutely wipes out the civil service in the upper brackets. Any man starting in the civil service as a career, which we have tried to build up, from the time he starts at the bottom, as he begins to reach the upper brackets and he hopes some day he may be an executive or a departmental head, and that great day will come when his name will go to the Senate. Oh, he is not thinking about that civil-service examination, but can he pass the examination in the United States Senate? Now, it is no indictment of human nature to say that every one of those men, when a Senator calls him, is going to answer the telephone and he is going to make sure that the distinguished Members of the United States Senate are not going to say when his name gets up there that he should not be confirmed. That is the kind of bait that would be thrown into the civil service.

But there is a much more potent reason than that. This amendment could be labeled an amendment to hinder the war effort. The Office of Strategic Services is not the only service that has men in the foreign field. We appropriated $22,000,000 for the Office of War Information for their services in the foreign fields.

Mr. TABER. Mr. Speaker, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. WOODRUM of Virginia. Yes, I yield.

Mr. TABER. Would not the gentleman like to have confirmation for the O. W. I. foreign service and the Board of Economic Warfare foreign service after what has been brought out in the last few weeks?

Mr. WOODRUM of Virginia. You absolutely could not run the foreign service of the Office of War Information or the Board of Economic Warfare or the War Shipping Administration, having their secret agents in foreign fields, if they had to send their names to the Senate for confirmation. Each of those agencies, just as the Board of Strategic Services, has secret foreign agents. No one knows who they are. They must be secret because they operate in foreign fields. They operate in dangerous territory. It would absolutely destroy the foreign service of the Board of Economic Warfare.

Mr. RAYBURN. Will the gentleman yield?

Mr. WOODRUM of Virginia. Certainly I yield to the distinguished gentleman from Texas.

Mr. RAYBURN. Granting that this thing should be done which, of course, the gentleman does not and neither do I, does he not think, if we are going to pass legislation like this, that it should go to a committee and be considered and brought in and apply to all departments of the Government, instead of these popgun things coming in on each appropriation bill?

Mr. WOODRUM of Virginia. I think the gentleman's observation is absolutely unanswerable. It would be absolutely untenable, illogical, and unreasonable to pick out a few at a time and say that everybody getting over $5,500 had to be confirmed by the Senate, and a department across the hall does not have it apply to it. That would create an intolerable condition.

Mr. WHITE. Will the gentleman yield?

Mr. WOODRUM of Virginia. I yield.

Mr. WHITE. I wonder if the gentleman realizes that in our public land States, in States where the Government owns 72 percent of the land, it is all under the control of bureaucrats, and there is no way of bringing those bureaucrats under control.

I wonder if he knows that the chambers of commerce of the States and the local chambers of commerce feel that if these bureaucrats knew that they had to be confirmed by the Senate or put under some branch of the legislative body of the Government then at least a lot of these people throughout the States would work with the State representatives with some measure of cooperation, which they are not getting now.

Mr. WOODRUM of Virginia. I agree with the gentleman that perhaps some plan possibly could be devised whereby there would be some uniform system of consideration in the confirmation of certain parties. Already it is provided by the Constitution that certain appointees

of the Executive must be confirmed by the Senate.

Mr. RAMSPECK. Mr. Speaker, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. WOODRUM of Virginia. I yield to the gentleman from Georgia.

Mr. RAMSPECK. Mr. Speaker, an announcement was made when this matter was here before that hearings on the McKellar bill and several other bills would be had when the Congress comes back.

The SPEAKER. The time of the gentleman from Virginia has expired.

Mr. CANNON of Missouri. Mr. Speaker, I yield to the gentleman from Indiana [Mr. LUDLOW] such time as he may desire.

(Mr. LUDLOW asked and was given permission to extend his own remarks.)

Mr. LUDLOW. Mr. Speaker, with all of my regard for the gentleman from New York I hope the House will vote down the amendment offered by him. It would lead to endless confusion and create interminable difficulties.

I know that Mr. TABER's aim in offering his amendment is to prevent the appointment to key positions of inefficient, visionary, crack-brained persons of the genus long-hair, to which he so frequently and feelingly adverts, but I am wondering whether he has given sufficient consideration to the sinister effects of his proposal. I fear that in divorcing himself from the long-hairs he alines himself with the spoilsmen and I doubt whether he benefits by the change of company.

All of the objections so forcefully urged against the original McKellar amendment still hold against the Taber amendment. The Taber amendment lessens the problem only in degree. The provision of the Taber amendment that Presidential appointees nominated in recess shall serve until confirmed is substantially the present law and practice, so that this leaves one substantive proposition in the Taber proposal and that is that hereafter and dating back to June 30 all appointees to positions paying $5,500 or more must be confirmed by the Senate.

The country is much opposed to this kind of legislation, believing that notwithstanding the good intent of the gentleman from New York and others who have seen fit to sponsor it that it would be spoils legislation of the worst type. Not only is public opinion as a whole against it but the press is almost unanimously opposed to it. We can only imagine what a valuable accessory it would be to machine politics in this country and how highly it would be regarded by the political bosses.

Let us visualize the case of John Jones, a perfectly competent man, who might be nominated for a $5,500 job. The local political boss would look over his records and see that John Jones was deficient as a political manipulator and would wire to the Senator from his State: "Oppose confirmation of John Jones. He is a political dud and has never done anything for our party."

Based on that high impulse, generated in the home political works, the Senator would proceed to hold up confirmation and the public interest would suffer. There are actual instances where word has gone out to persons considered for appointment that if they would agree to contribute 5 or 10 percent of their salary to the political organization at home they could depend on confirmation; otherwise not.

The War Manpower Commission has been right up against this problem ever since the rider was adopted requiring Senate confirmation of all War Manpower appointees drawing $4,500 or more. The War Manpower Commission has been caused no end of trouble by that provision and it has delayed and handicapped the work of that Commission beyond all reason. Highly eligible persons, whose services have been much sought, have flatly declined to have their names submitted, rather than go through a humiliating fight to secure Senate benediction. Not only have the personnel efforts of the Commission been demoralized in this way, but the delay caused by a backlog of unconfirmed nominations has been a heavy deterrent to successful administration of the War Manpower Commission.

Illustrative of the confusion that would be created by the Taber amendment, some perplexing problems of administration under it already are foreseen. For instance:

Does it mean that a person already in the service and who is transferred would have to be confirmed before he could accept the $5,500 position to which he is transferred?

Does it mean that a person now in the service who is promoted under the Ramspeck Act to $5,500 would have to be confirmed? Under the Ramspeck Act an employee drawing $5,400 a year after 30 months' service is automatically promoted to $5,600. Would he have to be confirmed? The Board of Economic Warfare and various secret services, intimately integrated with the military effort, operate all over the globe. Is it seriously proposed that the recruitment of this highly essential and vitally important personnel is to be held up and these vital operations are to be handicapped and delayed while United States Senators leisurely debate the political qualifications of the appointees? Some of these persons have been appointed since June 30 and are now on their way to their vital spots in foreign countries. Are they to be recalled and forced to do obeisance to a politically minded Senate?

The publicity that would be given to the agents if their names are dragged before the Senate in a confirmation proceeding would end the usefulness of their important activity. These agents operate in foreign countries under the cloak of secrecy and in the very nature of things they must operate anonymously. Probably we could do nothing that would help the enemy more than to bring their names out into the limelight of publicity in a confirmation proceeding before the Senate.

Mr. Speaker, the Taber amendment, well intended as it is, would foment controversy and create delay at a critical time when unity and expeditiousness are the primary need. It would slow up the war effort more than can now be imagined. I have very direct information that it is doubtful whether the President will sign the bill if this provision goes into it. I plead with the House to give sober second thought to this amendment and if it does so I feel certain that it will reject the proposal.

Mr. CANNON of Missouri. Mr. Speaker, I move the previous question.

The previous question was ordered.

The SPEAKER. The question is on the motion of the gentleman from New York [Mr. TABER].

The question was taken; and the Speaker announced that the nays appeared to have it.

Mr. TABER. Mr. Speaker, I call for a division.

Mr. CANNON of Missouri. Mr. Speaker, I ask for the yeas and nays.

The yeas and nays were ordered.

The question was taken; and there were—yeas 69, nays 260, answered "present" 1, not voting 100, as follows:

[Roll No. 138]

YEAS—69

Abernethy	Hess	Powers
Allen, Ill.	Jackson	Rankin
Andresen, August H.	Jenkins	Reece, Tenn.
Bell	Jennings	Reed, N. Y.
Boykin	Jensen	Richards
Brehm	Johnson, Calvin D.	Rizley
Brown, Ohio	Johnson, Ind.	Schiffler
Bryson	Jones	Sheridan
Busbey	Jonkman	Simpson, Ill.
Carson, Ohio	Lambertson	Smith, Ohio
Carter	Lemke	Somers, N. Y.
Chiperfield	McCowen	Stewart
Coffee	McGregor	Taber
Cole, N. Y.	McKenzie	Vincent, Ky.
Cravens	McMillan	West
Crawford	Maas	Whelchel, Ga.
Davis	Martin, Mass.	White
Ellis	Merrow	Whitten
Elston, Ohio	Miller, Nebr.	Wigglesworth
Fish	Mundt	Wilson
Gibson	Murray, Tenn.	Wolcott
Harris, Ark.	Norrell	Wolfenden, Pa.
Heidinger	Philbin	Woodruff, Mich.

NAYS—260

Andersen, H. Carl	Chenoweth	Fulbright
Anderson, Calif.	Church	Furlong
Anderson, N. Mex.	Clark	Gale
Angell	Clason	Gamble
Arends	Clevenger	Gathings
Arnold	Cole, Mo.	Gavagan
Auchincloss	Compton	Gavin
Baldwin, Md.	Cooley	Gearhart
Barry	Ccoper	Gerlach
Bates, Ky.	Costello	Gillette
Bates, Mass.	Courtney	Goodwin
Beall	Cox	Gossett
Beckworth	Creal	Graham
Bender	Crosser	Grant, Ala.
Bennett, Mo.	Cullen	Gregory
Bishop	Cunningham	Griffiths
Blackney	Curtis	Gross
Bloom	D'Alesandro	Gwynne
Bolton	Dewey	Hagen
Bonner	Dickstein	Hall, Leonard W.
Boren	Dilweg	Halleck
Bradley, Pa.	Dingell	Hancock
Brown, Ga.	Dirksen	Hare
Buckley	Disney	Harless, Ariz.
Buffett	Dondero	Harness, Ind.
Bulwinkle	Durham	Harris, Va.
Burch, Va.	Dworshak	Hart
Burchill, N. Y.	Eaton	Hartley
Burdick	Eberharter	Heffernan
Burgin	Elliott	Hendricks
Butler	Ellison, Md.	Herter
Byrne	Ellsworth	Hinshaw
Camp	Engel	Hobbs
Canfield	Feighan	Hoch
Cannon, Mo.	Fenton	Hoeven
Carlson, Kans.	Fernandez	Hoffman
Case	Fisher	Holmes, Mass.
Celler	Flannagan	Holmes, Wash.
Chapman	Fogarty	Hope
	Folger	Horan
	Forand	

Howell	Merritt	Shafer
Hull	Michener	Sheppard
Jarman	Miller, Conn.	Short
Jeffrey	Miller, Mo.	Sikes
Johnson,	Miller, Pa.	Simpson, Pa.
Anton J.	Mills	Slaughter
Johnson,	Monkiewicz	Smith, Maine
J. Leroy	Monroney	Smith, Va.
Johnson,	Mruk	Smith, Wis.
Luther A.	Murdock	Snyder
Johnson,	Murphy	Sparkman
Lyndon B.	Myers	Spence
Johnson, Okla.	O'Brien, Mich.	Springer
Judd	O'Brien, N. Y.	Stanley
Kean	O'Neal	Steagall
Kearney	O'Toole	Stearns, N. H.
Kee	Outland	Stefan
Kelley	Pace	Stockman
Kennedy	Patman	Sullivan
Kerr	Patton	Sumner, Ill.
Kinzer	Peterson, Fla.	Sumners, Tex.
Kirwan	Pittenger	Sundstrom
Kleberg	Ploeser	Talle
Klein	Poulson	Thomas, N. J.
Knutson	Pracht	Thomas, Tex.
Kunkel	Price	Thomason
LaFollette	Priest	Tibbott
Landis	Rabaut	Towe
Lane	Ramey	Voorhis, Calif.
Lanham	Ramspeck	Vorys, Ohio
Lea	Rees, Kans.	Vursell
LeCompte	Robertson	Walter
LeFevre	Robinson, Utah	Ward
Lesinski	Robsion, Ky.	Wasielewski
Luce	Rockwell	Weichel, Ohio
Ludlow	Rodgers, Pa.	Weiss
Lynch	Rogers, Calif.	Wene
McGehee	Rogers, Mass.	Wheat
McGranery	Rohrbough	Whittington
McLean	Rolph	Wickersham
McMurray	Rowan	Willey
McWilliams	Rowe	Winstead
Madden	Sadowski	Wolverton, N. J.
Mahon	Sasscer	Woodrum, Va.
Mansfield,	Satterfield	Worley
Mont.	Scanlon	Wright
Marcantonio	Schuetz	Zimmerman
Martin, Iowa	Schwabe	
Mason	Scott	

ANSWERED "PRESENT"—1

Hays

NOT VOTING—100

Allen, La.	Gordon	Norman
Andrews	Gore	Norton
Baldwin, N. Y.	Gorski	O'Brien, Ill.
Barden	Granger	O'Connor
Barrett	Grant, Ind.	O'Hara
Bennett, Mich.	Green	O'Konski
Bland	Hale	O'Leary
Bradley, Mich.	Hall,	Peterson, Ga.
Brooks	Edwin Arthur	Pfeifer
Cannon, Fla.	Hébert	Phillips
Capozzoli	Hill	Plumley
Cochran	Holifield	Poage
Colmer	Izac	Randolph
Culkin	Johnson, Ward	Reed, Ill.
Curley	Keefe	Rivers
Dawson	Kefauver	Russell
Day	Keogh	Sabath
Delaney	Kilburn	Sauthoff
Dies	Kilday	Smith, W. Va.
Ditter	King	Starnes, Ala.
Domengeaux	Larcade	Stevenson
Doughton	Lewis	Talbot
Douglas	McCord	Tarver
Drewry	McCormack	Taylor
Elmer	Magnuson	Tolan
Fay	Maloney	Treadway
Fellows	Manasco	Troutman
Fitzpatrick	Mansfield, Tex.	Van Zandt
Ford	May	Vinson, Ga.
Fulmer	Morrison, La.	Wadsworth
Gallagher	Morrison, N. C.	Weaver
Gifford	Mott	Welch
Gilchrist	Murray, Wis.	Winter
Gillie	Newsome	

So the motion was not agreed to.

The Clerk announced the following pairs:

On this vote:

Mr. Brooks for, with Mr. Colmer against.

Mr. Allen of Louisiana for, with Mr. Keogh against.

Mr. Hays for, with Mr. Drewry against.

Until further notice:

Mr. Holifield with Mr. Ward Johnson.

Mr. Granger with Mr. Gilchrist.

Mr. Delaney with Mr. Elmer.

Mrs. Norton with Mr. Reed of Illinois.

Mr. Fay with Mr. Gillie.

Mr. Vinson of Georgia with Mr. Lewis of Ohio.

Mr. McCormack with Mr. Treadway.

Mr. Fitzpatrick with Mr. Grant of Indiana.

Mr. Randolph with Mr. Edwin Arthur Hall.

Mr. Bland with Mr. Kilburn.

Mr. Pfeifer with Mr. Hill.

Mr. Ford with Mr. Phillips.

Mr. O'Connor with Mr. Douglas.

Mr. Morrison of Louisiana with Mr. Norman.

Mr. Curley with Mr. Gifford.

Mr. Domengeaux with Mr. Plumley.

Mr. Gordon with Mr. O'Hara.

Mr. Manasco with Mr. Ditter.

Mr. Gorski with Mr. Keefe.

Mr. King with Mr. Winter.

Mr. Larcade with Mr. Culkin.

Mr. Cochran with Mr. Hale.

Mr. Tolan with Mr. Murray of Wisconsin.

Mr. Smith of West Virginia with Mr. Day.

Mr. Hébert with Mr. Fellows.

Mr. Tarver with Mr. Gallagher.

Mr. Maloney with Mr. Baldwin of New York.

Mr. Izac with Mr. Talbot.

Mr. Mansfield of Texas with Mr. Andrews.

Mr. O'Brien of Illinois with Mr. Welch.

Mr. Capozzoli with Mr. Van Zandt.

Mr. Barden with Mr. Bradley of Michigan.

Mr. Starnes of Alabama with Mr. Troutman.

Mr. Magnuson with Mr. Taylor.

Mr. Doughton with Mr. Wadsworth.

Mr. Peterson of Georgia with Mr. Sauthoff.

Mr. May with Mr. Barrett.

Mr. Weaver with Mr. Stevenson.

Mr. Cannon of Florida with Mr. Bennett of Michigan.

Mr. HAYS. Mr. Speaker, I have a pair with the gentleman from Virginia, Mr. DREWRY, who, if present, would have voted "nay." I voted "yea." I withdraw my vote and vote "present."

The result of the vote was announced as above recorded.

The SPEAKER. The question is on the motion of the gentleman from Missouri.

The motion was agreed to.

The SPEAKER. The Clerk will report the next amendment in disagreement.

The Clerk read as follows:

Amendment No. 34: On page 43, line 18, strike out "203" and insert "204."

Mr. CANNON of Missouri. Mr. Speaker, I move that the House adhere to its disagreement to Senate amendment No. 34.

The motion was agreed to.

A motion to reconsider the vote by which the various amendments were disposed was laid on the table.

STILL FURTHER MESSAGE FROM THE SENATE

A still further message from the Senate by Mr. Frazier, its legislative clerk, announced that the Senate agrees to the report of the committee of conference on the disagreeing votes of the two Houses on the amendment of the Senate to the bill (H. R. 3030) entitled "An act making appropriations to supply deficiencies in certain appropriations for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1943, and for prior fiscal years, to provide supplemental appropriations for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1944, and for other purposes."

The message also announced that the Senate agrees to the amendment of the House to the amendment of the Senate No. 26 to said bill.

COMMODITY CREDIT CORPORATION—CONFERENCE REPORT

Mr. STEAGALL submitted the following conference report and statement:

CONFERENCE REPORT

The committee of conference on the disagreeing votes of the two Houses on the amendments of the Senate to the joint resolution (H. J. Res. 147) to continue the Commodity Credit Corporation as an agency of the United States, to increase its borrowing power, and for other purposes, having met, after full and free conference, have agreed to recommend and do recommend to their respective Houses as follows:

That the Senate recede from its amendment numbered 3.

That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendments of the Senate numbered 1, 2, and 4; and agree to the same.

HENRY B. STEAGALL,
BRENT SPENCE,
PAUL BROWN,
WRIGHT PATMAN,
JESSE P. WOLCOTT,
RALPH A. GAMBLE,
Managers on the part of the House.

ROBERT F. WAGNER,
ALBEN W. BARKLEY,
FRANCIS MALONEY,
JOHN A. DANAHER,
ROBERT A. TAFT,
Managers on the part of the Senate.

STATEMENT

The managers on the part of the House at the conference on the disagreeing votes of the two Houses on the amendments of the Senate to the joint resolution (H. J. Res. 147) to continue the Commodity Credit Corporation as an agency of the United States, to increase its borrowing power, and for other purposes, submit the following statement in explanation of the effect of the action agreed upon by the conferees and recommended in the accompanying conference report:

Amendment No. 1: Section 4 of the joint resolution as it passed the House provided that section 22 (g) of the Federal Reserve Act, as amended (relating to indebtedness of executive officers of banks), should not apply to loans which the Commodity Credit Corporation has agreed to take over or purchase. The Senate amendment eliminated section 4 of the joint resolution. The House recedes.

Amendment No. 2: This amendment merely changes a section number. The House recedes.

Amendment No. 3: This amendment provided that whenever a maximum price or prices has been established for any agricultural commodity, or any commodity processed or manufactured in whole or substantial part from any agricultural commodity, including livestock, no subsidy or other payments should be made, either directly or indirectly, out of any funds of the Commodity Credit Corporation or any other governmental agency to any person engaged in the production, marketing, distribution, or handling of any such commodity as compensation for any reduction or roll-back of maximum prices so established, unless the Congress, by appropriation or otherwise, shall have authorized the use of such funds for such purpose.

There was no corresponding provision in the joint resolution as it passed the House. The Senate recedes.

Amendment No. 4: This amendment added a provision to section 2 of the Emergency Price Control Act of 1942, as amended, to make it clear that nothing in that act should be construed (1) as authorizing the elimination or any restriction of the use of trade and brand names, (2) as authorizing the Ad-

July 12

[PUBLIC LAW 139—78TH CONGRESS]
[CHAPTER 228—1ST SESSION]
[H. R. 2968]

AN ACT

Making appropriations for war agencies in the Executive Office of the President for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1944, and for other purposes.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the following sums are appropriated, out of any money in the Treasury not otherwise appropriated, for the support of war agencies in the Executive Office of the President for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1944, and for other purposes, namely:

EXECUTIVE OFFICE OF THE PRESIDENT

BOARD OF ECONOMIC WARFARE

Salaries and expenses: For all expenses necessary to enable the Board of Economic Warfare to carry out its functions and activities, including salaries of an Executive Director at $10,000 per annum and four assistants to the Executive Director at $9,000 per annum each, and other personal services (including aliens) in the District of Columbia and elsewhere; the acceptance and utilization of voluntary and uncompensated services; the temporary employment of persons or organizations by contract or otherwise without regard to the civil-service and classification laws or section 3709 of the Revised Statutes (41 U. S. C. 5); procurement of services, supplies, and equipment (1) outside the United States without regard to section 3709, Revised Statutes, and 3648, Revised Statutes (31 U. S. C. 529), including the rental of office space and contracts for utility services for periods of two years in any foreign country where required by local custom or practice, and (2) within the United States without regard to section 3709, Revised Statutes, when the amount involved in any one case does not exceed $300; travel expenses (not exceeding $300,000 for travel within the continental limits of the United States), including (1) expenses of attendance at meetings of organizations concerned with the work of the Board, (2) actual transportation and other necessary expenses, and not to exceed $10 per diem in lieu of subsistence of persons serving while away from their homes without other compensation from the United States, in an advisory capacity to the Board, (3) payment to the Chairman and the Executive Director of the Board of actual and necessary transportation, subsistence, and other expenses incidental to the performance of their duties, and (4) expenses outside the United States without regard to the Standardized Government Travel Regulations and the Subsistence Expense Act of 1926, as amended (5 U. S. C. 821), and section 901 of the Act of June 29, 1936 (46 U. S. C. 1241), and (5) when specifically authorized or approved by the Executive Director of the Board or such other official as he may

designate for the purpose, expenses of employees of the Board, including the transportation of their effects (in accordance with the Act of October 10, 1940), to their first post of duty in a foreign country, or when transferred from one official station to another, and return to the United States; payment of living and quarters allowances to personnel stationed outside the United States in accordance with the regulations approved by the President on December 30, 1942; advances of money, upon the furnishing of bond, to employees of the Board traveling in a foreign country, in such sums as the Executive Director of the Board shall direct; reimbursement of employees of the Board for loss of personal effects in case of marine or aircraft disaster; preparation and transportation of the remains of officers and employees who die abroad or in transit while in the dispatch of their official duties, to their former homes in this country or to a place not more distant for interment, and for the ordinary expenses of such interment; purchase and exchange of lawbooks and books of reference; the rental of news-reporting services; the purchase of, or subscription to, commercial and trade reports, newspapers, and periodicals; maintenance, operation, repair, and hire of motor-propelled or horse-drawn passenger-carrying vehicles; and printing and binding (not exceeding $100,000); $36,150,000, of which amount such sums as may be authorized by the Director of the Bureau of the Budget may be transferred to other departments or agencies of the Government for the performance by them of any of the functions or activities for which this appropriation is made, but no other agency of the Government shall perform work or render services for the Board of Economic Warfare, whether or not the performance of such work or services involves the transfer of funds or reimbursement of appropriations, unless authority therefor, in accordance with regulations issued by the Director of the Bureau of the Budget shall have been obtained in advance: *Provided*, That such sums as are included in this appropriation for special projects (classified in the estimates submitted to Congress as or under "Other contractual services") may be expended for travel expenses, printing and binding, and purchase of motor-propelled passenger-carrying vehicles without regard to the limitations specified for such objects under this appropriation but within such amounts as the Director of the Bureau of the Budget may approve therefor and such Director shall report to Congress each such limitation determined by him: *Provided further*, That not to exceed $10,000,000 of this appropriation shall be available to meet emergencies of a confidential character to be expended under the direction of the Executive Director, who shall make a certificate of the amount of such expenditure which he may think it advisable not to specify, and every such certificate shall be deemed a sufficient voucher for the amount therein certified.

Payments for articles and materials requisitioned: For the purpose of making payments to the owners thereof for articles requisitioned under authority of the Acts of October 10, 1940, and October 16, 1941, as amended (50 U. S. C. App. 711 and 721), the unexpended balance as of June 30, 1943, of the fund consisting of (1) the allocation of $200,000 to the Economic Defense Board from the emergency fund for the President by letter of November 26, 1941, and (2) the receipts credited to said appropriation by said Act of October 10, 1940, as amended and reallocated for the same purpose by said letter of

allocation, is hereby continued available to the Board of Economic Warfare for the fiscal year 1944: *Provided*, That receipts of the sales of articles requisitioned by said Board under authority of said Act of October 16, 1941, shall be deposited to the credit of this fund and be immediately available for the purposes thereof.

No part of any funds appropriated or made available herein to the Board of Economic Warfare shall be used after August 15, 1943, directly or indirectly for the procurement of services, supplies, or equipment outside the United States except for the purpose of executing general economic programs or policies formally approved in writing by a majority of the Board and such writing has been filed with the Secretary of State prior to any such expenditure.

OFFICE OF CENSORSHIP

Salaries and expenses: For all expenses necessary to enable the Office of Censorship to perform the functions and duties prescribed by the President, including personal services in the District of Columbia and elsewhere; the employment of aliens as examiners or translators; the employment of a Director and a Deputy Director at not exceeding $10,000 and $9,000 per annum respectively; the acceptance and utilization of voluntary and uncompensated services; not to exceed $20,000 for temporary employment, without regard to civil-service and classification laws; expenses of attendance at meetings of organizations concerned with the work of the Office; traveling expenses (not to exceed $175,500), including not to exceed $10 per diem in lieu of subsistence and other expenses of persons serving as advisers while away from their homes without other compensation from the United States; payment of living and quarters allowances to personnel stationed outside the continental limits of the United States in accordance with the Standardized Regulations Dated December 30, 1942; printing and binding (not to exceed $355,000); hire, maintenance, and repair of automobiles; purchase of guard uniforms, lawbooks, books of reference, newspapers, and periodicals; purchase of gloves, aprons, and other items necessary for protection from chemicals and other laboratory materials and equipment; $27,800,000: *Provided*, That section 3709 of the Revised Statutes shall not be construed to apply to any purchase made by or service rendered for the Office of Censorship outside the continental limits of the United States when the aggregate amount involved in such case does not exceed $500.

PETROLEUM ADMINISTRATION FOR WAR

Salaries and Expenses: For all necessary expenses of the Petroleum Administration for War in performing its functions as prescribed by the President (Fed. Reg., December 4, 1942), including personal services in the District of Columbia; not to exceed $600,000 for personal services without regard to the civil service and classification laws; printing and binding not to exceed $15,000; traveling expenses not to exceed $320,000, including attendance at meetings of organizations concerned with the purposes of this appropriation, and actual transportation and other necessary expenses and not to exceed $10 per diem in lieu of subsistence of persons serving in an advisory capacity to

the Administrator while away from their homes without other compensation from the United States; contract stenographic reporting services; books of reference, newspapers, and periodicals; purchase (not to exceed $12,000), maintenance, repair, and operation of passenger-carrying automobiles; $5,473,000: *Provided*, That section 3709, Revised Statutes, shall not apply to any purchase or service rendered under this appropriation when the aggregate amount involved does not exceed $300.

OFFICE OF PRICE ADMINISTRATION

Salaries and expenses: For all necessary expenses of the Office of Price Administration in carrying out the provisions of the Emergency Price Control Act of 1942, as amended by the Act of October 2, 1942 (50 U. S. C. App. 901), and the provisions of the Act of May 31, 1941 (55 Stat. 236), as amended by the Second War Powers Act, 1942 (50 U. S. C. App. 622), and all other powers, duties, and functions which may be lawfully delegated to the Office of Price Administration, including personal services in the District of Columbia and elsewhere; expenses of in-service training of employees, including salaries and traveling expenses of instructors; not to exceed $55,000 for the employment of aliens; not to exceed $30,000 for the temporary employment of persons or organizations, by contract or otherwise, without regard to section 3709, Revised Statutes, or the civil-service and classification laws; contract stenographic reporting services; witness fees; purchase of lawbooks, books of reference, newspapers, and periodicals; printing and binding (not to exceed $1,830,815, which limitation shall not apply to the printing of forms, instructions, regulations, and coupon books incidental to the rationing of commodities); maintenance, repair, and operation of passenger-carrying vehicles; traveling expenses (not to exceed $7,250,000), including (1) attendance at meetings of organizations concerned with the work of the Office of Price Administration, (2) actual transportation and other necessary expenses and not to exceed $10 per diem in lieu of subsistence of persons serving while away from their homes in an advisory capacity without other compensation from the United States, or at $1 per annum, (3) reimbursement, at not to exceed 3 cents per mile, of employees for expenses incurred by them in official travel in privately owned automobile within the limits of their official stations, (4) expenses of appointees from point of induction in continental United States to their first post of duty in the Territories, and (5) expenses to and from their homes or regular places of business in accordance with the Standardized Government Travel Regulations, including travel in privately owned automobile (and including per diem in lieu of subsistence at place of employment), of persons employed intermittently away from their homes or regular places of business as consultants and receiving compensation on a per diem when actually employed basis; $155,000,000, of which sum not less than $56,000,000 shall be allocated for direct obligations of local war price and rationing boards; sums under such appropriation of $155,000,000 may be transferred to other departments or agencies of the Government for the performance by them of any of the functions or activities for which this appropriation is made, but unless otherwise

authorized by law no other agency of the Government shall perform work or render services for the Office of Price Administration, whether or not the performance of such work or services involves the transfer of funds or reimbursement of appropriations, unless authority therefor by the Bureau of the Budget shall have been obtained in advance: *Provided*, That sums set apart for special projects (classified in the estimates submitted to Congress as or under "Other contractual services") may be expended for travel expenses, and printing and binding without regard to the limitations herein specified for such objects, but within such amounts as the Director of the Bureau of the Budget may approve therefor and such Director shall report to Congress each such limitation determined by him: *Provided further*, That no part of this appropriation shall be used for the compensation of any officer, agent, clerk, or other employee of the United States who shall divulge or make known in any manner whatever to any person the operations, style of work, or apparatus of any manufacturer or producer visited by him in the discharge of his official duties, or the amount or source of income, profits, losses, expenditures, or any particular thereof, set forth or disclosed in any questionnaire, report, return, or document, required or requested to be filed by order or regulation of the Administrator or to permit any questionnaire, report, return, or document or copy thereof or any book containing any abstract or particulars thereof to be seen or examined by any person except as provided by law; nor for any person who shall print or publish in any manner whatever, except as hereinafter provided, any questionnaire, report, return, or document or any part thereof or source of income, profits, losses, expenditures, or methods of doing business, appearing in any questionnaire, report, return, or document: *Provided further*, That the foregoing provisions shall not be construed to prevent or prohibit the publication or disclosure of studies, graphs, charts, or other documents of like general character wherein individual statistics or the source thereof is not disclosed or identified directly or indirectly nor to prevent the furnishing in confidence to the War Department, the Navy Department, or the United States Maritime Commission, such data and information as may be requested by them for use in the performance of their official duties: *Provided further*, That no part of this appropriation shall be available for making any subsidy payments: *Provided further*, That no part of this appropriation shall be used to enforce any maximum price or prices on any agricultural commodity or any commodity processed or manufactured in whole or substantial part from any agricultural commodity, including milk and its products and livestock, unless and until (1) the Secretary of Agriculture has determined and published for such agricultural commodity the prices specified in section 3 (a) of the Emergency Price Control Act of 1942, as amended by Public Law Numbered 729, approved October 2, 1942; (2) in case of a comparable price for such agricultural commodity, the Secretary of Agriculture has held public hearings and determined and published such comparable price in the manner prescribed by section 3 (b) of said Act as amended; and (3) the Secretary of Agriculture has determined after investigation and proclaimed that the maximum price or prices so established on any such agricultural commodity, including milk and its product and livestock, will reflect to the pro-

ducer of such agricultural commodity a price in conformity with section 3 (c) of said Act as amended: *Provided further*, That such maximum price or prices shall conform in all respects to the provisions of section 3 of Public Law Numbered 729 approved October 2, 1942: *Provided further*, That any employee of the Office of Price Administration is authorized and empowered, when designated for the purpose by the head of the agency, to administer to or take from any person an oath, affirmation, or affidavit when such instrument is required in connection with the performance of the functions or activities of said Office: *Provided further*, That no part of this appropriation shall be directly or indirectly used for the payment of the salary or expenses of any person who directs the formulation of any price policy, maximum price, or price ceiling with respect to any article or commodity unless, in the judgment of the Administrator, such person shall be qualified by experience in business, industry, or commerce; but this limitation shall not apply to the Administrator or Acting Administrator as the case may be, in considering, adopting, signing, and promulgating price policies, maximum prices, or price ceilings formulated and prepared in compliance herewith: *Provided further*, That no part of this appropriation shall be used for the promulgation or enforcement of orders requiring grade labelling or standardization of food products, wearing apparel or other processed or manufactured commodities or articles.

OFFICE OF STRATEGIC SERVICES

Salaries and expenses: For all expenses necessary to enable the Office of Strategic Services to carry out its functions and activities, including salaries of a Director at $10,000 per annum, one assistant director and one deputy director at $9,000 per annum each; utilization of voluntary and uncompensated services; procurement of necessary services, supplies and equipment without regard to section 3709, Revised Statutes; travel expenses, including (1) expenses of attendance at meetings of organizations concerned with the work of the Office of Strategic Services, (2) actual transportation and other necessary expenses and not to exceed $10 per diem in lieu of subsistence of persons serving while away from their homes without other compensation from the United States in an advisory capacity, and (3) expenses outside the United States without regard to the Standardized Government Travel Regulations and the Subsistence Expense Act of 1926, as amended (5 U. S. C. 821–833), and section 901 of the Act of June 29, 1936 (46 U. S. C. 1241); preparation and transportation of the remains of officers and employees who die abroad or in transit, while in the dispatch of their official duties, to their former homes in this country or to a place not more distant for interment, and for the ordinary expenses of such interment; purchase and exchange of law-books and books of reference; rental of news-reporting services; purchase of or subscription to commercial and trade reports, newspapers, and periodicals; the rendering of such gratuitous services and the free distribution of such materials as the Director deems advisable; purchase or rental and operation of photographic, reproduction, duplicating and printing machines, equipment, and devices and radio-receiving and radio-sending equipment and devices; maintenance, operation, repair, and hire of motor-propelled or horse-drawn passenger-carry-

ing vehicles and vessels of all kinds; printing and binding; payment of living and quarters allowances to employees with official headquarters located abroad in accordance with regulations approved by the President on December 30, 1942; exchange of funds without regard to section 3651, Revised Statutes (31 U. S. C. 543); purchase and free distribution of firearms, guard uniforms, special clothing, and other personal equipment; the use of and payment for compartments or other superior accommodations considered necessary by the Director of Strategic Services or his designated representatives for security reasons or the protection of highly technical and valuable equipment; $35,000,000, of which amount such sums as may be authorized by the Director of the Bureau of the Budget may be transferred to other departments or agencies of the Government, either as advance payment or reimbursement of appropriation, for the performance of any of the functions or activities for which this appropriation is made: *Provided*, That $23,000,000 of this appropriation may be expended without regard to the provisions of law and regulations relating to the expenditure of Government funds or the employment of persons in the Government service, and $21,000,000 of such $23,000,000 may be expended for objects of a confidential nature, such expenditures to be accounted for solely on the certificate of the Director of the Office of Strategic Services and every such certificate shall be deemed a sufficient voucher for the amount therein certified.

EXECUTIVE OFFICE OF THE PRESIDENT—OFFICE FOR EMERGENCY MANAGEMENT

DIVISION OF CENTRAL ADMINISTRATIVE SERVICES

Salaries and Expenses: For all necessary expenses of the Division of Central Administrative Services, including traveling expenses (not to exceed $165,000); printing and binding (not to exceed $100,000); $8,817,200: *Provided*, That there may be transferred to this appropriation from appropriations available to the constituent agencies of the Office for Emergency Management and to the Office of Price Administration such amounts as may be necessary for the procurement of supplies, equipment, and services for such agencies and such Administration, and funds so transferred shall be consolidated with and shall be expendable in the same manner as this appropriation: *Provided further*, That the constituent agencies (except the War Shipping Administration) of the Office for Emergency Management and the Office of Price Administration shall not establish, in the District of Columbia or in the field, fiscal, procurement, space allocation or procurement, duplicating, distribution, communication, or other general services, wherever the Director of the Bureau of the Budget determines that the Division of Central Administrative Services can render any such service.

Working capital fund: For the establishment of a working capital fund, $750,000, without fiscal year limitation, for the payment of salaries and other expenses necessary to the maintenance and operation of central duplicating and office and laboratory photographic services in the District of Columbia and elsewhere for the constituent agencies of the Office for Emergency Management and the Office of Price Administration; said fund to be reimbursed from applicable funds

of the agencies for which services are performed, on the basis of rates which shall include estimated or actual charges for personal services, materials, equipment (including maintenance, repairs, and depreciation) and other expenses: *Provided*, That a separate schedule of expenditures and reimbursements and a statement of the current assets and liabilities of the working capital fund as of the close of the last completed fiscal year shall be included in the annual Budget.

OFFICE OF CIVILIAN DEFENSE

Salaries and expenses: For all necessary expenses of the Office of Civilian Defense, including salary of the Director at not to exceed $10,000 per annum; traveling expenses (not to exceed $550,000); and printing and binding (not to exceed $200,000); $4,000,000.

Civilian Defense: Not to exceed $10,500,000 of the unexpended balance of $100,000,000 contained in the First Deficiency Appropriation Act, 1942, is hereby continued available until June 30, 1944, for the same objects and purposes, including the obligations chargeable to said appropriation, and subject to the same conditions and limitations: *Provided*, That the total amount available for administrative expenses for the fiscal year 1944 shall not exceed $700,000.

The appropriations herein made for the Office of Civilian Defense shall constitute the total amount to be available for obligation by such agency during the fiscal year 1944 and shall not be supplemented by funds from any Federal source.

OFFICE OF THE COORDINATOR OF INTER-AMERICAN AFFAIRS

Salaries and expenses: For all necessary expenses of the Office of the Coordinator of Inter-American Affairs (hereafter referred to as the Coordinator), including not to exceed $30,000 for the temporary employment of persons or organizations by contract or otherwise without regard to the civil-service and classification laws; employment of aliens; travel expenses, not to exceed $150,000; printing and binding, not to exceed $12,500; entertainment of officials and others of the other American republics; payment to employees with official headquarters outside the continental limits of the United States, in accordance with the Standardized Regulations prescribed by the President on December 30, 1942, of living and quarters allowances; grants of money or property to governmental and public or private nonprofit institutions and facilities in the United States and the other American republics; the free distribution, donation, or loan of publications, phonograph records, radio scripts, radio transcriptions, art works, motion-picture scripts, motion-picture films, educational material, and such material and equipment as the Coordinator may deem necessary and appropriate to carry out his program; such other gratuitous assistance as the Coordinator deems advisable in the fields of the arts and sciences, education and travel, publications, the radio, the press, and the cinema; expenses of transporting employees of the Office of the Coordinator and their effects from their homes to their places of employment in the other American republics, or from their homes in the other American republics to their places of employment, and return, when specifically authorized by the Coordinator; travel expenses of dependents and transportation of personal effects, from

their places of employment to their homes in the United States or in the possessions of the United States or in the other American republics, of employees for whom such expenses were paid by the Government on their assignment to posts in foreign countries; causing corporations to be created under the laws of the District of Columbia, any State of the United States, or any of the other American republics, to assist in carrying out the Coordinator's program and capitalizing such corporations: *Provided*, That corporations heretofore or hereafter created or caused to be created by the Coordinator primarily for operation outside the continental United States shall determine and prescribe the manner in which their obligations shall be incurred and their expenses allowed and paid without regard to the provisions of law regulating the expenditure, accounting for and audit of Government funds, and may, in their discretion, employ and fix the compensation of officers and employees outside the continental limits of the United States without regard to the provisions of law applicable to the employment and compensation of officers and employees of the United States: *Provided further*, That the Coordinator shall transmit to the President immediately upon the close of the fiscal year a complete financial report of the operations of such corporations; $30,735,000, and in addition thereto the Coordinator is authorized to enter into contracts during the fiscal years 1944 and 1945 in an amount not exceeding $18,000,000 for obligations necessary for and incident to his program: *Provided further*, That not to exceed $300,000 of this appropriation shall be available to meet emergencies of a confidential character to be expended under the direction of the Coordinator, who shall make a certificate of the amount of such expenditure which he may think it advisable not to specify and every such certificate shall be deemed a sufficient voucher for the amount therein certified: *Provided further*, That notwithstanding the provisions of section 3679, Revised Statutes (31 U. S. C. 665), the Coordinator is authorized in making contracts for the use of international short-wave radio stations and facilities, to agree on behalf of the United States to indemnify the owners and operators of such radio stations and facilities, from such funds as may be hereafter appropriated for the purpose, against loss or damage on account of injury to persons or property arising from such use of said radio stations and facilities.

OFFICE OF DEFENSE TRANSPORTATION

Salaries and expenses: For all necessary expenses of the Office of Defense Transportation, including traveling expenses (not to exceed $1,250,000, including reimbursement, at not to exceed 3 cents per mile, of employees for official travel performed by them in privately owned automobiles within the limits of their official stations); printing and binding (not to exceed $250,000, including not to exceed $10,000 for printing and binding outside the continental limits of the United States without regard to provisions of law governing printing and binding (44 U. S. C. 111)); $14,650,000.

OFFICE OF ECONOMIC STABILIZATION

Salaries and expenses: For all necessary expenses of the Office of Economic Stabilization established by Executive Order Numbered

9250, dated October 3, 1942, including salary of Economic Stabilization Director at $15,000 per annum; temporary employment (not to exceed $20,020) of persons or organizations by contract or otherwise, without regard to section 3709, Revised Statutes and Classification Act of 1923, as amended; traveling expenses (not to exceed $10,660); and printing and binding (not to exceed $2,000); $100,000.

NATIONAL WAR LABOR BOARD

Salaries and expenses: For all necessary expenses of the National War Labor Board, including salaries at not to exceed $10,000 per annum each for the four public members of the Board; travel expenses (not to exceed $1,369,613); printing and binding (not to exceed $37,400); actual transportation and other necessary expenses, and not to exceed $25 per diem in lieu of subsistence, whether or not in a travel status, of other members, alternate members and associate members of the Board while serving as such without other compensation from the United States; $14,091,300.

OFFICE OF SCIENTIFIC RESEARCH AND DEVELOPMENT

Salaries and expenses: For all necessary expenses of the Office of Scientific Research and Development, including the purchase of reports, documents, plans, or specifications; the employment by contract or otherwise, without regard to civil-service or classification laws, at not to exceed $25 per day, of engineers, scientists, civilian analysts, technicians, or other necessary professional personnel; and printing and binding, $135,982,500: *Provided*, That there may be paid from this appropriation to the National Academy of Sciences a sum not exceeding $150,000 for the administrative and overhead expenses incurred by said academy during the fiscal year 1944 in carrying out research projects for Federal agencies, and such sum shall be in addition to any reimbursement otherwise provided for: *Provided further*, That notwithstanding the provisions of section 3679 of the Revised Statutes (31 U. S. C. 665), the Office of Scientific Research and Development is authorized, in making contracts for the conduct of investigations or experiments, to agree on behalf of the United States to indemnify the contractor from such funds as may be hereafter appropriated for the purpose, against loss or damage to persons or property arising from such work: *Provided further*, That funds available to any agency of the Government for scientific, technical, or medical research, development, testing, construction of test models, experimental production, or the provision of facilities therefor, shall be available for transfer with the approval of the head of the agency involved, in whole or in part, to the Office of Scientific Research and Development, and funds so transferred shall be expendable in the same manner as this appropriation: *Provided further*, That the Director of the Office of Scientific Research and Development may sell, lease, lend, or otherwise dispose of, under such terms and conditions as he may deem advisable, devices, scientific or technical equipment, models, or other articles of personalty, developed, constructed, produced in or purchased for the performance of its scientific or medical contracts, except articles acquired for administrative purposes, and all receipts from such disposition to nongovernmental agencies shall be covered into the Treasury as miscellaneous receipts.

OFFICE OF WAR INFORMATION

Salaries and expenses: For all necessary expenses of the Office of War Information, including the employment of a Director and Associate Director at not exceeding $12,000 and $10,000 per annum, respectively; not to exceed $75,000 for the temporary employment in the United States of persons by contract or otherwise without regard to the civil service and classification laws; employment of aliens; employment of persons outside the continental limits of the United States without regard to the provisions of law applicable to the employment and compensation of officers and employees of the United States; travel expenses (not to exceed $400,000 for travel within the continental limits of the United States), including such expenses outside the continental limits of the United States without regard to the Standardized Government Travel Regulations and the Subsistence Expense Act and section 901 of the Act of June 29, 1936 (49 Stat. 2015); expenses of transporting employees and their effects from their homes to their places of employment in a foreign country and return to the United States; purchase of radio time and purchase or rental of facilities for radio transmission; purchase, rental, construction, improvement, maintenance, and operation of facilities for radio transmission, including real property, outside the continental limits of the United States, without regard to the provisions of section 355, Revised Statutes (40 U. S. C. 255) and other provisions of law affecting the purchase or rental of land and the construction of buildings thereon; advertising in foreign newspapers without regard to section 3828, Revised Statutes (44 U. S. C. 324); printing and binding (not to exceed $1,400,000, for such expenses within the continental limits of the United States), including printing and binding outside the continental limits of the United States without regard to section 11 of the Act of March 1, 1919 (44 U. S. C. 111); purchase or rental and operation of photographic, reproduction, printing, duplicating, communication, and other machines, equipment, and devices; payment to employees with official headquarters outside the continental limits of the United States, in accordance with the Standardized Regulations prescribed by the President on December 30, 1942, of living and quarters allowances; exchange of funds without regard to section 3651, Revised Statutes; purchase of twenty-four motor-propelled passenger-carrying vehicles for use outside the continental limits of the United States, may be acquired without regard to statutory limitations as to price and authority to purchase; acquisition, production, and free distribution of publications, phonograph records, radio transcriptions, motion-picture films, photographs and pictures, educational materials, and such other items as the Director may deem necessary to carry out the program of the Office of War Information, and sale or rental of such items by contract or otherwise to firms or individuals for use outside the continental limits of the United States; such gratuitous expenses of travel and subsistence as the Director deems advisable in the fields of education, travel, radio, press, and cinema; not to exceed $175,000 for entertainment of officials of other countries; payment of the United States share of the expenses of the maintenance, in cooperation with any other of the United Nations, of an organization designed to receive and dissemi-

nate information relative to the prosecution of the war; $33,222,504: *Provided*, That, exclusive of amounts for unvouchered funds and the contingency fund, not more than $24,000,000 (including living and quarters allowances) shall be allocated to the Overseas Operations Branch and not more than $2,750,000 shall be allocated to the Domestic Operations Branch for the following functions only: Office of the Director, including book and magazine coordination sections; Office of Program Coordination; News Bureau; Bureau of Special Services; Radio Bureau; Motion Picture Bureau, not exceeding $50,000; and for accumulated leave of eliminated employees, for liquidation of organization units herewith reduced or discontinued, and for carrying out partly completed contracts made in organization units herewith reduced or eliminated, not exceeding $500,000: *Provided further*, That notwithstanding the provisions of section 3679, Revised Statutes (31 U. S. C. 665), the Office of War Information is authorized in making contracts for the use of international short-wave radio stations and facilities, to agree on behalf of the United States to indemnify the owners and operators of said radio stations and facilities from such funds as may be hereafter appropriated for the purpose, against loss or damage on account of injury to persons or property arising from such use of said radio stations and facilities: *Provided further*, That not to exceed $600,000 of this appropriation shall be available to meet emergencies of a confidential character to be expended under the direction of the Director, who shall make a certificate of the amount of such expenditure which he may think it advisable not to specify and every such certificate shall be deemed a sufficient voucher for the amount therein certified: *Provided further*, That $5,000,000 of this appropriation shall not be available for expenditure unless the Director of the Office of War Information, with the approval of the President, shall determine that such funds in addition to the other funds provided herein are necessary for carrying on activities in conjunction with actual or projected military operations.

No part of this or any other appropriation shall be expended by the Office of War Information for the preparation, or publication of any pamphlet or other literature for distribution to the public within the United States.

The appropriation herein made for the Office of War Information shall constitute the total amount to be available for obligation by such agency during the fiscal year 1944 and shall not be supplemented by funds from any source.

OFFICE OF WAR MOBILIZATION

Salaries and expenses: For all necessary expenses of the Office of War Mobilization, including salary of the Director at $15,000 per annum; salaries of two Assistant Directors at $9,000 per annum each; not to exceed $30,000 for the temporary employment of persons or organizations by contract or otherwise without regard to section 3709, Revised Statutes, or the civil-service and classification laws and printing and binding; $138,000.

WAR PRODUCTION BOARD

Salaries and expenses: For all necessary expenses of the War Production Board, including salary of the Chairman at $15,000 per annum; not to exceed $50,000 for the employment of aliens; not to exceed $10,000 for the employment of expert witnesses and not to exceed $100,000 for the temporary employment of persons (including aliens) or organizations, by contract or otherwise, without regard to the civil-service or classification laws; reimbursement at not to exceed 3 cents per mile, of employees for expenses incurred by them in performance of official travel in privately owned automobiles within the limits of their official stations; not to exceed $8,000,000 for travel expenses, including travel outside the United States without regard to the Standardized Government Travel Regulations; not to exceed $2,025,000 for printing and binding; not to exceed $17,000 for the purchase of motor-propelled passenger-carrying vehicles; not to exceed $11,000,000 for scientific research on materials, material substitutes, and other subjects related to the functions of the Board, without regard to section 3648, Revised Statutes: and the rental, maintenance, and operation of one airplane; $89,267,720: *Provided*, That not more than $203,720 of this sum shall be allocated for salaries of the Information Division.

Smaller War Plants Corporation, administrative expenses: Not to exceed $12,006,000 of the funds of the Smaller War Plants Corporation, acquired in accordance with the Act of June 11, 1942 (Public Law 603), shall be available for the administrative expenses of said Corporation necessary to enable it to carry out the functions vested in it by such Act, to carry out the provisions of section 2 of such Act, and such other functions as may be lawfully delegated to it; including not to exceed $1,000,000 for the temporary employment of persons or organizations by contract or otherwise without regard to the civil-service and classification laws for special services, including audits notwithstanding section 5 of the Act of April 6, 1914 (5 U. S. C. 55); printing and binding; reimbursement, at not to exceed 3 cents per mile, of employees for expenses incurred by them in performance of official travel in privately owned automobiles within the limits of their official stations; the hire of motor-propelled passenger-carrying vehicles; and the objects specified in the general provisions applicable to the constituent agencies under the Office for Emergency Management: *Provided*, That, as determined by the Board of Directors, or such officer as may be designated by the Board of Directors for the purpose, expenditures (including expenditures for services performed on a force account or contract or fee basis) necessary in acquiring, operating, maintaining, improving, or disposing of real or personal property belonging to the Corporation or in which it has an interest (except property acquired for the administrative purposes of the Corporation), including expenses of collections of pledged collateral and expenses of service and administration of its loans, advances, and property under section 6 of said Act, shall not be considered as administrative expenses for the purposes hereof: *Provided further*, That no part of said $12,006,000 shall be obligated or expended unless

and until an appropriate appropriation account shall have been established therefor pursuant to an appropriation warrant or a covering warrant, and all such expenses shall be accounted for and audited in accordance with the Budget and Accounting Act.

WAR RELOCATION AUTHORITY

Salaries and expenses: For all necessary expenses of the War Relocation Authority, $48,170,000, including expenses incident to the extension of the program provided for in Executive Order 9102 to persons of Japanese ancestry not evacuated from military areas; salary of the Director at not to exceed $10,000 per annum; not to exceed $25,000 for the employment of persons or organizations, by contract or otherwise, without regard to the civil-service and classification laws; employment of aliens; traveling expenses, not to exceed $400,000; printing and binding, not to exceed $48,000; procurement, without regard to section 3709, Revised Statutes, of supplies and equipment; purchase (not to exceed $12,175) of passenger-carrying automobiles; the leasing to others of land acquired for the program; transfer of household goods and effects as provided by the Act of October 10, 1940, including travel expenses, of employees transferred from other Federal agencies to the Authority at its request; not to exceed $75,000 for payment to States or political subdivisions thereof, or other local public taxing units, of sums in lieu of taxes against real property acquired by the Authority for the purposes hereof; for payments for the performance of governmental services required in connection with the administration of the program; the disposal, by public or private sale, of goods or commodities produced or manufactured in the performance of activities hereunder, the proceeds of which shall be deposited in a special fund and thereafter shall remain available until expended for the purposes hereof: *Provided*, That the provisions of the Act of February 15, 1934 (48 Stat. 351), as amended, relating to disability or death compensation and benefits, shall apply to persons receiving from the United States compensation in the form of subsistence, cash advances, or other allowances in accordance with regulations prescribed by the Director of the War Relocation Authority for work performed in connection with such program, including work performed in the War Relocation Work Corps: *Provided further*, That this provision shall not apply in any case coming within the purview of the workmen's compensation laws of any State, Territory, or possession, or in which the claimant has received or is entitled to receive similar benefits for injury or death: *And provided further*, That the limitation placed on the amount available for travel expenses for the War Relocation Authority shall not apply to travel of evacuees and their escorts incident to transfers and relocation.

WAR SHIPPING ADMINISTRATION

War Shipping Administration, revolving fund: To increase the War Shipping Administration revolving fund, $2,200,000,000, which amount, together with other funds heretofore or hereafter made available to such revolving fund, shall be available for carrying on all the

activities and functions of the War Shipping Administration (not provided for under other appropriations made to said Administration), under Executive order of February 7, 1942 (7 F. R. 837), and heretofore or hereafter lawfully vested in such Administration, including costs incidental to the acquisition, operation, loading, discharging, and use of vessels transferred for use of any department or agency of the United States, for carrying out the provisions of Executive Order Numbered 9112 of March 26, 1942, and for all administrative expenses (not to exceed $9,650,000 in the fiscal year 1944), including the employment and compensation of persons in the District of Columbia and elsewhere, such employment and compensation to be in accordance with laws applicable to the employment and compensation of persons by the United States Maritime Commission except section 201 (b) of the Merchant Marine Act, 1936 (49 Stat. 1985); expenses of attendance, when specifically authorized by the Administrator, at meetings concerned with the work of the Administration; actual transportation and other necessary expenses and not to exceed $25 per diem in lieu of subsistence of persons serving while away from their permanent homes or regular places of business in an advisory capacity to or employed by the Administration without other compensation from the United States or at $1 per annum; printing and binding; lawbooks, books of reference, periodicals and newspapers; purchase, maintenance, repair, rental in foreign countries, and operation of passenger-carrying automobiles; travel expenses, including transportation of effects under regulations prescribed by the Administrator, of employees from their homes to their first post of duty in a foreign country; rent, including heat, light, and power, outside the District of Columbia; living and quarters allowances in accordance with the standardized regulations approved by the President December 30, 1942; necessary advance payments in foreign countries; and the employment, on a contract or fee basis, of persons, firms, or corporations for the performance of special services, including legal services, without regard to section 3709 of the Revised Statutes: *Provided*, That when vessels are transferred or assigned permanently by the War Shipping Administrator to other departments or agencies of the United States Government for operation by them, funds for the operation, loading, discharging, repairs, and alterations, or other use of such vessels may be transferred from this fund to the applicable appropriations of the department or agency concerned in such amounts as may be approved by the Director of the Bureau of the Budget.

Maritime training fund: For the training, recruitment, repatriation, rehabilitation, and placement of personnel for the manning of the merchant marine, and the establishment and maintenance of policies respecting maritime labor relations and conditions, and for administrative expenses (not to exceed $2,600,000) including all the administrative items of expenditure for which the appropriation "War Shipping Administration, Revolving Fund" is available, $72,000,000, of which $5,500,000 shall be available for payment of obligations incurred in the fiscal year 1943.

State Marine Schools: To reimburse the State of California, $50,000; the State of Maine, $50,000; the State of Massachusetts, $50,000; the State of New York, $50,000; and the State of Pennsylvania, $50,000; for expenses incurred in the maintenance and support of marine schools

in such States as provided in the Act authorizing the establishment of marine schools, and so forth, approved March 4, 1911, as amended (34 U. S. C. 1121–1123); and for the maintenance and repair of vessels loaned by the United States to the said States for use in connection with such State marine schools, $100,000; in all, $350,000.

GENERAL PROVISIONS

(a) The foregoing appropriations for the constituent agencies under the Office for Emergency Management shall be available, in addition to the objects specified under each head, and without regard to section 3709, Revised Statutes (except as otherwise specified herein), for personal services in the District of Columbia and elsewhere; contract stenographic reporting services; lawbooks, books of reference, newspapers and periodicals; maintenance, operation, and repair of motor-propelled passenger-carrying vehicles; acceptance and utilization of voluntary and uncompensated services; and traveling expenses, including expenses of attendance at meetings of organizations concerned with the work of the agency from whose appropriation such expenses are paid, and actual transportation and other necessary expenses, and not to exceed $10 (unless otherwise specified) per diem in lieu of subsistence, of persons serving while away from their permanent homes or regular places of business in an advisory capacity to or employed by any of such agencies without other compensation from the United States, or at $1 per annum, and including (upon authorization or approval of the head of any of such agencies) travel expenses to and from their homes or regular places of business in accordance with the Standardized Government Travel Regulations, including travel in privately owned automobile (and including per diem in lieu of subsistence at place of employment), of persons employed intermittently away from their homes or regular places of business as consultants and receiving compensation on a per diem when actually employed basis.

(b) Whenever sums are set apart from the foregoing appropriations for the constituent agencies under the Office for Emergency Management for special projects (classified in the estimates submitted to Congress as or under "Other contractual services") expenditures may be made therefrom for traveling expenses, printing and binding, and purchase of motor-propelled passenger-carrying vehicles without regard to the limitations specified for such objects under the respective heads, but within such amounts as the Director of the Bureau of the Budget may approve therefor and such Director shall report to Congress each such limitation determined by him.

(c) There may be transferred from the appropriations for such constituent agencies to other Government agencies sums for the performance of work or services for the transferring agency but unless otherwise authorized by law, no other agency of the Government shall perform work or render services for any of the constituent agencies, whether or not the performance of such work or services involves the transfer of funds or reimbursement of appropriations, unless authority therefor by the Bureau of the Budget shall have been obtained in advance.

(d) The foregoing general provisions (a), (b), and (c) shall have no application to appropriations for the War Shipping Administration.

(e) The head of any constituent agency may delegate to any official in such agency or in the field offices of the Division of Central Administrative Services the authority to make appointments of personnel and he may also delegate to any official in the agency of which he is the head the authority to make other determinations necessary for the conduct of the administrative management within such agency.

(f) Any employee of any of the constituent agencies is authorized, when designated for the purpose by the head of such agency, to administer to or take from any person an oath, affirmation, or affidavit, when such instrument is required in connection with the performance of the functions or activities of such agency.

(g) The head of any of the constituent agencies is authorized, in connection with the operations of such agency, to consider, ascertain, adjust, determine, and certify claims against the United States in accordance with the Act of December 28, 1922 (31 U. S. C. 215), and to designate certifying officers in accordance with the Act of December 29, 1941, or to delegate authority to the Director of the Division of Central Administrative Services to designate employees of such Division as certifying officers to certify vouchers payable against the funds of the constituent agency concerned.

SEC. 102. On the effective date of the Vocational Rehabilitation Act Amendments of 1943, (1) the amounts appropriated in the first, second, and fourth paragraphs under the heading "Vocational Rehabilitation" in the Federal Security Agency Appropriation Act, 1944, shall be consolidated into one fund and shall be available for carrying out the provisions of the Vocational Rehabilitation Act Amendments of 1943; except that not to exceed $25,000 shall be available for administrative expenses in providing rehabilitation for disabled residents of the District of Columbia, including printing and binding, travel and subsistence; and (2) the amount appropriated in the fifth paragraph under the heading "Vocational Rehabilitation" in the Federal Security Agency Appropriation Act, 1944, shall be available for administrative expenses in carrying out the provisions of the Vocational Rehabilitation Act Amendments of 1943, and for carrying out the provisions of the Act entitled "An Act to authorize the operation of stands in Federal buildings by blind persons, to enlarge the economic opportunities of the blind, and for other purposes", approved June 20, 1936 (49 Stat. 1559, 1560).

TITLE II—GENERAL PROVISIONS

SEC. 201. No part of any appropriation contained in this Act shall be used to pay the salary or wages of any person who advocates, or who is a member of an organization that advocates, the overthrow of the Government of the United States by force or violence: *Provided*, That for the purposes hereof an affidavit shall be considered prima facie evidence that the person making the affidavit does not advocate, and is not a member of an organization that advocates, the overthrow of the Government of the United States by force or

violence: *Provided further*, That any person who advocates, or who is a member of an organization that advocates, the overthrow of the Government of the United States by force or violence and accepts employment the salary or wages for which are paid from any appropriation contained in this Act shall be guilty of a felony and, upon conviction, shall be fined not more than $1,000 or imprisoned for not more than one year, or both: *Provided further*, That the above penalty clause shall be in addition to, and not in substitution for, any other provisions of existing law.

Sec. 202. The appropriations and authority with respect to appropriations contained herein for the fiscal year 1944 shall be available from and including July 1, 1943, for the purposes respectively provided in such appropriations and authority. All obligations incurred during the period between June 30, 1943, and the date of the enactment of this Act in anticipation of such appropriations and authority are hereby ratified and confirmed if in accordance with the terms thereof.

Sec. 203. This Act may be cited as the "National War Agencies Appropriation Act, 1944".

Approved July 12, 1943, 3.00 p. m., E. W. T.